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THE McGILL NEWS

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Number 1



Royal Canadian Air Force photo

THE RADIO TECHNICIANS COURSE AT McGILL UNIVERSITY

Dr. D. A. Keys instructing two Royal Canadian Air Force students
in the Macdonald Physics Laboratory.

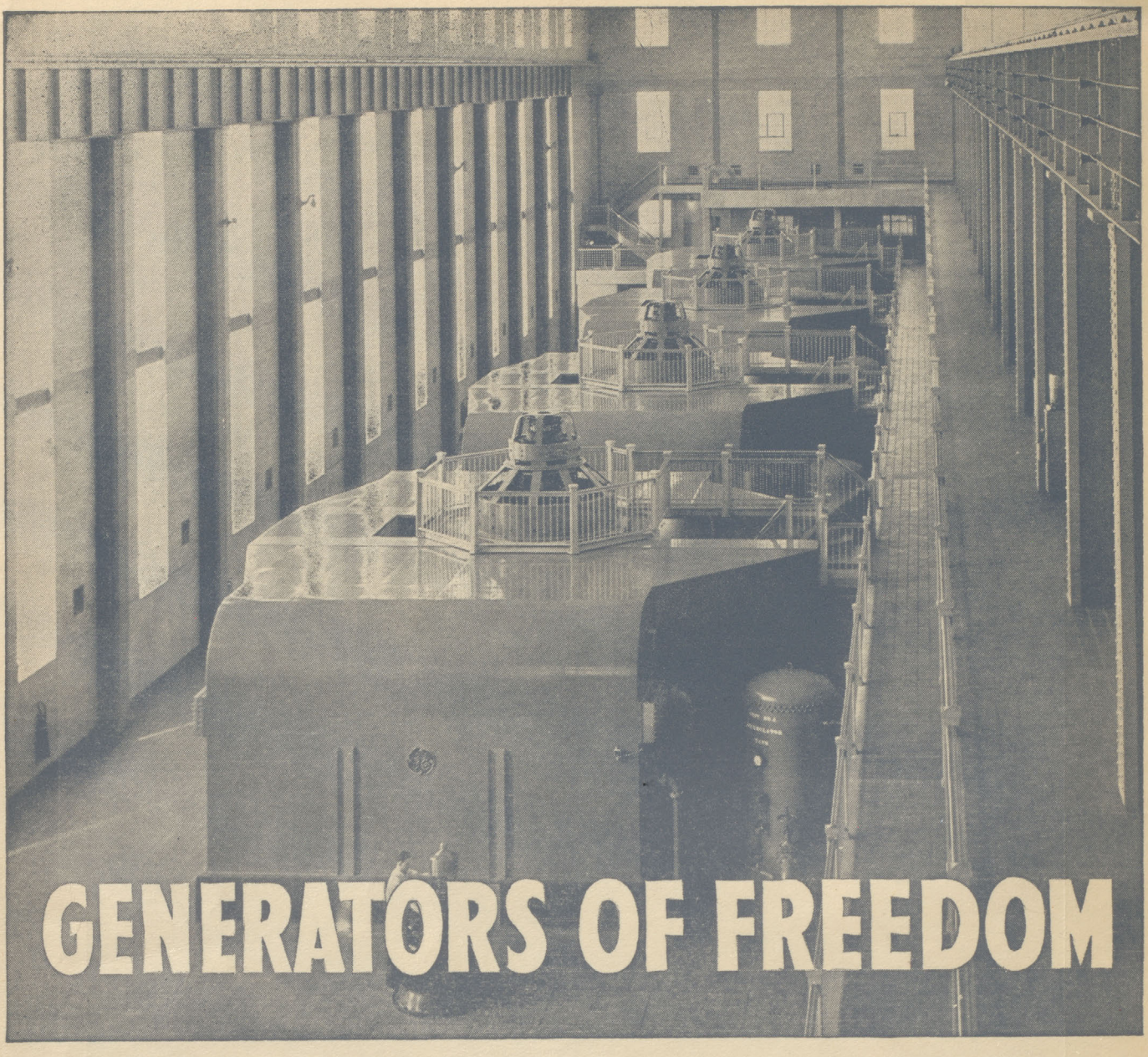
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by A. NORMAN SHAW

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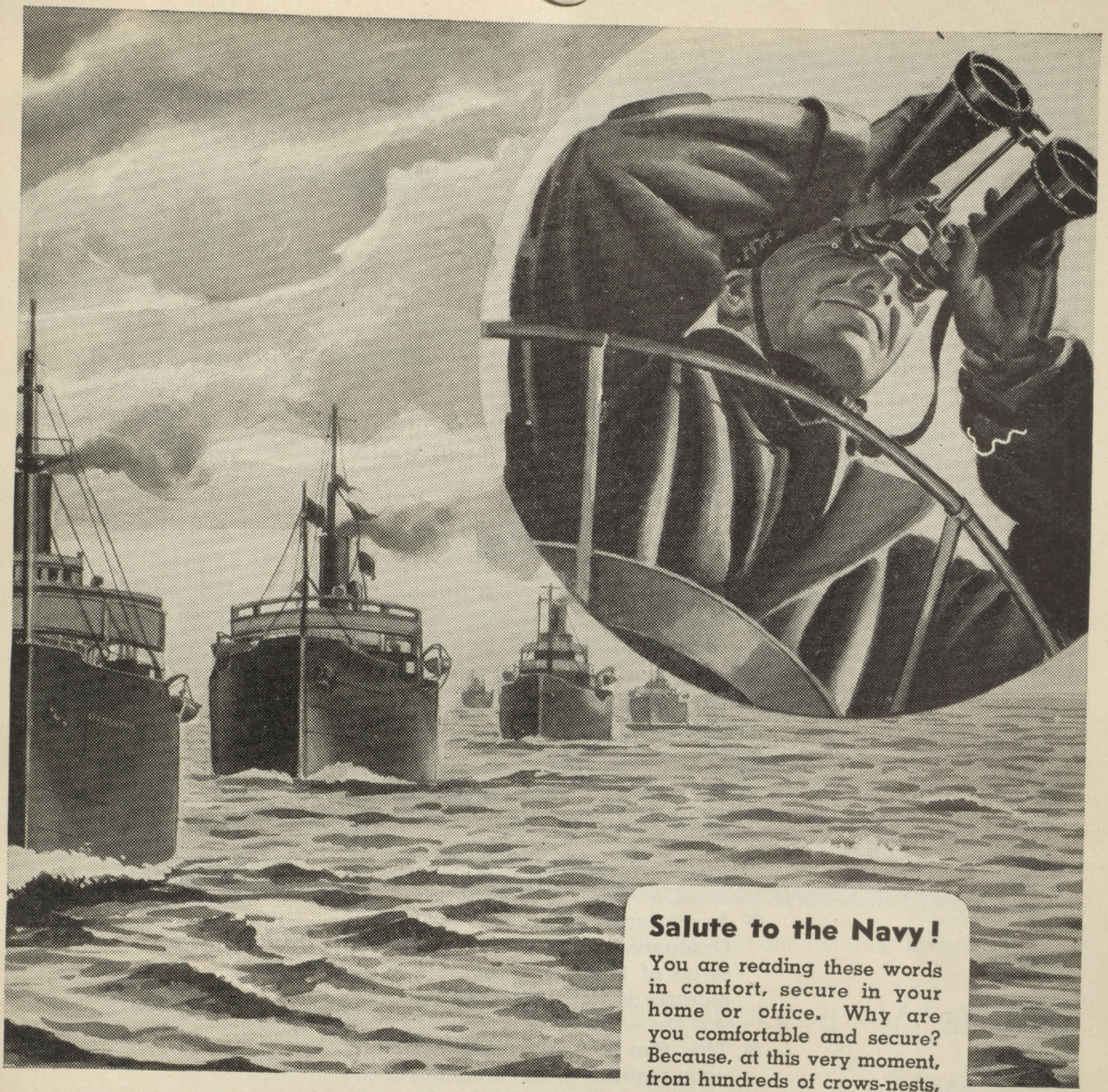
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- During the McGill Re-union Dinner and celebration of Founder's Day being held in Montreal, a continent-wide broadcast will be heard over the CBC and American networks on Monday, October 6, 1941, at 8.30 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time

- There will be special messages to McGill men and women and their friends by the Principal of the University from Montreal and by General McNaughton from England. The "Old McGill" songs will be sung and you are asked to stand in your place wherever you may be and join with us in these songs and celebrations.

- All Founder's Day dinners being held by branches of the Graduates' Society should arrange for the radio reception of this McGill broadcast. Be sure to take part in the McGill Re-union of 1941 by attending the Founder's Day Dinner of your Branch of the Graduates' Society.

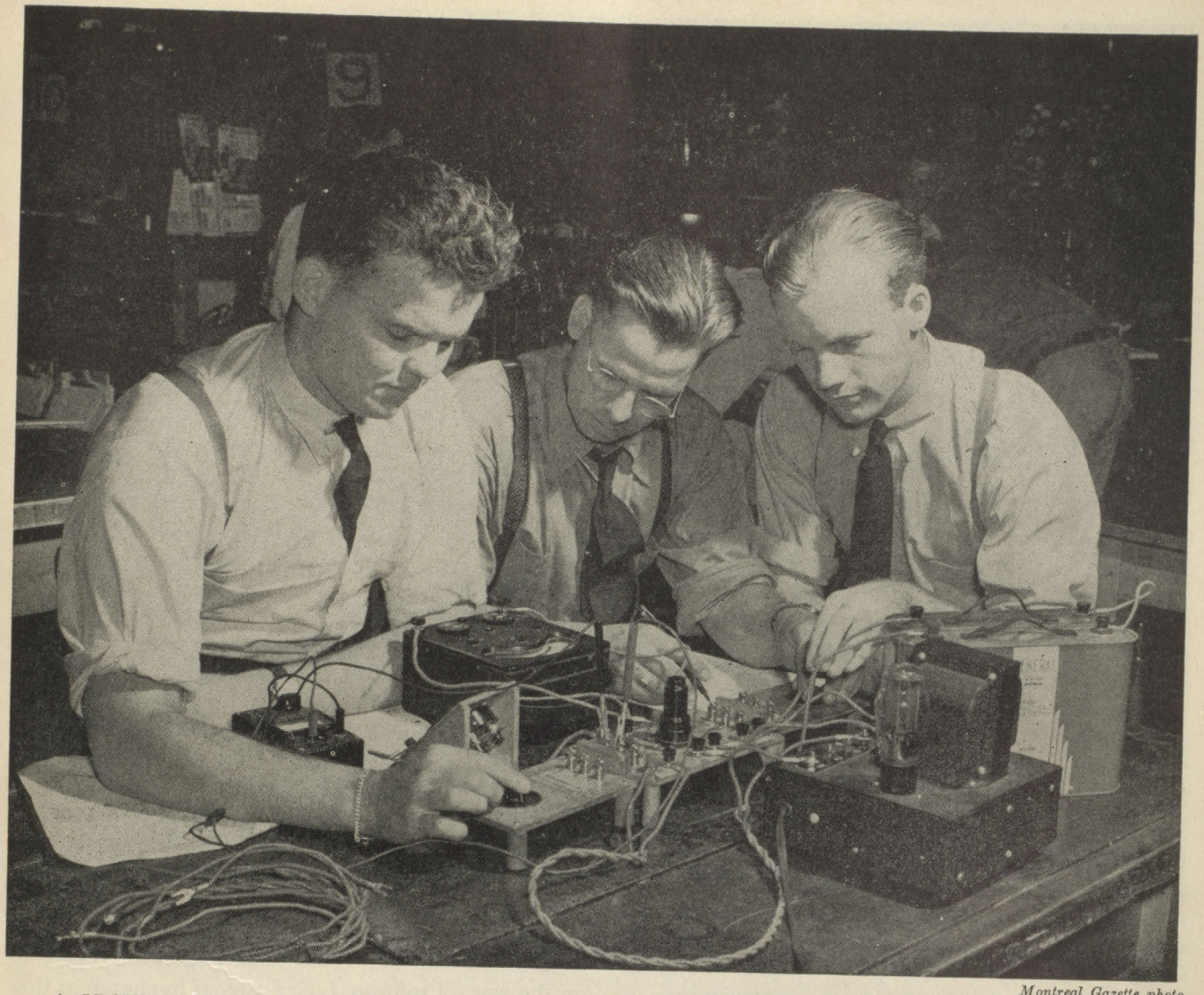
- Should there be no organized branch of the McGill Graduates' Society in your locality, invite your McGill friends to a dinner party in your home on October 6 and thus take part in the McGill Re-union of 1941.

Graduates' Film of McGill

- As previously announced the McGill Graduates' Society has prepared a series of 16 m.m. coloured moving pictures of McGill and her activities.

- This film is being made available, upon request, to the Branches of the Graduates' Society, to be shown by them at dinners or similar gatherings of members and their friends. We feel sure that you will find this film very interesting and reminiscent of college days and their pleasant experiences.

- Branch Officers will please communicate with the Executive Secretary regarding the use of these pictures and the arrangement of suitable gatherings for their exhibition.



Montreal Gazette photo

A GROUP OF R.C.A.F. RADIO TECHNICIANS AT WORK IN THE MACDONALD PHYSICS LABORATORY

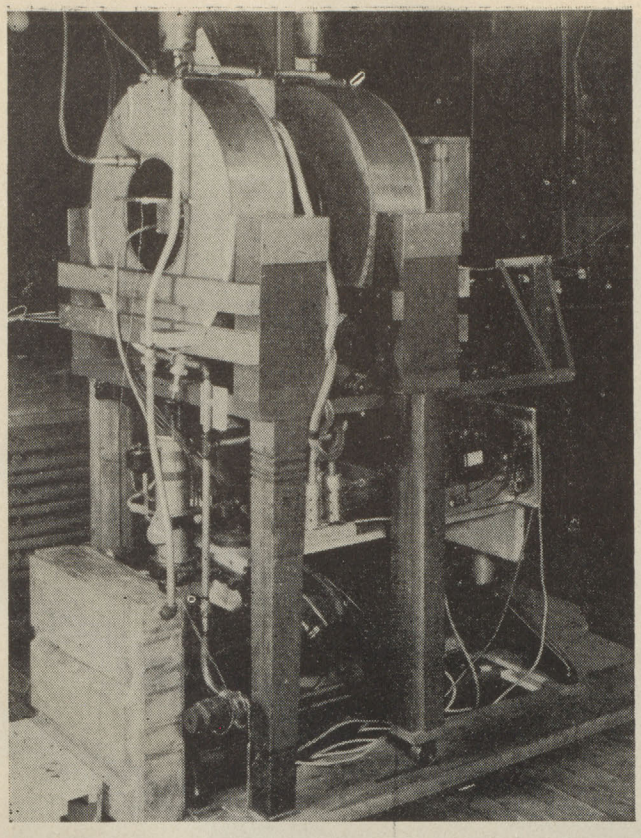
The Macdonald Physics Laboratory in Wartime

By
A. NORMAN SHAW

THE Physics Department at McGill University has for long been so proud of its lengthy record of research, its standards for honours students and graduate-work, its days of Cox, Callendar and Rutherford, its exceptional total of eight F.R.S.'s and thirteen F.R.S.C.'s, elected from its past or present staff, its annual teaching and handling of over 600 undergraduates in over 3,500 student-hours per week, and other achievements, fancied or real, that it is now high time that it let the past rest for a while and confined its attention to making the present worthy of what went before.

A. NORMAN SHAW, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc., (McGill), F.R.S.C., who first graduated from McGill with the degree of B.A. in 1908, has been on the staff of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory for twenty-six years and Chairman of the Department since 1935.

Some such idea as this may have been in the minds of the Principal and of the Editor when they asked the writer to prepare this article. They said: "Write of very recent times, and, particularly, tell the McGill graduates about the Radio Technicians course, the present activities of the Department and the influence of the war upon it." It was suggested that the present writer's articles on the early days of physics at McGill, on Rutherford at McGill, and his McGill references in the *Advance of Physics in Canada* and in the *History of Science in Canada*, were enough, and already available to those interested,—quite enough, the writer gathers! The Principal put it pleasantly: "Do not dwell on the distinguished past," he said, "but review the distinguished present." Of course, some readers



An example of one of the promising researches which was interrupted by the outbreak of war—cosmic ray apparatus designed by Dr. D. K. Froman.

will think he must have meant extinguished; but nevertheless, there is still something to be said. While many physicists are extremely modest about themselves and their own personal work, it is difficult to find a single one who displays this virtue in discussing the importance of his subject, the achievements in physics at large, or the role that physics must and will continue to play not only in university affairs, but also in either the progress or the destruction of civilization itself. A review, therefore, of present activities, some general comments, and a few brief references to the immediate past, will constitute this article.

Investigations Bearing on the War

It is neither advisable nor permissible to discuss the details of war researches, and it is therefore only possible to indicate that work of this character is actively in progress in the Physics Department. Applications of physics in warfare are to-day more numerous than ever before, and victory itself may depend on some discovery or some improvement that will lead to an offensive or defensive advantage unexpected by the enemy.

As in all research, the outcome of some war investigations will be fruitless, and sometimes what will be discovered will only come to final fruition and development in time for a later war. Some of the most useful devices, vital in the present anti-submarine warfare, were developed at the end of the last war, and only came into full use and final development in the present strife. Asdics, a most important apparatus for the detection of submarines, is an example of this. (It may be noted in passing that much early work on this apparatus was under the supervision of Dr. R. W. Boyle, now Director of the Physics Division of the National Research Council in Ottawa. He is a distinguished McGill graduate and formerly a member of the McGill Physics Department. The work was performed in part at the anti-submarine station at Harwich, England, where our own Dr. A. S. Eve was director of the station while on leave from McGill during the Great War.)

Whether a war research is to be fruitless or, like the case of asdics, to be of use mainly in a later war, or on the other hand, like the solution for defence against magnetic mines in this war, to be solved brilliantly in a few weeks, it is obviously impossible for anyone to know in advance. The imperative fact is that sufficient advances in scientific warfare will not be made unless qualified workers are busy in large numbers doing their best to answer new threats from the enemy, and trying to out-do him in the next step. It may be that any given important war research will happen to be the one to score a telling advance, and therefore these investigations must be given right of way over all peacetime activities. There are many such researches in various departments at McGill University and some have already "clicked." In the Physics Department an active group is working in cooperation with the National Research Council in connection with one of the most important problems in the war. Professor J. S. Foster is in charge of this group which has consisted of the following members of this Department: Dr. W. H. Watson (Associate Professor); Dr. D. K. Froman (Assistant Professor); Dr. H. G. I. Watson (Assistant Professor); Dr. F. R. Terroux (Lecturer); Mr. P. Lorrain (Demonstrator); and Mr. W. M. Telford (Demonstrator). The grants from the National Research Council in aid of this work are gratefully acknowledged.

In addition to the above intensive effort which is the main research contribution of the Department to the war, some minor collaboration with other departments and assistance have been given. Our workshops and trained mechanics have rendered considerable assistance in regard to several war investigations.

The Course for Radio Technicians

For thirteen weeks, from June to September, fifteen Canadian universities or colleges have been training 2,500 enlisted men as radio technicians for service with the forces at home and abroad. At McGill University, 505 registered in our first group; the University of Toronto handled another group of approx-



PHYSICS STAFF AND GRADUATE STUDENTS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE OUTBREAK OF WAR
Front Row: Prof. H. E. Reilley, Dr. D. A. Keys, Dr. A. N. Shaw, Dr. J. S. Foster, Dr. W. H. Watson; *2nd Row:* Dr. A. V. Wendling, Dr. A. V. Douglas, Dr. H. G. I. Watson, Dr. F. R. Terroux, A. Manning, S. Giles; *3rd Row:* E. Taylor, C. B. Roberts, H. H. F. Feeny, L. Smith, P. D. P. Smith; *4th Row:* Dr. C. A. Horton, W. A. Morrison, D. B. Scott, V. Bychowski, Dr. F. Panter, H. T. Pye, H. Lane, Dr. D. R. McRae; *5th Row:* C. M. Penner, K. G. McKay, L. Geldart, A. J. Ferguson, L. R. Walker; *Back Row:* W. T. T. Reikie, W. J. Noble, D. Shugar, M. Hecht, G. Tweeddale.

imately the same size, and the balance were distributed among other universities in groups ranging from fifty to 250.

This is only a beginning in meeting this most important and urgent demand. Tens of thousands of these specialists are urgently required, and plans for obtaining them both in civilian positions and for enlistment with the forces are being speeded up throughout the British Empire and also in the United States. The course of training which was conducted by Canadian universities this summer will probably be repeated continuously for successive groups of men, and is to be regarded as work of major importance in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Winston Churchill has been quoted officially as stating that the training of large numbers of these technicians is second to none in its importance as an essential contribution towards ultimate victory.

The following statement by the British Air Ministry has already been given more publicity in the United States than it has in Canada: "The development of the radiolocator has created a new military science which came into being without the world being aware of its existence and which has already exerted a profound influence on air, military and naval strategy. Today production lines in the plants of radio manufacturers throughout Great Britain are turning out radiolocators in ever-increasing quantities, and their installation throughout the country has made it imperative to train more men to service and maintain them, although thousands are already engaged in this work. . . . They are not simple pieces of apparatus. Before he is competent to maintain one a man needs to have a sound working knowledge of radio to begin with, and then he must have at least two months of specialized training. Thousands of men with a knowledge of radio are required to look after the radiolocators now being produced. The use of the radiolocator in this system has been so successful that independent observers who have seen it

in operation have expressed the opinion that, but for it, the first Battle of Britain might have been lost many months ago. But the first battle was not lost, and the system of radiolocation is now being widely extended. Radio men, accepted for this work, receive a course of technical instruction lasting approximately eight weeks. However much they may already know about radio, this course and the experience that will follow will extend their knowledge of new developments in radio far beyond anything yet imagined . . ."

The details concerning the devices, which require so many men to service them, are naturally secret. Statements already given to the press may, however, be quoted. In brief, the radiolocator, which is perhaps the most important of recently developed devices, sends out short waves similar to ordinary radio waves, and the reflections of these from objects, such as aeroplanes in their path, are detected, and give not only valuable warnings of possible attack, but also enable an aeroplane to be located through fog and darkness at considerable distances.

The first courses at McGill and the other universities are preparatory to a final training in the construction, the service, the repair and general maintenance of devices involving the use of electromagnetic waves. The syllabus of the preliminary course consists of an intensive review of the necessary elementary physics, followed by the elements of alternating current circuits, vacuum tube theory and the general principles of radio. This is covered with a minimum of theory and mathematics. Emphasis is laid on experimental and numerical problems on radio circuits, involving the various types of vacuum tubes and hook-ups. The construction, testing, use and elementary theory of



STAFF AND ASSISTANTS FOR THE R.C.A.F. RADIO TECHNICIANS COURSE AT McGILL

Front Row: Dr. D. A. Ross, Dr. F. S. Howes, Professor F. M. Wood, F/O G.B.S. Fuller, Dr. D. A. Keys, Professor H. E. Reilley, Dr. W. Rowles, Dr. W. B. Ross, Dr. W. F. Oliver; *2nd Row:* J. R. Bennett, W. T. Simpson, R. L. Blanchard, Dr. L. Rowles, Dr. A. McPherson, H. M. Kendree, J. H. Wilson, G. W. Hudson; *3rd Row:* S. Amesse, R. K. Eadie, W. S. Martin, J. F. Davis, H. Kaufman, S. Giles; *4th Row:* R. Smith, V. Josephson, W. C. Brown; *5th Row:* P. F. Peter, H. Lane, F. W. Simpson, F. A. Grant, W. Prouse, W. G. Ward, F. H. Iliffe; *Missing from picture*—A. C. McCallum.

vacuum tubes, cathode-ray oscilloscopes, time scales, multivibrators, and other auxiliaries essential to the sending and receiving of electric waves, are treated in considerable detail.

All men are expected to reach the stage where they will, for example, construct a five-tube superhetrodyne standard receiving set, make it work properly, and be able to test its various tubes and circuits with such apparatus as ammeters, volt-meters, ohmmeters, and oscillographs. In fact, the course covers selected practical parts of a full university course in radio engineering, with those elements of theory which are now necessary for a specialized technician in this field.

The men have been given a heavy schedule of work, but the urgency of the demand makes this necessary, and their progress has been excellent. These classes, which contain men ranging in age from eighteen years to over fifty, have shown a keenness of interest and a capacity for continued hard work, even through the hottest summer weather, that have not been equalled by any previous large class seen in our Physics Department.

Each man has attended, per week, nine lectures on physics and radio, six lectures on elementary mathematics and twelve hours of tutorial instruction for problem work and personal discussion of difficulties. The size of the classes has ranged from four classes of 125 men for some of the lectures, to twenty classes of twenty-five men for the tutorial instruction. The laboratory classes, which cover approximately forty different experiments, have occupied each man an additional twelve hours per week, making a grand total of thirty-nine hours per week of supervised instruction and practical training. With the exception of Saturday afternoon and Sunday, three consecutive hours have been devoted to work each morning, each afternoon, and also on two evenings per week.

The entrance requirements for this course of training were set at the equivalent of junior matriculation for a university. The educational background of the men varies greatly, as the younger ones have only recently left school, and some of the older ones have been so long out of the habit of regular study that they at first found the course difficult. After the first five weeks, it was, however, necessary to drop only thirty-five men from this large group. These were transferred elsewhere to less specialized duties. It is expected that a large proportion of the balance will be qualified to proceed, and those who fail to qualify for the final training will probably also be used in less specialized capacities. As these recent scientific developments are likely to have many new peacetime applications, many of the men taking this course will return to ordinary life later with special qualifications for which there will be a continued demand.

The University has been given complete charge of the actual training programme, apart from the main specification of its content, which was decided by the military authorities. Everything is provided for the use of the men either by the University or the Government, including such items as apparatus, text books, note books, and over 150,000 sheets of mimeographed notes and problems.

The instructors consisted of Dr. D. A. Keys, shouldering both supervision and teaching, and twenty-six others who have carried a much heavier load of work than did the men in the classes. Not only has each instructor done over thirty hours per week of instruction, but he has also spent another twenty to thirty hours a week in constructing, assembling and testing much of the hundreds of pieces of new apparatus required. In addition to this, many hours have been devoted to the preparation of manuscripts and to the preparatory study necessary for effective teaching when highly technical work is presented to large classes of men of diverse ages and background. The keeping of the records, the reading of reports and the checking of problems for 500 men, added still more time to the heavy load shouldered willingly by the instructors The personnel was as follows:

D. A. Keys (Professor of Physics, director of this course); H. E. Reilley (Associate Professor of Physics); W. Rowles (Associate Professor of Physics at Macdonald College); F. M. Wood (Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics); F. S. Howes (Lecturer in Electrical Engineering); W. F. Oliver (Lecturer in Physics at Macdonald College); W. B. Ross (Lecturer in Mathematics); D. A. Ross (Lecturer in Physiology); A. McPherson (Demonstrator in Physics); V. Josephson (Demonstrator in Physics); L. Rowles (former Lecturer in Physics); R. L. Blanchard (honours graduate in mathematics and physics); H. Kaufman (honours graduate in mathematics and physics); W. C. Brown (honours graduate in electrical engineering); and also the following third and fourth year students who have specialized in either mathematics and physics or electrical engineering:— J. R. Bennett, J. F. Davis, R. K. Eadie, F. A. Grant, G. W. Hudson, F. H. Iliffe, A. C. MacCallum, W. S. Martin, P. F. Peter, F. W. Simpson, W. T. Simpson, W. G. Ward, J. H. Wilson.

Dr. D. A. Keys accepted the task of directing the course for Radio Technicians at McGill with enthusiasm, and his characteristic energy and long experience with large lecture classes and laboratory instruction ensured its success from the start.

The enlisted men are all under military discipline, and each individual is at present either in or attached to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The Royal Victoria College has been used as barracks for this first batch, and Flying Officer G. B. S. Fuller has been officer in charge. Military drill is given to the men daily from eight to nine a.m., and they are paraded to and from

their classes and the barracks. There has been a most friendly cooperation between the University instructors and Flying Officer Fuller and his staff.

Recruiting of the men for the next course is expected to proceed actively. Although the majority of men in the first course were recruited from high school graduates, from mechanics and from other sources outside the University, it is interesting to note that a considerable number of University students enlisted. The Hon. C. G. Power, Canadian Air Minister, was quoted as saying:— "I am very pleased with the remarkable response from McGill University where we have been getting students from practically all the faculties. This particular war work seems to appeal to them."

Collaboration with Electrical Engineers

Five new advanced courses in physics and radio engineering were approved last session for offering to graduates in electrical engineering or in honours mathematics and physics, and it is hoped that it will be possible to conduct these courses during the next college session. They will be given by the Departments of Electrical Engineering and Physics. (Instructors: Dr. F. S. Howes, Department of Electrical Engineering, Dr. W. H. Watson and Dr. H. G. I. Watson, Department of Physics). Successful completion of the courses will be acceptable as part fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of M.Sc. or M.Eng. The intention is primarily to give advanced graduate training in the design, the theory, the operation and the maintenance of radio and other electrical equipment. As laboratory accommodation and equipment for work of an advanced character are limited, only a small number of students of graduate calibre will be accepted.

The course of study will be divided into: (A) Networks; (B) Electronic Devices; (C) Electromagnetic Waves; (D) Radio Design; and (E) Advanced Radio Engineering Laboratory. Courses (A), (B) and (C) each consist of two hours of lectures per week and will be given in the Macdonald Physics Laboratory; courses (D) and (E) will be offered in the Department of Electrical Engineering, (D) being for three hours a week, and (E), fifteen hours a week, throughout the session.

A start has already been made on this advanced work for which new special equipment was obtained. During the summer of 1940, twelve men took an intensive course which, although shorter and less advanced than that indicated by the syllabus above, was found very useful by those who took it. They came mainly from the industries and six of them subsequently joined the Active Forces. This summer course was given by Dr. F. S. Howes and Dr. H. G. I. Watson.

An evening course devoted mainly to the field indicated by courses (D) and (E) above, supplemented by the necessary theory, was given last session by Dr. F. S. Howes in the Department of Electrical Engineering, for twelve more students drawn chiefly from engineering industries.

Courses (A) and (C) were given to advanced students during the past session, 1940-41, but no candidate took all five courses of study during the session, as many qualified men had made other arrangements before the announcement of the courses. Furthermore, at that time it was impossible to ensure that appropriate appointments would be available without delay at the end of the courses.

Special thanks are due to the Department of Electrical Engineering for its extensive cooperation, and to Dr. F. S. Howes in particular for his invaluable collaboration, not only in these courses, but also in the course for Radio Technicians.

The Picture at the Outbreak of War

Before the war, in 1939, the general prospects at McGill appeared to be somewhat rosier than they had been for several years. The great depression which hit the University heavily was being slowly overcome. The advancement of learning was beginning to proceed again with the old zeal, although the necessary efforts to "balance the budget" continued to divert too much energy from the main objectives. Students were more numerous than at any time in the history of McGill. The bad times had at least left the University surprisingly intact, with its traditions fully alive although rather seriously undernourished. Support from the wilted but still considerable garden of college finances had been generously supplemented by the Board of Governors, and here and there some partial restorations in departmental budgets blossomed promisingly, and a few—but alas, too few,—new endowments came from McGill graduates and others. Hard workers were working harder, new committees for reorganization and general planning for the future were flourishing like mushrooms, and although the staff as a whole was naturally overwrought after all it had been through, it was obviously ready and eager to advance again. Instead of that came the war. We were soon to discover how petty had been our problems compared to those ahead, but Old McGill was just as ready as ever to do her bit, just as critical as ever of the slowness with which she was compelled to proceed, and just as ambitious as ever to do something worthwhile.

Shortly before the war clouds burst, the Physics Department was particularly optimistic about its peacetime plans. The increasing numbers of students taking courses in physics, their increased interest in this rapidly expanding subject, and the growing

(Continued on Page 34)

A Little Tour in Wartime

By
LEON EDEL

I

THERE'S nothing like a sleeping pill when you seek oblivion between point of departure and point of arrival. I swallowed the pill as we left New York and when I opened my eyes we were pulling into Chicago. The Chicago fabric was that of foreshortened buildings squatting on the edges of the pavement. The streets were wide; the people breezy; the policemen paternal. There was something blustery and big and dirty and prosperous about Chicago; it had a midwestern formlessness and streets of squalour that belied the prosperity until you saw them open suddenly into boulevard vistas and a spacious lakeshore. I needed no one to remind me that New York is not America.

At lunch we talked of the rumours of a Russian-German war. Were they nazi-inspired, or were they, as my friend argued, of British origin to serve some specific diplomatic end? The presence of Sir Stafford Cripps in London seemed to indicate something was in the wind . . . and so the conversation twisted and turned about the day's headlines and I congratulated myself that very soon we would be going into the Far West, further away from a piled cable desk, the war and the talk of the war (the civilian counterpart to the soldier on leave) and on into the wider spaces of the United States.

The sleek Sante Fe streamliner seemed indeed an invitation to the open spaces. Late that afternoon we were looking at broad prairie as the train hit about 100 miles an hour. The holiday mood was on us; the appetite was good, and we dined with a golden sunset streaming through the wide windows. Then, as the train seemed to gather momentum and the darkness closed in, we went to the club car where ice clinked cheerfully in glasses and the passengers amused themselves with cards. A Haitian negro with an amiable grin who spoke French with a Harlem accent dispensed drinks behind the bar, and the radio was emitting noises amid which the occasional word could be isolated. The voice of the commentator was saying ". . . and now that Germany has . . . Russia."

I didn't believe it.

II

The following morning, just before we started to climb through Colorado with the aid of an extra engine, they were talking about it in the washroom. The thick-set, ruddy-faced man whose razor was ploughing through a tough growth of beard had the Hitler line: he knew that it was all Britain's fault, and there was no reason for the United States to pull out her chestnuts from the fire. Britain fought to the last Frenchman, and when the French stopped there would be the last Canadian, Hindu, Egyptian, Australian—but where was the Englishman? Sitting at home waiting for an invasion; and he waved his razor derisively. So he argued with a less vociferous gentleman whose beard was being reduced by a friendly electric razor, and whose reasoned answers were drowned out by the fascist's volubility. Chiming in with deep bass notes still another traveller propounded Wheelerian isolationism. They tossed about half-formed half-truths picked up from casual newspaper reading, based, in part, on the fact, that the mid-western newspapers print very little news of the war. There was an amazing unanimity in that washroom that the Red Army would be squashed flat by the blitzkrieg and an undercurrent of satisfaction that Hitler had taken on Russia. It would give the United States more time, it would give Britain more time. It was a relief to leave them stewing in their arguments.

Back in the club car, as the train descended to gather speed again across the sand and cactus of New Mexico, the radio suddenly announced Prime Minister Churchill. Here we were, travelling at somewhere around 100 miles an hour, pushing to the southwest across this baked country with its reddish soil, and the quiet firm voice from No. 10 Downing Street reaching across the ocean, reaching half-way across a continent into this streamliner, causing cards to drop from hands, and a silence to fall and a gathering round the loudspeaker as if the passengers had become a family gathering round a fire . . .

". . . we have but one aim, and one single irrevocable purpose. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of his nazi regime; from this nothing will turn us—nothing."

Thus the war sought us out as we travelled.

III

We motored from Williams, in Arizona, to the rim of the Grand Canyon across incredibly beautiful stretches of desert, with the road endlessly ahead and mirages dancing before us and the rainbow's colours merging in the skyline. Just before coming

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to the Canyon we reached the little trading post of Cameron on the edge of the Navajo reservation, an oasis, with trees, the river nearby and the sun beating down with a dry, baking, snug heat, the thermometer at about 102. It was a remote silent spot, to which the Indians brought their handiwork and traded it for produce. The first Indian we encountered, a tall, ill-dressed, seedy-looking fellow, was standing near the filling station. He recalled in no way his descent from the Noble Savage of tradition, and put the stamp of contradiction on his descent by sporting over those eyes—that all the stories said should have been eagle-eyes—a pair of cheap sun glasses.

In the post we saw two young Indians, round-faced and cheerful, pleasant of countenance, cherubic. They were calm and relaxed; the nervousness of the east was not in them. They moved with ease, they ate (we saw them in the restaurant) with leisure; time had no importance to them. They made one realize —for we found this true of many westerners, not only the Indians—that the unrelaxed tension of New York and the Atlantic seaboard does not extend (happily for America) inland. But it is revived on the Pacific coast.

IV

The sprawling abyss of the canyon was terrifying; it looked like Dante's inferno without the flames. We came upon it at the tail end of a thunder shower and mists swept over the protruding peaks, huge precipitous masses jutting in the canyon's depth like so many irregular teeth in the mouth of a giant. There was an air of desolation over this monstrous hole in the good earth, a want of life and warmth; and down, far below, the Colorado River lay like a silver snake harmlessly twined about the foothills of its handiwork. It was an awesome sight, a nightmare of massive shapes and tortured rocks, as if some Herculean steam shovel had passed over the place sinking its gaping mouth into it at random.

Then more good highway ribboning into Utah, with stark mountains and curious earth formations, until we came to the rich, reddish clay that led us to Bryce Canyon, a warm little canyon full of weird earth shapes, like some celestial city, fantastic and fabled, with domes and spires brilliantly illuminated by a benign sun shining from the bluest of skies. We walked along the winding trails baked hard by the sun that led down to the canyon floor and followed them steeply uphill and down past a mighty wall in which wind and weather had worn high windows, and through delicate miniature valleys amid shifting views and shifting lights and colours.

Then high into the mountains and down again into a valley, so that your ears felt the descent, and we were in Zion National Park, with the red and rust mountains looking down at us and the road winding tenuously at their edges, and an innocent-looking river winding through the valley that still carries with it tons of silt, continuing the carving of the centuries.

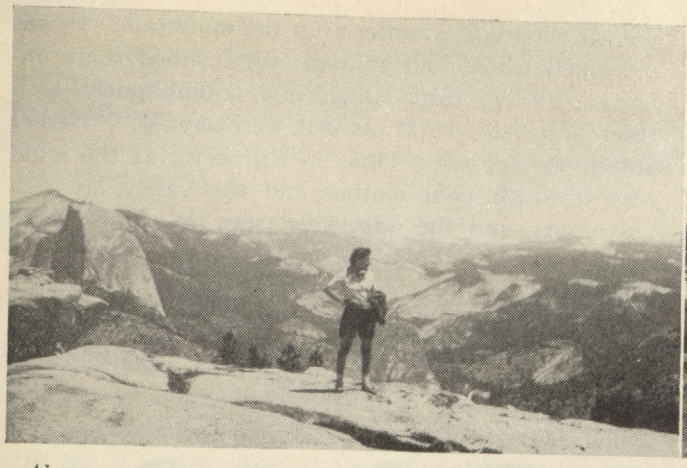
Thus in the mountains and along the rims of the canyons, clambering down them and glimpsing vistas of magnificence and wonder, we blissfully escaped war for a few days. But we picked it up again in Nevada.

V

We picked it up, in fact, in a movie in Las Vegas, when we arrived one afternoon, after crossing a great hot mesa, and discovered that hot desert lay ahead and that an air-conditioned movie was the best antidote, for the moment, to the heat. The desert could be crossed at night and Boulder Dam, a few miles away, could be viewed late in the afternoon. So we abandoned ourselves to *Night Train* feeling somewhat the novelty of viewing a British film in a city that boasted it was still a frontier town. The audience, only half adult, had definite views about Hitler and his henchmen; not the hisses you hear back east so much as a derisive shout here and there, a general tendency to laugh at him and suddenly, a freezing of that laughter to hatred. The newsreel was copious and full of the war. There it was reaching us again in this breezy little city to which the movie stars fly when the urge to marriage suddenly seizes them. What did it matter that we had come across a hot mesa, that the Mojave desert was to be crossed, that the great flat stretches of Arizona might swallow up a blitz army and shrivel it with heat; you could no more isolate yourself from the hatreds and horrors abroad than you could from the immediate baking heat.

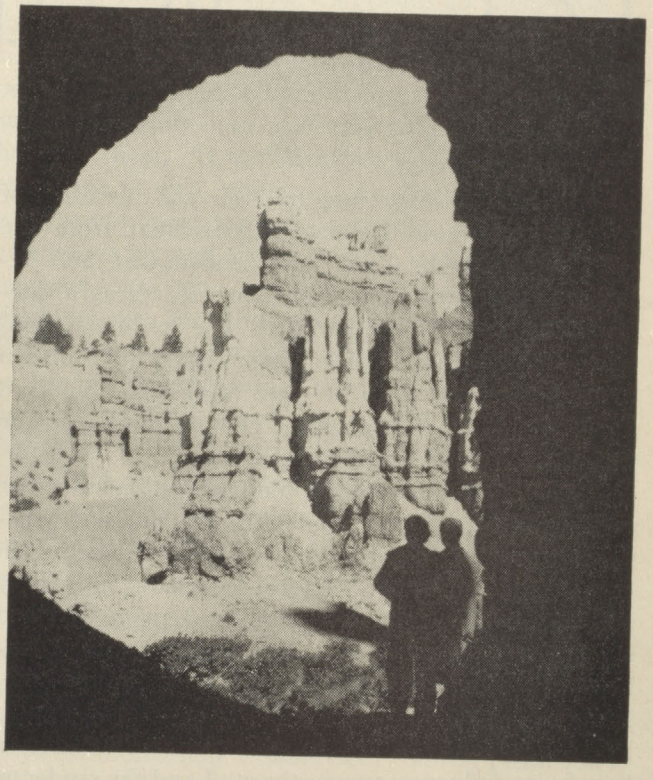
That evening, when it was cooler, and we had seen the great Rooseveltian dam and eaten baby beef livers and were speeding across the desert, past queer joshua trees whose many branches were like hands stuck out in all directions, the car radio became articulate. Up in the mountains it had proved unresponsive. Now it poured out communiques, and jazz and Hollywood chatter, and we knew at last that Russia's buffers were cushioning the first shock of the blitz armies much as Belgium should have cushioned the shock in the west, had the allies been in Belgium when the shock occurred.

We crossed the California state line towards midnight and sped through towns and villages that announced themselves on the horizon well ahead of time by a blushing concert of multi-coloured neon lights that gave them a Christmas tree effect. Indubitably we were in the land of the super-colossal. The filling stations grew in size as we advanced; the malted milks were drunk out of tankard size glasses; the citizenry boasted tall, vitaminated men and women, tanned and vigorous, and there was all the orange juice you could drink. The desert sky was studded with giant stars.





Above, . . . you felt as if you were on top of the world.
Right, . . . old and knotted and gnarled; yet it stood there unbowed . . .
Below, . . . weird earth shapes, like some celestial city . . .



VI

As we neared the coast we found ourselves coming into the thick of things again. We passed through thriving towns with little flat houses and bungalows and the omnipresent filling stations. Fruit hung heavy in the orchards; luscious vineyards stretched for miles. In the midst of the lush tropical flora there were vast acreages devoted to men's destructive wings: not the airplanes of travel and convenience but the needed bombers and fighters that emerged from these peaceful, luxuriant surroundings for a distant voyage to ultimate destructive purpose in alien skies. We sped past the tremendous area of Lockheed, past Vega, and outside these plants swarming over large empty lots, the unemployed, waiting their turns at tables in the open air to fill out elaborate application forms.

Los Angeles, a city of suburbs with tremendous boulevards leading to the Pacific, surfeited with automobiles that sped recklessly along them, was immersed in realities. No news kiosks at the street corners, so the newsboys threaded their way through traffic, pushing into the windshields huge Hearstian headlines that sounded big and said nothing. The city's atmosphere of feverish intensity might have been eastern if it weren't softened by bungalows and palms and bright colours and heavy morning mists and sharp afternoon sunshine. And, of course, you knew you were in the west every time you crossed a street in the highspeed traffic.

If you drove out to Santa Monica or San Pedro you saw en route skyscraper cities of oil wells, rising silently and impressively, stuck like pins in hillside pincushions, yet possessing a degree of tall dignity, as if to say: "We distil the new milk and honey of mankind; to possess us man is scrambling across continents, fighting on land and sea and in the air. And the irony of it: we make possible the fight." The wells seemed deserted and lonely-looking by comparison with the bee-hive aviation plants. But closer observation revealed them pumping steadily.

Los Angeles gave the impression somewhat of a world's fair; unsubstantial-looking buildings, low, fancy and over-elaborate in architecture, innumerable "eateries" and, of course, the palatial gas stations at every corner, with the palms and Pacific foliage providing to the unaccustomed eastern eye an effect of theatrically-arranged settings.

We left this curious city and headed northward, to the Yosemite Valley. There amid great sturdy friendly mountains of granite you could find something substantial and real: the Half Dome, sliced clean by an ancient glacier, El Capitan, majestic and unperturbed, the long and graceful Yosemite fall soon to dry up as the summer heat completed the melting of the snows, and other falls, such as the

Bridal Veil, as delicate as gossamer. From the top of Glacier Point you could see what had been wrought long before the beginning of time: the long stretch of the valley, the cliffs and waterfalls and the High Sierras beyond with their glittering caps of snow and ice under a July sun. On Sentinel Point, 9,000 feet up, you felt as if you were on top of the world.

It was here that we found, when we had climbed to the rocky top from the convenient nearby automobile road, a lone Jeffrey Pine, its branches stretching horizontally so that the effect was of a cross planted in the solid granite. It had withstood the wear and tear of wind and weather atop the mountain. It was old and knotted and gnarled; yet it stood there unbowed, its long arms spread out, triumphantly, as if to embrace the world, as if it were saying: "Here I stand, victory over Time." Up there, as the wind blew through your clothes and the valley lay rich and green, and the waterfalls were thin ribbons far below, you got the feel of time: the perspective in which the mighty clash of arms far in the western end of Europe suddenly receded into the ages. "Here I stand, victory over Time." You knew the dictators would never be able to say that.

J. C. Simpson, B.Sc., LL.D.: The Retiring Dean

By
C. F. MARTIN

A delightful story was told on the occasion of Ralph Waldo Emerson's retirement from the Unitarian Church. The transcendentalist and reformer deemed his withdrawal necessary, as a conscientious non-conformist with the ordinary conventions. Father Taylor, when asked if Emerson would go to Hell when he died, replied "If Emerson goes to Hell he will change the climate there, and the tide of emigration would set that way!"

Thus would we speak of Simpson—administrator, co-ordinator, reformer. Skilled by training and experience in many phases of university life—whether in the field of education, athletics or general university policy, he was thoroughly equipped, mentally and spiritually, for his task. He carried on his work humbly, inconspicuously, earnestly, with an intellectual integrity and white-mindedness that guided him throughout his career at McGill, and radiated a beneficent influence among the staff and the students.

His biography is largely the record of a versatile, many-sided man, whose chief pleasure was his work, on whatever path it led him—a man who always did far more than his duty, and who spared neither health nor energy nor time to carry it through—an incomparable career in other people's interest.

Born in Brockville in 1876 (weight three pounds!) his childhood was marred by long periods of illness and therefore of inactivity. A natural talent for drawing and painting was thereby encouraged and developed into a desire for an artistic career. From the ages of eight to fifteen years, he attended the Senior School in Montreal. Still eager to become an artist, despite the suggestion of his father that he train for the engineering profession, he entered as apprentice to a lithographing firm, where he remained five years "getting his papers as a lithographic artist." It was during this period that he attended evening classes in art and spent much of his leisure time in making cartoons for the daily papers.

Preoccupation as an art student brought him for the first time in intimate relation with Doctors Francis Shepherd and Tait McKenzie, anatomists as well as artists. One other contact in early life is worthy of record; through an interest in biology he caught something from the mantle of Sir William Dawson and became a frequent visitor at the Redpath Museum. The influence of these three men caused him to abandon all ideas of an art career and embark on a university education.

And so we find him in 1896 embracing the study of medicine, and devoting two years not only to the regular course but spending some of his time in experimental pathology under Adami. An obscure and lingering infection, however, diverted him away from medicine to the Department of Biology. He became a Demonstrator of Zoology under McBride (1903) and acquired a B.Sc. in 1907. Two scholarships (one from Sir William Macdonald, the other the Exhibition of 1851 scholarship), obviously the reward of merit, enabled him to work for five months at the biological station at Plymouth, and later at Cambridge for two years, where he seems to have gathered a fringe from the robe of Shipley. In 1909 he went to Munich to continue his researches in biology, and on his return arranged to join an oceanographic expedition to the South Pacific with Sir John Murray. But the latter's untimely death upset these plans at their outset. Meanwhile, McBride received and accepted a call back to the Old Country, and Simpson, already appointed to the staff at Cambridge, was granted leave of absence to return to McGill in charge of the Department of Zoology, as Acting Professor. It was

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but a short step from that to Associate Professor and head of the new Department of Histology and Embryology. He was appointed full Professor in 1928. He was Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine for fourteen years—Associate Dean for four years, becoming Dean in 1940.

Secretary of the Medical Faculty (1922)

Here he was in his element. From the administrative standpoint, the office had been chaotic. There were no records worthy of the name; of filing system there was not a vestige. Miss Brand, the much-beloved and estimable Secretary to the Registrar, had for twenty-six years faithfully carried out her duties with the facilities afforded her. Thanks to her marvellous memory of students and graduates and their activities, she had no need of documentary aid! She knew and addressed most of the students (and some of the staff!) by their Christian names. Without even a reference to the only existing record of each—a small card—she could recall on demand most of the essentials in their careers. Obviously this system, or lack of it, had no permanency. Dr. Simpson, with his characteristic genius for administration and his method-loving mind, promptly initiated the complete filing system which has to this day served the Faculty so well.

Then followed better coordination with other faculties, a more satisfactory integration with other courses and the numerous developments naturally arising from a rapidly progressing and enlarging Medical Faculty. In 1922, when Simpson joined the Faculty, the staff numbered ninety-three. Today there are 214 on the roster. Changes in the personnel of the seniors have been especially striking, for no member of the then Faculty sits around that table today.

With the improved status of the Medical Faculty, and the greater international recognition, came the necessity for better coordination with the provincial and state licensing boards. On this subject, Simpson was soon an authority as well as an important participant in the many international and interprovincial conferences that evolved.

No feature of the Faculty development engaged his attention more than the curriculum. It was his prime interest by day, and far into the night. The more widespread the influence of the Faculty, the greater was his concern over improvements in its curriculum, and the more engaging his task.

As an analytical critic of any educational plan or document, he had an unusual facility in grasping essentials—a faculty for detaching incidental details and concentrating on the core of any question. With an observant eye and a mind which thought much more than what the eye showed him, he seldom made a wrong deduction. Out of his experience came rich dividends to the University.

It was with some justification that George Vincent said, when I introduced Simpson to him as Secretary of the Faculty, "Oh yes, I know. He is the chap who does the work while the Dean shows visitors about!"

His Relation to the Students

During an intimate companionship of twenty years with Dr. Simpson in Faculty routine—an intimacy never disturbed by a moment's unpleasantness—one picture holds the memory . . . Simpson seated at his desk, confronted with innumerable documents claiming his urgent attention—and yet patiently listening to and guiding each of the many students who crowded his office seeking advice. His was the precious gift of being able to interpret students to themselves—mediating between them and their ideals, which, up to that time, might not have been clear to them. No one ever possessed a more concise understanding of student problems—no one ever had such an instinct to solve them. It is difficult to estimate adequately the scope of this influence, but the students of two generations have learned to cherish these memories of a Secretary and Dean—kindly, patient, polite and tolerant—one who believed in moderation, rather than violence, and who never harboured anger or hate. His humanitarianism was as broad as mankind and as deep as human need. These were some of the more personal qualities which rendered so conspicuous his career as Secretary and Dean, and which ranked him above the commonplace and conventional, and compelled appreciation even from those few (if indeed there were any) who might have misjudged him.

Athletics

In athletics Dr. Simpson played a conspicuous part for more than twenty years. He was never a participant—not even a good golfer! In 1919 he joined the Athletic Committee of Corporation and in 1920, the Physical Education Committee. Three years later, when the Athletics Board was formed, he was its most useful member, becoming Chairman upon the retirement of Sir Arthur Currie. It is correct to say that he was a national figure, serving for eighteen years on the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, of which he was President and guiding spirit for nine years.

Military Activities

Promptly on the outbreak of the last Great War in 1914, he was among the first to join the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., of which he became Adjutant in 1915. He recruited a company of the First Canadian Tank Battalion, the last unit enlisted before conscription, but then, as previously, was rejected for overseas service. Early in 1918 he was appointed to Headquarters staff of M.D. No. 4 as M.S.A. officer in charge of draftees, a post which he held until demobilization in 1919.

The Dean

Having served so long, both as Secretary of the Medical Faculty and later as Associate Dean, it was but natural that the University should appoint him in 1940 to the Deanship, even though but one year remained before "la crise de soixante-cinq ans."

As the time for retirement approached, and despite a troublesome illness which often incapacitated him for days, his devotion to his Alma Mater was revealed in his own statement when he said, "There is only one more year to go, but during that time I intend to give all that I have to my Alma Mater, and am ready to take the consequences." Health, safety, personal gain, meant nothing compared to his never failing eagerness to serve the University. Though physically unfit, his mental equivalent showed no change, nor did any worn out ideas serve as a bandage to his eyes.

In 1915 he married Ethel Roberts, who has always shared with intelligent and sympathetic understanding the duties involved in his University position. His son—an engineer, as the grandfather would have wished—has added to his business career a distinct contribution to aeronautics, and his daughter, recently graduated with distinction in Arts, has achieved a scholarship at Wellesley College.

And now in the evening of his life, as he travels with his back to the west, he obeys the Oslerian behest, keeping his face ever towards the rising sun. In Simpson's retrospect there should be nothing of regret —only the satisfaction from a job well done. Posterity is a funny fellow; one never knows just what the verdict is going to be, but by his work Dean Simpson will be ranked among the benefactors of McGill.

In Memory of René du Roure*

By STEPHEN LEACOCK

THE sudden death of Captain René du Roure of the staff of McGill University on October 15, 1940, brought lasting sorrow to the wide circle of his friends. I speak of him as "Captain" du Roure because that was the title by which René liked best to be known. He valued his academic rank and his scholarly distinctions but he had still greater pride in being an officer of the French Army and a veteran of the Great War. He had been brought up in that tradition. I knew his father well—an official of the Financial Administration of Paris and a typical French gentleman of the old school; a Parisian, who counted the changes of the seasons by the shifting life upon the boulevards and by the chestnut trees of the garden of the Tuileries; a patriot, who brought up his four sons on the honour and glory of France. When the war came they responded to their training with instant and eager service to their country,—one to die in it, one to meet heavy wounds and long captivity and two to serve gallantly to the end.

René du Roure came to Montreal after a brilliant record at school and college to join the staff of Laval University from which he entered in 1912 the Department of Modern Languages at McGill. Those of us who can remember him in those days will recall his extraordinary vivacity and charm, the talent which turned academic work to play and the singular joy of living and his great fondness for romping with children which opened to him the hearts of every household.

When the war came in 1914, René was on his vacation at his father's house in the Rue de Condé at Paris. Both René and his father told me later on of the advent of war in the household. It so happened that in those critical days the apartment was being renovated and there were three plasterers in it busy with step-ladders, brushes and buckets of whitewash. From time to time one looked out of the window across the street. Presently he saw what he expected,—an official, posting up a little notice with the word "mobilisation." With that, the plasterers laid aside their aprons, bowed to Mr. du Roure, and departed, leaving the ladders and buckets and brushes just as they were. There they stayed. Mr. du Roure would not have them moved, waiting for victory and the return of the plasterers. As René used to tell the story merrily afterwards, his father kept the buckets and things there for four years and then the plasterers came back, bowed, and went on with the restoration. But even sticking to reality, Mr. du Roure did keep the things for six months, hoping against hope; of the three plasterers it was known later that two never came back.

René as a reserve officer, still in intermittent service, was in the war from the first day. He took part in the advance to the frontier, a glad gay campaign in which, he has told me so himself, he had the old-time vision of a marshal's baton in his knapsack.

Fate had it otherwise. René's company advanced under the mistaken orders of the hour, which drove attack forward regardless of obstacles and concealed defence. Such an advance led them into a ripening

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KEEP THIS DATE **OCTOBER 6TH** OPEN FOR THE

FOUNDER'S DAY DINNER

to be conducted in your locality by your Branch of THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY or other local organization of McGill Graduates, to mark McGill's historic anniversary, the birthday of Hon. James McGill.

- *These dinners are promoted by the Society to bring McGill men & women and their friends together at the same time throughout the land, and this year these gatherings will constitute the Quinquennial Reunion of McGill Graduates which cannot be held in the usual manner during war time.*
- *Arrangements for a trans-Canada broadcast of the principal speech at the dinner to be held in Montreal have been requested from the C.B.C. so that every graduate in Canada may have an opportunity of taking part in the celebration of McGill's FOUNDER'S DAY.*
- *Enquire of your nearest Branch organization, or write for information to*

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY
3466 University Street, Montreal ('Phone - MA. 2664)

"Well, if yer knows of a better ale . . ."



With apologies to Capt. Bairnsfather

MOLSON'S

THE ALE YOUR GREAT-GRANDFATHER DRANK

field of tall grain beyond which an overwhelming enemy waited entrenched. René has told me of the singing and hissing of the *mitraille* in the tall yellow corn as they went forward into it. And then it all seemed over in a minute. The junior officer beside him had just time to say "Are you afraid ?", and René to answer cheerfully, "Not a bit," when they were shot down and with them all their company, wounded and dead among the grain.

The Germans came stamping through. One vicious brute, stabbing and thrusting alike at the living and the dead, would have killed René, but another German put him aside and knelt beside René with the word "Kamerad!"

There followed for René six months in an enemy hospital, almost motionless, often in much pain and all around him the mocking jubilation of anticipated victory. Then came more than two years as a war prisoner in a far away camp at Gneidenfrei in Silesia. René's fellow prisoners were mostly Russian with only one or two odd French or British. They were in crowded quarters, with no privacy, no comforts and with food enough to support life but little more. "Every night," René said, "I was hungry."

An exchange of prisoners of war too badly wounded to fight again brought René du Roure to Switzerland and from there to Paris. In the closing months of the war he worked with the General Headquarters Staff in Paris, his knowledge of English and his experience of British and Canadian life proving of the greatest service.

He came back to McGill in 1919 to rejoin the Department of Modern Languages. By good fortune the separation of German as a Department by itself opened the way for René's advancement to be Head of the French Department, a promotion gladly granted by General Currie, who was from the start René's warm admirer and personal friend. Very often in the years that followed General Currie would happen to drop in on René and me at the University Club,—we were always there,—and on such occasions the pledge was regularly renewed that René must teach General Currie French. René always assured the Principal that it was an easy matter to learn French, but General Currie assured René that French was the devil.

It was with the warm support of General Currie that René du Roure was able to bring forward the French Summer School to the success and the continental reputation which it attained under his direction. For years the School not only made a reputation but performed the rare academic feat of making money. Each session René laid at the feet of McGill what he called in his quaint English,—more true than grammatical,—a "neat" profit.

It was during these years that René du Roure acquired the wide and ample connection and influence which he so richly deserved. He served as a middle term for us, as between French and English, Catholic and Protestant, civil and military,—not as all things to all men but as one and the same to everybody.

Yet one could realize as the years went by that René's service in the war, and his heavy wounds, never healed, had taken a great toll upon his vitality Both his thighs had been riddled with machine gun bullets; most, but not all, had been extracted; one found its way to the surface and was removed ten years to the day after the wound was inflicted This was at my summer house at Orillia, the occasion turned by René to a sort of festivity.

But with each year this physical strain and the work of winter sessions and summer schools told visibly on René's vitality. As the war, this war, approached he seemed to sense it from afar. It was a daily fret and worry, an acute anxiety to him, while yet for the rest of us only a veiled future, disregarded. When war came he tried in vain to offer his services to his country, or alternately, to Canada. But there was nothing that he could do; he no longer possessed the physical vitality to carry the courage of his mind.

So the war brought to René a forced inactivity that preyed upon his mind. Then came the collapse of France and for René that meant the collapse of life itself. He carried on as best he could, with intervals of illness, the work of his summer school. When it was over he would not come away from Montreal, as he had for twenty years. He only asked to be let alone. When college opened in the autumn he made a brave attempt to resume his lectures; he would not let them shorten his work; he would not let any of us take him away from his isolation to look after him. "Not now," so he wrote to me with characteristic courage in the last line I had from him, "now that I am on the upslope." He was indeed. He lectured for two hours on the morning of Saturday (October 12), his voice faint but his thought clear. At some time early on Tuesday he died alone, and was so found.

Principal James has very finely said that René du Roure died, as a patriot, of a broken heart. We may add to this the thought that his death has not been in vain. In these days of broken alliance and waning trust the memory of René du Roure will serve to keep alive for us our old-time faith in the spirit of France.

Summer School Honours Prof. Rene du Roure

Students and professors of the McGill French Summer School paid tribute to the memory of the late Prof. Rene du Roure, for many years Head of the Department of Romance Languages and Director of the School, on Bastille Day. Mrs. Lucy Touren-Furness spoke of the loss McGill had suffered through Prof. du Roure's untimely death, and a pillow of flowers—in the shape of the tri-colour of pre-Hitler France and bearing the emblem of the Free French—was laid on the grave.

McGill Upholds Its Traditions

By
GRAHAM NICHOLS

THE extent to which McGill University has contributed to the Empire's war cause through the development of its Canadian Officers' Training Corps and Reserve Training Battalion, and the rapidity and efficiency with which a peacetime corps of 150 cadets has developed into a great reservoir of highly-trained fighting men and officer material, stand as proud chapters in the history of the University as World War II enters its third year.

Already about 1,100 members of the Contingent and University have been assigned to Service units, some to serve as privates and N.C.O.'s, and others to win commissions from the ranks. This splendid contribution of man-power, and the fact that McGill cadets have been much sought by military units throughout the Dominion, are a lasting testimonial to Lieut.-Col. J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D., Commanding Officer, and the other officers responsible for the Corps' training and development.

The past few months have marked a somewhat new phase of training for cadets of the McGill Contingent, the emphasis being placed more on the practical than academic side of military lore. Much of the book learning absorbed by cadets during the year has been put to a practical test, supplemented by actual manoeuvres in the field. The result is that many who began their careers as "soldier students" have returned from their various camps and bivouacs as "student soldiers."

The lecture rooms, however, have been far from idle since the cadets wrote their Special and Common to All Arms papers in March. Courses have been diligently carried on in the various branches of army service, terminated by the final examinations held in August. This, for many members of the Corps, meant the end of their cadet careers, many obtaining their certificates, others joining Active units, or being struck off strength for various other reasons. The outstanding success of the courses, and the high academic standards set by the cadets, have been due largely to the sacrifice and efforts of the officers in charge and instructors who made their lectures as interesting as they were constructive.

The M.R.T.B. Goes To Camp

Though effort and activity have been on a day-to-day basis throughout the summer, the past three months have been highlighted by a number of events of major importance. Not the least of these was the summer camp programme of the M.R.T.B., whose three detachments of McGill undergraduates spent two weeks in barracks and under canvas at Three Rivers and Mount St. Bruno. The third detachment at Mount St. Bruno shared its camp headquarters with members of the McGill, Macdonald College, and University of Bishop's College C.O.T.C. units.

Montreal's Windsor Station was the last frontier of civilian life, temporarily, for 160 cadets who formed the first detachment bound for Coteau Barracks at Three Rivers. This unit, in command of Major A. T. Field, M.C., was composed of headquarters and five platoons, and arrived at Three Rivers on Sunday, April 27. Six cadets were members of the McGill C.O.T.C., Macdonald College Company, while the remainder belonged to the M.R.T.B., attested to McGill C.O.T.C. for the duration of camp.

The training programme at Three Rivers followed the Basic Training Syllabus and included instructional periods of map reading, fieldcraft, visual training, fundamental training, demonstration of fire power, demonstration of field works and gas protection. These courses were supplemented by route marches, night marching, physical training, rifle drill and bayonet fighting exercises. An inspection by the O.C. detachment was held each training day prior to the commencement of instruction periods.

The lighter side of camp life was represented by an organized programme of softball matches, featuring platoon versus platoon, and a good brand of play. Basketball also had its place in the recreation picture, the first M.R.T.B. detachment supplying a number of players to the Machine Gun Training Centre to assist in a match between that unit and a Shawinigan team. A church parade was held on May 4, while other extra parades not on the Training Syllabus included muster parades, pay parades, detachment and Commandant's parades.

The second detachment steamed out of Windsor Station on May 11, one day after the first contingent had returned to Montreal. This group, also in command of Major Field, boasted a total strength of 170 cadets, two of these being members of the Macdonald College Company, McGill C.O.T.C., and the balance M.R.T.B. unit members. Cadets of this detachment followed much the same training routine as their predecessors, displaying a high brand of marksmanship in the rifle range and T.O.E.T. courses. Here also basketball and baseball headed the athletic programme.

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Photographs courtesy The Montreal Daily Star

Above: Members of the McGill C.O.T.C. bid a temporary farewell to familiar city sights as they prepare to board motor transports for the trip to Mount St. Bruno, where they spent two weeks under canvas. They departed in heavy battle dress; returned in light summer uniform.

Below: With two weeks of camp life behind them, the cadets swing smartly by the University buildings upon their return from Mount St. Bruno. The effect of their life in the field is reflected in bronzed complexions and precision on the march.



Headquarters for the third and final detachment shifted to Mount St. Bruno, where 162 cadets, in command of Capt. H. S. L. Brown, were put through their military paces from June 15 to 28. This group was composed of members of the M.R.T.B., McGill C.O.T.C., and Sir George Williams College, in addition to eleven cadets despatched to the McGill training centre by the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. In this case the M.R.T.B. manoeuvres were held in conjunction with those of the main contingent of the McGill C.O.T.C., who were also encamped at Mount St. Bruno.

A realistic touch was added on the night of June 27-28, when the Sherbrooke Fusiliers staged a mock attack on the McGill Contingent at Mount St. Bruno Camp. "D" Group bore the brunt of the attack and, with the aid of ten night guards and eleven inlying pickets, successfully defended their allotted defensive area adjacent to the camp. The guards were on intermittent duty from ten p.m. until six a.m. the following morning.

Plans to offset any form of attack by the Fusiliers, who were scheduled to move into the Mount St. Bruno Camp next day, were given careful study and confidence was expressed that the "attackers" would be thrown back. Up to midnight the Sherbrooke unit had failed to appear, but defending forces were in position to defend the camp from all flanks. When the battle scores were added up, the defenders were credited with having successfully repelled the invaders.

Other highlights of camp life for the third detachment included the drill competition, featuring infantry platoons of the McGill C.O.T.C., team B.1 emerging victorious and D.13 in second place. Recreational activities took the form of inter-platoon softball matches, tug-of-war contests, reveille and tent-pitching. A tug-of-war between "D" and "A" proved that the latter had the most pull, while Platoon 12 took top honours in the inter-platoon softball games.

Special inspections by the Commanding Officer and other officers of the Corps were held at frequent intervals during the camp programme of all three detachments. Lt.-Col. Morris and Major the Rev. Dr. George G. D. Kilpatrick, D.S.O., Chaplain, inspected the first detachment on May 3 and attended the church parade conducted by Major Kilpatrick. Other inspections were conducted by Col. J. K. Lawson; Lt.-Col. H. W. Johnston, Major J. G. Nicholson, M.C., Major E. de L. Greenwood, Adjutant; and the Officer Commanding, Machine Gun Training Centre, M.D. 4.

The second contingent was also inspected by Lt.-Col. Morris during a visit to the Camp on May 18, and subsequently by Major A. C. Parker, Major Greenwood, Major Nicholson, Major J. C. Hope, Capt. C. H. Carruthers, and Capt. C. S. LeMesurier, who reviewed the various platoons during training manoeuvres. Additional inspections for the Mount St. Bruno detachment were held June 26 and 27, when platoons were reviewed by the D.O.C. and Lt.-Col. H. W. Johnston.

Events of the past three months were also highlighted by the visit of His Excellency, the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, who attended the Convocation ceremonies at the University on May 29. The University marked the occasion by parading for His Excellency a Guard of Honour, whose personnel was made up of members of No. 2 Detachment, M.R.T.B. The cadets made an impressive showing and drew high praise from spectators.

Two Weeks of Camp for McGill C.O.T.C.

Though a small percentage of cadets who signed their attestation papers last fall have since been removed from the Corps through illness, failure to measure up to academic standards, or other reasons, it was an impressive array of potential officers who arrived at Mount St. Bruno on June 15, many for their first taste of military life under canvas.

For the majority, the two weeks' training came as a climax to many months of energetic training in the armouries, gymnasium, lecture rooms and on the campus. Students who had completed the "Common to All Arms" and various special courses had their first big opportunity to show what they had absorbed during the winter and early summer. Those who could dig trenches, string wire, counteract poison gas, and locate a bearing on paper, were given a chance to apply their theories to actual practice.

It is significant to note that of some 500 cadets encamped at Mount St. Bruno for their practical training, only two failed to conform to the required specifications. This is a high tribute to Major O. B. Rexford, Officer in Charge of Training, through whose direction the cadets acquired much of their rudimentary military ground work. It was a tribute also to the officers who instructed the men in the Common to All Arms and special courses which served the cadets so effectively throughout their training days.

Camp routine with its accompanying army discipline went into effect immediately the cadets debussed from the transports that carried them from Montreal to Mount St. Bruno. Ears formerly accustomed to the friendly ring of the alarm clock were compelled to attune themselves to the sterner notes of six o'clock Reveille, while such luxuries as single bedrooms went into temporary discard as cadets accustomed themselves to living five to a tent.

Though cadets were obliged to conform to the rigours of army life, the two weeks' programme was



THE McGILL UNIVERSITY BAND IN THE KHAKI UNIFORMS OF THE C.O.T.C.

arranged so as to make camp life as interesting, comfortable, and congenial as military policies will permit. Various forms of competitive sport, including a rifle and revolver competition, demonstrations of fire power and an officers' treasure hunt, as well as visitors' day, guest night, the Tin Hat Revue, and even movies were included on the camp agenda, while the attack by the Sherbrooke Fusiliers rounded off the two weeks' manoeuvres.

The efficiency with which the camp routine was formulated and carried out is exemplified by the variety of training periods and actual military operations covered in the short space of two weeks. Under the direction of Major E. DeL. Greenwood, Adjutant of the Corps, the cadets were given a working knowledge of demolitions operations, smoke screens and raiding technique, while practical demonstrations of fire power by an Artillery Group with the aid of 18-pounder and six-inch Howitzers brought home the true significance of modern artillery might.

Rows of parked automobiles contributed a civilian touch to an otherwise military setting on Visitors' Day, when wives, parents, sisters, brothers and sweethearts staged a reunion with their khaki-clad men-folk on June 21. The occasion was marked by special demonstrations, with the accent on "military," and made a strong impression on the visitors, who were cordially welcomed in the Officers' Mess.

Special distinction was won by 2nd-Lieut. L. S. Brown, of the Macdonald College Company, who won first place in the Rifle and Revolver Competition for the Greenwood Cup, symbolic of high marksmanship. In a field of about twenty-five entries, Lieut. Brown finished with a score of 56, out of a possible 60. Distinction in another field went to Drum Major Jock Smith, of the C.O.T.C. Pipe Band, who composed an original march which he appropriately named "The Colonel Morris March." The stirring notes and tempo of this original theme have been receiving most enthusiastic comment both in and out of the Corps.

The Officers' Mess dinner on June 26 was the concluding social event of the Mount St. Bruno activities. On this occasion Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, District Officer Commanding, M.D.4, was guest of honour, while the guest list was further augmented by Dr. F. C. James, Principal of McGill University, and the Principal of Sir George Williams College.

From Reveille to Light's Out the hours progressed with military precision, and included such standard routine as tent inspections, morning P.T., sick parade and other procedures associated with military camp life. Swarthy, sun-tanned complexions under pith helmets and light summer battle dress gave the lads a true soldierly appearance, rivalled only by the smartness of their manoeuvres on the parade grounds and rifle ranges.

Survey Trips to St. Sauveur

The practical side of map reading, field sketching, and use of drawing equipment and compass, were effectively covered by members of H. Coy., McGill C.O.T.C., during two special week-end bivouacs at St. Sauveur, conducted by Capt. E. H. Kent, Officer in Command, H. Coy. The first of the two groups, each consisting of forty-five cadets and officers, conducted its manoeuvres on May 17 and 18, the second contingent proceeding north two weeks later.

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The McGill Campus in Other Days

By
EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

IN his will the Hon. James McGill left his "track or parcel of land, commonly called Burnside," to be used as the grounds of "an University or College, for the purpose of education, and the advancement of learning in this Province." But many years were to pass before his intention was fully realized. From the tract of cultivated fields and orchards, which it was at his death in 1813, Burnside was allowed to deteriorate into a forlorn and ragged common. Not until the middle of the century was the work of improvement systematically undertaken, and the century was well advanced before Burnside began to resemble the trim and mellow campus which it is today.

In acquiring Burnside, James McGill had followed the other wealthy Montrealers of his day in their fashion of having two homes—one in the city and another in the country. Though the city was then very small (not extending above what is now Craig Street), it was very congested. Its streets, narrow and dark, were snug enough in winter, but uncomfortably warm in summer. During the winter months, McGill lived in a substantial home on Notre Dame Street, between the Chateau de Ramezay (then the Governor's Montreal residence) and the Nelson Monument. But with the coming of the warm weather, he, and the other leading citizens, like Joseph Frobisher, Simon McTavish and Sir Alexander Mackenzie, moved to their estates in the open area which in those days separated the city from the mountain.

Burnside was one of the most pleasant of these estates. Though about the width of the present campus, it was nearly three times its length, extending down to what is now Dorchester Street. The abrupt face of the mountain provided a natural background, and its foothills a natural grading. McGill's home stood on the banks of the picturesque stream from which the estate took its name. This stream, which had its source a short distance west of what is now Lafontaine Park, came into the McGill estate just below the present Milton Street entrance. It flowed southward in a ravine about mid-way between the present University Street and the central avenue of the campus. Its volume was increased by a spring now covered by the Chemistry and Mining Building—a spring whose clear cold waters were to refresh many a McGill student. It flowed across Sherbrooke Street at a point directly opposite the present McGill Union, and passing McGill's home (which stood on what is now McGill College Avenue, about midway between Sherbrooke Street and the present Burnside Place), it turned sharply eastward and left the estate. Along the fertile banks of this stream grew hawthorn and alder thickets, and many fine butternut trees, oaks and elms. One of these elms survives—the "Founder's Tree," which stands almost in front of the Physics Building.

Though James McGill died in 1813, Burnside was not regularly used as a campus until 1860. There were several reasons for this long delay. The relatives of McGill's widow retained possession of the property until 1829, pending the final decision of the courts on a case they had initiated in the hope of gaining Burnside for themselves. Use of the property was further delayed by disputes among the University authorities, and by troubles in obtaining a suitable charter from the Home Government.

Other difficulties were raised by the inconvenient location of Burnside. Since the city was expanding very slowly, the area near the mountain was still remote enough in summer, and almost inaccessible in winter. Thomas Storrow Brown, describing Montreal as he had known it in 1819, recalled how log fences divided fields above Craig Street as far as Beaver Hall Hill, "which was a grassy lawn with a long, one-story building across the summit and a garden behind." All above this was "open fields." There had been little change twenty years later, when the Rev. Newton Bosworth described the fine view to be had from the Champ de Mars of "the well-cultivated grounds, beautiful orchards and country-houses towards the mountain." Indeed, the area above Craig Street was rural enough even in 1853, when visited by the Scottish publisher, William Chambers. "I had . . . a pleasant drive out of town towards the Mountain," wrote Chambers, ". . . the road in a northerly direction taking us amidst lines of detached villas embowered in gardens and flower-plots . . . The Mountain, which forms a kind of background to Montreal . . . is covered with a profusion of orchards, gardens, and masses of forest trees, and having the lower part disposed in small farms and villa enclosures. Some years ago, the Mountain and country beyond were scarcely approachable on account of the state of the roads."

The first attempt to use James McGill's estate as a campus was made in the eighteen-forties. Two detached sections of the Arts Building were erected: the central section (all except the façade of which was

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EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD, B.A. '35, M.A. '37, Montreal journalist, who is making a study of the life of Sir William Dawson, would greatly appreciate communication with those possessing letters, or able to supply reminiscences of the work and character, of Sir William Dawson.

demolished in the reconstruction of 1928), and the East Wing (which stands substantially unaltered). Here classes in Arts were opened in 1842, and, two years later, accommodation was also provided for the Medical Faculty, which had been occupying a rented building on St. George Street. But this first attempt to use the McGill estate proved to be premature. In 1851, largely because of the inconvenient distance from the city, the Medical Faculty moved to a building on Coté Street. In the following year the Arts Faculty also moved to the city, occupying the second story of the High School on Belmont Street. The buildings on the campus were neglected, and fell partly to ruin.

The financial problems of these early years were so pressing that the authorities had all they could do to keep the University in existence, even though this existence was at times little more than nominal. In their difficulties, they adopted the rather desperate policy of meeting the current expenses of the University by selling portions of its grounds. Under this policy the original McGill estate gradually melted away, until only the section above Sherbrooke Street remained. Even this section did not continue intact; for in the 1850's the strip along the west side of University Street was sold as building lots.

In the midst of these disheartening conditions William Dawson entered upon his principalship. Before arriving to take up his duties, he had never been in Montreal; and though he had been led to understand that the grounds were in a very undeveloped state, he had not been prepared for the scene of desolation which met his eyes.

In 1893, the year of his retirement from the principalship, Sir William Dawson recalled what his first impressions of McGill had been. "I first saw it in October, 1855," he said. "Materially it was represented by two blocks of unfinished and partly ruinous buildings, standing amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish, overgrown with weeds and bushes. The grounds were unfenced, and pastured at will by herds of cattle . . . The only access from the town was by a circuitous and ungraded cart tract, almost impassable at night. The buildings had been abandoned . . . I had been promised a residence, and this, I found, was to be a portion of one of the detached buildings aforesaid, the present east wing. It had been very imperfectly finished, was destitute of nearly every requisite of civilized life, and in front of it was a bank of rubbish and loose stones, with a swamp below."

Principal Dawson brought a new approach to the problem of improving the campus. The Board of Governors felt that this work should form part of a general development of the University; and until funds for such a general development were available, they thought the campus best left as it was. Principal Dawson, however, believed that the improvement of the campus should precede and encourage any larger plans; and since the Governors would grant no money for the purpose, he set about the work himself, merely asking permission. "I was induced to give attention to this," he later wrote, "by the wish to have the surroundings more in harmony with an academical building, and by the hope that attractive grounds might tend to induce efforts to improve and complete the buildings, might give more public interest in the institution, and might lead to a wish to retain the grounds for academical uses rather than to dispose of them for building purposes."

He began by erecting fences and laying out walks, and then turned his attention to planting trees. For the central avenue he selected the elm, "not only because of its beauty, but on account of its rapid growth." His plan to have a row of elms on both sides of the avenue met, however, with difficulties, and could not be wholly carried out. The elms grew vigorously only when their roots could reach the moist clay of the subsoil. In places where the ground was dry, an attempt was made to induce growth by digging wide and deep beds. Some of the elms planted in these beds grew well, but others failed to take root, and had to be replaced by maples.

In order that the planting of trees on the campus might be carried out systematically, and with due variety, Principal Dawson decided to establish a nursery or arboretum. For this purpose he selected a fertile plot of land on the banks of the stream, about the site of the present Physics Building. Here he raised saplings of many different species from seed. When he considered that these saplings had become sturdy enough, he would transplant them to other parts of the campus, according to a carefully prepared plan. Saplings of other species were obtained by excursions to Mount Royal.

In this work of planting and tending trees on the campus Principal Dawson had his troubles. The small boys of the neighborhood—"juvenile ramblers," as he called them—had to be watched. They would suddenly invade the campus, and, not content with stoning his squirrels, would climb trees not yet strong enough to support their weight, and could use their penknives with deadly effect. He felt particular anxiety for the fate of certain golden willows which he had planted on the banks of the stream, and rested assured only when "they eventually overtopped their assailants."

There were difficulties, too, with the spectators who crowded the campus on sports days, and who, in the absence of grandstands, had little regard for his trees or shrubs in their search for vantage-points. Also troublesome (though more pardonable) were the "nutters from the east end of the town," who visited the campus every autumn to strip his butternut trees.

Then there was the occasional accident. Once a workman was hired to cut down some common trees which were in the way. He proceeded to cut down a beautiful sycamore, in whose development Principal Dawson had been taking an especial interest. "It had attained to a height of more than thirty feet," was Dawson's sorrowful comment, ". . . and I arrived on the ground too late to save it."

If there were those who hindered his work, there were others who gave valuable assistance. A number of wealthy Montrealers had made a hobby of cultivating trees on their estates in the country, and, becoming interested in Principal Dawson's work, they donated sapplings for the campus. The Hon. John Young sent many valuable specimens from his estate in Cote St. Antoine (as Westmount was then known). Others came from Mr. Charles Gibb's experimental farm at Abbotsford. One day a whole carload of spruce trees arrived from St. Hilaire, where the Scottish major, T. E. Campbell, was seigneur.

"Early in our planting operations," wrote Sir William in later years, "the Graduates' Society, at that time recently organized by Mr. Brown Chamberlain and others, took an interest in the matter, and proposed to plant a 'Graduates' Walk,' extending from the great elm (the "Founder's Tree") round by the bank of the brook to Sherbrooke Street. They prosecuted the work actively and in a few years had the walk stocked with trees, the latest of which was an elm planted in honour of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1860." A few of these trees remain near the path leading to the Physics Building.

This work of beautifying the campus with trees was conducted by Principal Dawson with the knowledge and skill of an expert. He was a devoted botanist. For some twenty years he gave the lectures in botany at McGill, and even as a geologist, it was in the division of fossil botany that his primary interest lay, and many of his most important contributions were made.

It was his aim to make the campus "attractive and instructive from its variety and the number of interesting trees contained in it." He was particularly interested to determine by experiment how many of the trees indigenous to Europe could be made to grow on the campus. Some of his experiments proved unsuccessful, as when he attempted to cultivate the English species of oak, birch, elm and maple. He found, however, that the English ash stood the Quebec climate well and grew vigorously. The Lombardy poplars, which he planted on land now occupied by the Pulp and Paper Research Institute, proved an outstanding success. Also successful were his experiments with Norway maples, which he describes as "in all respects one of the finest ornamental trees from abroad ever introduced into this country." He planted many of this species, but new University buildings have required the destruction of all but one, which grows near the Redpath Museum.

His researches in fossil botany gave him a particular interest in the few trees whose leaves resemble those found preserved in the rocks. He cultivated the large-toothed aspen, "because of its resemblance to some fossil species." But his prize specimen was the gingko tree, which still grows in front of McGill's tomb. "I was naturally desirous to have this tree on the grounds," he wrote with palaeontological enthusiasm, "as an example of a taxine tree with broad leaves, as the sole representive of its genus, and as a modern example of a type which in Cretaceous and Tertiary times was represented by several species in Canada."

Since Principal Dawson had his residence in the East Wing of the Arts Building, he regarded the campus as being, in a very real sense, the grounds of his own home. To plant trees and to watch their growth provided him with a convenient and exhaustless recreation. He took great pleasure, too, in observing the changes which came with the seasons. He would note how spring brought red and orange flowers to his hawthorns; how in summer his basswoods cast a deep shade with their large, heart-shaped leaves; how autumn made his maples brilliant with scarlet and golden tints; and how in winter, when all else was drab, his sumachs retained their dense red fruit, attracting winter birds in search of food. The campus also enabled him to indulge his hobby of gardening. He cultivated quite a large plot near the present site of the Macdonald Engineering Building, where he was to be seen working in the evening.

Principal Dawson's whole administration of McGill was governed by his maxim, "Progress will inspire hope." As he had expected, the improvement of the campus did much to change the disheartened, almost despairing, attitude which had existed previously. He soon succeeded in raising money enough to repair the central section of the Arts Building, and in 1860 the Arts Faculty returned permanently to the campus. This move so interested Mr. William Molson that he enlarged the Arts Building, erecting a west wing (known as Molson Hall), as well as connecting corridors, which converted the three detached sections into one building, as had been the original plan. In 1863 the Observatory was erected, and in 1872 the Medical Faculty returned to the campus, occupying a building of their own, which had been erected upon the site now covered by the front part of the Biological Building.

Despite these notable improvements, McGill had, for many years, much the appearance of a country college. The west side of the campus remained open ground, while down the east side, about where the science buildings now stand, the stream still flowed in its ravine, as it had done in James McGill's

(Continued on Page 36)

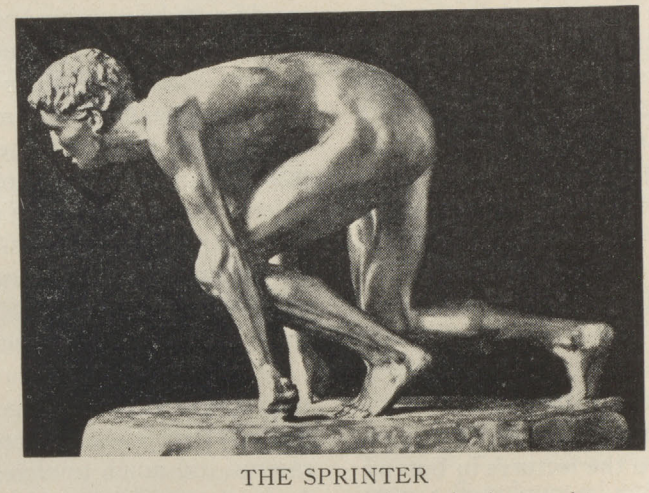
Tait McKenzie

By
FREDERICK J. TEES

IT WAS as Medical Director of Physical Training at McGill University and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical School that the late Robert Tait McKenzie received the inspiration and developed the latent talent that led to his becoming world famous as a sculptor of youth.

With an inborn sense of the artistic he made some early attempts with pencil and brush, and tried his hand at modelling a few low reliefs, but his association with athletes and his dissections at the Medical School stimulated him to more ambitious efforts. The study of the facial expressions of athletes in various activities led to his producing four life-size masks, modelled in clay, and here began his fame as a sculptor.

My acquaintance with Tait McKenzie began in 1896 when—with two of my masters at the Montreal High School, the late Major Macaulay, and C. B. Powter—I helped to organize the Canadian School Athletic Association, an ambitious name for its activities were confined to competition between the schools of Montreal. In this project he took more than a little interest.



THE SPRINTER
McKenzie's first essay at sculpture in the round

Tait McKenzie had graduated in Medicine in 1892. While an undergraduate he had shown great prowess in gymnasium and athletic events and in his final year acted as assistant to Dr. James Naismith, the gymnasium instructor, who later became famous as the inventor of basketball. Naismith left the following year and McKenzie took over his duties, also acting as house surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital. In those days, the McGill classes were held in the old Barnjum Gymnasium, on University Street just above Dorchester, where the softwood floor yielded an abundant crop of splinters and water at street temperatures occasionally flowed from the showers.

In 1894 the University appointed him Medical Director of Physical Training, the first appointment of its kind in Canada. In this pioneer work he succeeded in establishing a medical examination for freshmen notwithstanding a certain amount of opposition from both staff and students.

Our class in the Faculty of Arts entered College about fifty strong in 1897, and in due course we presented ourselves for the medical examination. Among our number was Percival Molson who excelled in scholarship and in sport and whose memory has been enshrined forever through his generous bequest to the Stadium which bears his name.

When preparing the "masks," Tait McKenzie sought our aid in collecting photographs of athletes showing their facial expressions in violent effort and in fatigue. The first of the masks was modelled chiefly from a snapshot of B. J. Wefers, a famous sprinter of the day, which showed his tense expression as he put everything into the finish of a race. It was entitled *Effort*. The other masks illustrated *Breathlessness*, *Fatigue* and *Exhaustion*.

The success of the masks was instantaneous. They were shown before the Society of American Anatomists in 1899, and at Paris the following year. In 1905 they were reproduced, in a somewhat revised form, in *The Journal of Anatomy*. Bronze replicas of the four masks are to be found in the Medical Museum at McGill.

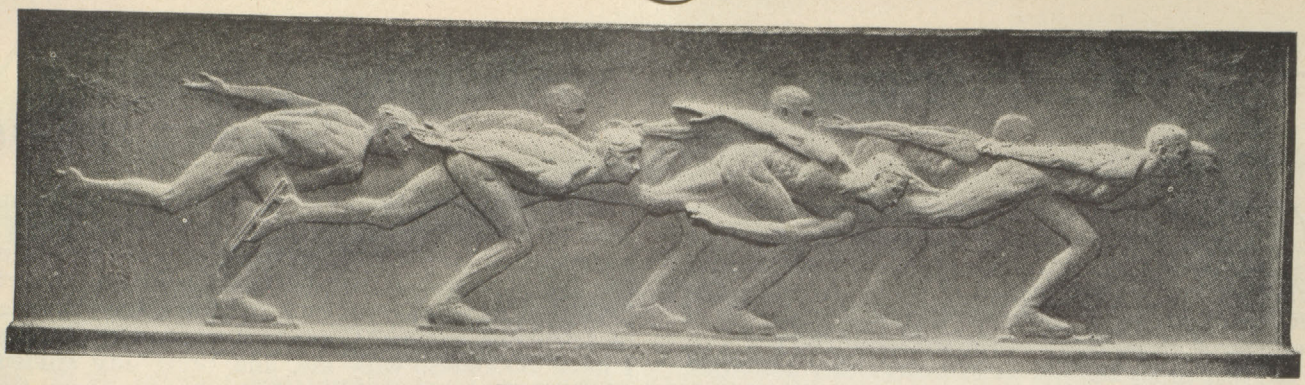
Encouraged by this success, Tait McKenzie decided to attempt a figure in the round. His choice was that of a sprinter. Watching athletes at their various events, making many observations and measurements, he realized that it was difficult to reduce them to type. Some of the sprinters of the day, such as Wefers, were tall and lanky; others, like Duffy, short and thick-set.

Making use of his own observations, and with the aid of figures—supplied by Dr. Paul Phillips of Amherst College—representing the measurements of a very large group of the outstanding sprinters, he decided upon the type he would portray. He made the happy choice of representing the athlete on his marks in a crouching position ready for the starting signal at the beginning of a race.

As "models" he enlisted four students, Percival Molson, John D. Morrow, L. O. Howard and the writer, all of whom gladly undertook to help. At

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BROTHERS OF THE WIND

A replica of this frieze may be seen in the lobby of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury

that time he had his office at the northwest corner of Dorchester and Drummond Streets, where he was supplementing his income by carrying on a practice in remedial gymnastics. There we resorted and there he laboured, first setting up his framework accurately measured to represent one-quarter life size, covering it with the grey clay and modelling the head, the torso and the limbs, reduced to scale.

My task was comparatively easy. It consisted of leaning over the back of a chair while he worked at the shoulders, arms and hands. It will be noted that the model is represented with "corks" in his grasp, a practice which has since been abandoned. The others had a much more difficult time in keeping the crouched position, but with the help of stools and cushions they somehow managed. Twice we arrived to discover that the small figure had collapsed, but nothing daunted he began anew and finally triumphed.

I have two great treasures as souvenirs of this experience—three, in fact—which recall these interesting days. First, a photograph, suitably inscribed, of the finished model given to me by the sculptor on April 15, 1902, just after its completion; second, a replica of the statue presented to their guest of honour by the Graduates Athletic Club at a reunion in 1938; and third, Christopher Hussey's beautifully illustrated *Tait McKenzie, Sculptor of Youth* given me in 1931 by John Beattie, then on the staff of McGill, now Curator of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

As a result of McKenzie's success with *The Sprinter* he was asked by the Society of Physical Education in Colleges to make a corresponding model of the ideal all-round athlete. Again he made use of numerous measurements of men who had excelled in many branches of sport. The result was equally happy and was called *The Athlete*. It represented a beautifully-developed young man in the bloom of youth bending slightly to the side to place in his right hand a spring dynamometer with which to test the strength of his grip.

By common consent this statue ranks with the great works of all time. Exhibited at the Salon in 1903 and at the Royal Academy in 1904 it stamped the artist as a great master.

In 1904 McKenzie was offered and decided to accept the newly-created chair of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania. This carried with it the rank of full professor, and installed him in a new gymnasium equipped to his heart's desire. Our loss was Philadelphia's gain. He devoted himself to his department, shone in his chosen vocation, even more in his avocation—if it may be so-called—and has left an imperishable memory.

Among McKenzie's many writings is to be found an article entitled "A Modern Gymnasium," published in the *McGill University Magazine* in 1901—a dream for McGill which he lived to see realized before his untimely death.

Space does not permit a review of his many later accomplishments. Though removed from his homeland he kept in close touch with old friends at his Alma Mater, and with his fellow graduates he came to rejoice at the prospect of the new home for the physical needs of McGill students.

In the lobby of the new Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury is a frieze, *Brothers of the Wind*, Tait McKenzie's gift, commemorating the devotion to his University of one of her most talented sons.

Innovations Feature "Old McGill 1941"

Six innovations are to be noticed in the 1941 edition of *Old McGill*, students' year book. First of these is the deep bas-relief work on the cover—a design of soldiers marching past the Roddick Gates, by Norman Hill. Other innovations are letters from the Deans to the graduating students of the various faculties, a novel photo-caricature sequence of leading pages, the use of script type throughout the book, the introduction of a military section, and the use of the offset process of printing.

Twelve University Scholarships Awarded

McGill University has announced the awarding of twelve University Scholarships for the 1941-42 session in the faculties of Arts and Science, and Engineering. These scholarships are the highest awards the University bestows and the winners are designated "University Scholars."

Helen R. Y. Reid

By
SUSAN E. VAUGHAN

YOUNG people are told with wearisome frequency in graduation addresses that the greatness of their university lies not in its venerable or magnificent buildings but in the quality of its graduates. The hackneyed saying happens to be true, and the life of Helen R. Y. Reid is one of the witnesses thereof.

In relation to McGill, as in many other activities, she was a pioneer. Before her time, there had been no women at McGill. It was she, a high school graduate, aged fifteen, who knocked and had the door opened to her, and to the throngs who were to follow. The story of how she and her friend, Rosalie McLea, walked up the avenue one day in 1884, and had a fruitful talk with Sir William Dawson, has been told elsewhere. Mention of the result is all that we have space for here. A small group of girls began their studies for the degree of B.A. in the autumn of 1884, and Helen Reid was one of them. She specialized in modern languages, and attained a reputation in the women's debating society. By winning first rank honours and a gold medal, she won also her argument that sex was no handicap in the academic course.

So began her life at McGill. It ended on May 29 of this year when she attended her last Convocation. She was too ill to assume her scarlet robes and sit on the platform with her peers. She was missed there, but many people recognized her in the crowd which packed the campus. They saw her ravaged by illness and looking far too old for her years, but still one of us, a daughter of McGill, who, with us, acclaimed the Princess Alice, and applauded the ringing words of Dorothy Thompson. Twelve days later she was to die.

Very memorable in the story of McGill is the life which stretched back from that day. Of her earliest years we have no authentic record, but we know enough to be able to say that hers was no retarded childhood. Her mother, born a McIntosh, would see to that. She was sent to the High School for Girls, and with her family, attended the Unitarian Church, and doubtless learned much of literature, as well as of religious philosophy from the saintly Dr. Barnes.

In her undergraduate years were laid the foundations of two interests which were to rise to noble proportions in her later life, civic responsibility and internationalism. Her intensive study of modern languages naturally led to plans for foreign travel, and very soon she made the first of those tours which were to be many times repeated. Thus she became familiar with European life and affairs, and later extended her interest and the circle of her friends to distant India.

My personal recollections of Helen Reid begin in my student days, when she came, fresh from travel, to address one of our undergraduate societies. To my unlettered inexperience, she appeared as a perfect example of the cultured woman of the world, beautifully dressed, poised, fluent and forceful. A little later, when she was President of the Alumnae Society and I a timid neophyte, she laid certain tasks upon me which I felt quite unable to perform but equally unable to refuse. A long period was to pass before I realized that only a trifling couple of years separated our ages. Many years later, at the Royal Victoria College, I received from time to time a brief message by telephone, saying "Come in if you can on Sunday. I have So-and-So with me, and bring any student who may be interested." And we would go and find a room filled with a most diversified company, all Dr. Reid's friends, and beside our hostess with her halo of white hair, we would see, perhaps, Ellen Wilkinson's flaming locks, or it might be a dusky lady from India, sari-draped, or perhaps S. K. Ratcliffe, pouring out information on world politics in a limpid stream of speech. In any case there was always something interesting for the visitor to carry away. There was also the memory of a gracious presence, thoughtful, kindly, full of vitality, and at times of an infectious gaiety.

Between these two periods, that of the precocious student, and that of the distinguished hostess, lay a lifetime of highly intelligent and altruistic activity. Somewhere among her possessions were sundry decorations which showed a measure of public recognition of that work. It is not possible within the space of this article to do more than mention some of the achievements of this remarkable life. And it must be remembered that in many of the organizations named, she was not only director but had been initiator. In this double rôle, we find her in the Charity Organization Society, the Victorian Order of Nurses and the School for Graduate Nurses, the Canadian Public Health Association, the Montreal Branch of the Patriotic Fund, the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, the School for Social Workers, the Child Welfare Association and others. In the interests of these bodies, she wrote and spoke constantly, and made many journeys, and when she sat in committees, she was not a mere member, but a dynamic force. She found time also to be an active and devoted member of the Church of the Messiah, and while the McGill Corporation existed, she was one of its watchful and critical members. Not for nothing, therefore, did McGill select her as one of the first women to receive its LL.D. *honoris causa*. Queen's had anticipated McGill in bestowing this honour. Not only the universities, but the Imperial Government and certain countries of Europe paid her homage in the form of decorations. She was when she died, a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, A Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and had received both the Jubilee and Coronation Medals and the Medal of the *Franco-Belge Fond Patriotique*.

Of the life here briefly sketched we have not seen the end. Here is one of those graduates who build the greatness of the University. As every one of her children knows, McGill is still unfinished, still much in need of light, but if, as we believe, it is nevertheless "A City which hath foundations", then one of the chosen stones of its fabric is surely named Helen Reid, and the fact that her body was cremated on the 10th of June, 1941, does nothing to alter this conclusion.

SUSAN E. (MRS. WALTER) VAUGHAN, B.A. '95, M.A. '99, LL.D. '37, was Warden of the Royal Victoria College from 1928 to 1937.

Advising Young People

By
T. H. MATTHEWS

MEN and women whose duties require them to advise a large number of young people must sometimes be surprised at the weight which is given to their words. Familiarity with all the pros and cons makes it dangerously easy to present an unanswerable case to an ignorant and trusting inquirer and long practice develops a technique which makes the presentation overwhelming. To realize that you occasionally have this power is a most sobering experience; especially so at a time like the present when young men seek your help in deciding what may be for them matters of life and death. As Bacon wrote "The greatest trust between man and man is the trust of giving counsel," and members of university faculties who appreciate their responsibilities, and the great majority do, ask themselves from time to time "What, in giving advice, am I really trying to do, and how should I do it?" Adequately to answer these two questions would require more space than this article will afford and far more experience and skill than I possess, but one or two thoughts about the problem may be useful. If my comments are merely platitudes, at least we must recognize that at present the subject is important.

The ideal solution of a problem which a student brings to you is one which satisfies both the advised and the adviser. Canadian students naturally prefer to stand on their own feet and consequently their satisfaction is likely to be greater if they find the final solution for themselves. A youth who knows what he ought to do, and also feels that he wants to do it, is much more likely to be happy and successful than one who has a number of lingering doubts. For this reason the first aim of the adviser should be to find out what the student himself has been thinking. Sometimes it is difficult to disentangle the feelings of a boy or girl from the contrary wishes of his family. Parents are frequently a great help to an adviser. Occasionally they are themselves the main problem. George is so good at fixing the motor boat at the summer cottage that Mother is convinced he will make a wonderful mechanical engineer. Mother has to be told that a university course in engineering means at least three years of difficult mathematics and that George's high school record in this subject suggests that motor boats should be his hobby rather than his profession. When the facts are placed before her, Mother generally agrees.

If young men and young women are to make decisions concerning their own future which not only satisfy themselves but also appear sensible to their more experienced advisers, they must base these decisions upon an adequate knowledge of the relevant facts. This knowledge the adviser must supply. If he lacks it, he must confess his ignorance and dig it up. Some youngsters have little idea even of the direction in which they wish to travel and need a large amount of general information. Others have definite goals but have no knowledge of the roads that will take them there or of the kind of country to be covered. A boy, for example, may be interested in chemistry but uncertain whether he should take the B.Sc. course with honours in this subject or become a chemical engineer. A description of the two courses and of the positions for which they qualify graduates, given, if possible, by a member of the Department of Chemistry, enables him to choose and to do so with the pleasant feeling that he has obtained unbiassed information from one who knows, and has made the proper choice.

In talking over problems like this with young students the adviser frequently knows the proper answer before the student does. Patience, however, is necessary. It is more important that a boy should himself be satisfied than that an interview should be short. This implies that guidance should generally be a slow process. Three interviews with intervening periods for consideration and reconsideration are likely to be more valuable than a rapid diagnosis and a snap decision. Ideally, guidance should be continuous throughout a college course. Some American colleges with their elaborate student personnel departments and their guidance clinics may have over-elaborated the machinery for this work but I am firmly convinced that the work should be done. The belief of some university professors that students should be treated "as men and women," and given the minimum of "paternal" advice, is an outmoded and foolish creed, and incidentally an insult to modern fathers. This stupid "sink or swim" policy may ruin the college careers of potentially valuable students and must hinder many from extracting the full benefit from their university courses. If we, the staff of the University, have learnt nothing since our student days that is of value to modern youth, we are not fit for our jobs.

Professors who are ready to help their students in this way are quickly discovered and frequently sought out. Their time may seldom be their own but they are occasionally rewarded by evidence that they have

(*Continued on Page 36*)

T. H. MATTHEWS, M.A., is Registrar of McGill University.

Hail, Alma Mater!

By
ORLANDO A. BATTISTA

THERE IS a time that always comes in the life of a young man or a young woman when the yoke of responsibility begins to make itself felt. A college or university graduate usually finds that this intriguing obligation takes root shortly after the frills of the Convocation exercises are over and the problem of earning a living becomes a reality. The resplendent atmosphere of a Convocation ceremony and the dozens of handshakes extended by friends and co-workers with their attendant good wishes mark an individual's transition into a new phase of society. Individual solidarity becomes headlined within one's mind and the furtive challenges of a future are met with unquestionable sincerity.

I have but recently left the opened portals of my Alma Mater and opportunity has enticed me several hundred miles from the campus about which I roamed for several years. As an adolescent graduate estranged from that protective atmosphere which the staff, fellow students, and the august traditions of good Old McGill enshroud one with, I have found myself tracing my thoughts back to a study-worn room in an ear-marked building overlooking McGill's famous campus.

When one is burdened with the qualifying responsibilities which the McGill curriculum entails, it is not easy to comprehend the beneficences bequeathed through a qualifying right by a world-renowned institution of higher learning. The deeper significances of the humble tombstone before the Arts Building, the indelible records of a long line of scientists that retrace their origin to the Chemistry and Physics Buildings, the revolutionary scientific advances pioneered within the Pulp and Paper Research Institute, the history-making accomplishments in medicine and surgery that have raised McGill's name and integrity to a place of paramount importance in the universal eyes of scientists, are difficult to grasp while in the throes of studies intended to temper the intellect and qualify a scholar.

As the months roll by the detailed memories of out-rushing twelve o'clock classes as they streamed down McGill's tree-bordered roadway and the outlines of students and professors as they tramped to and from their intellectual workshops with their characteristic motions slowly dim. I find myself reluctantly acquiescing to the limitations of my memory as I struggle to absorb a more permanent index of the mental pages that will live on to remind me of McGill in the years to come. More and more the campus that is McGill's, nestling in the shadows of dwarfed Mount Royal, becomes a landmark embracing the cumulative off-spring of decades of human effort relegated to the generative seed of knowledge that was planted so humbly on fertile soil and which has since been nurtured by man's universal interests in the search for truth.

One of the most heartening discoveries of this graduate of McGill has been to listen to the spontaneous praise and respect showered upon McGill University by graduates of other universities, and to realize that McGill is so alive in the minds of intellectual people. It is under these stimuli that the beclouding details of an academic ordeal give way to an aftermath of thoughtful recognition which must stir up in McGill graduates the world over a full realization of the trust that has been willed to them by their scholarly predecessors.

Very recently I met a McGill graduate of yesteryear and he beamed with delight on learning that I so recently took my leave. He seemed to have suddenly recollected an almost forgotten part of his past as he threw business matters over his shoulder and charged me with a stream of questions about McGill. His anxiety was sincere and I could not help but feel that he was realizing a regret that must be shared by hundreds of other McGill graduates. He had permitted the memories of his Alma Mater to dwindle to a blank.

THE McGILL NEWS is the only regular channel of information which travels with the graduate as he follows opportunity as it beckons him to places far distant from the campus. To me, receiving THE McGILL NEWS is analogous to receiving a letter from home because it keeps me abreast of McGill and the accomplishments of fellow graduates. I have at this writing but four copies of THE McGILL NEWS stored away and I proudly say that it is one of the few magazines which has found a definite place in my library of to-morrow. Someday I hope to pick up back issues and re-indulge in some of the most pleasant memories of my life set in the McGill environment. In fact I've started doing this already.

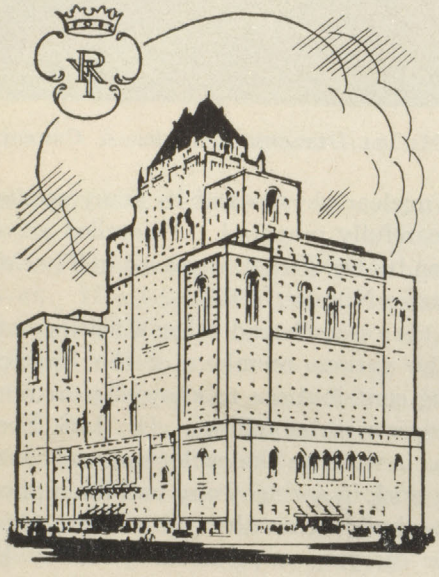
I do not know what percentage of McGill graduates are members of The Graduates' Society and subscribers to THE McGILL NEWS. No doubt it is far smaller than it should be. There is no genuine graduate of McGill who does not want to actively contribute his nominal bit to the support of the necessary

(*Continued on Page 58*)

ORLANDO A. BATTISTA, B.Sc. '40, is a Research Chemist, American Viscose Corporation, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

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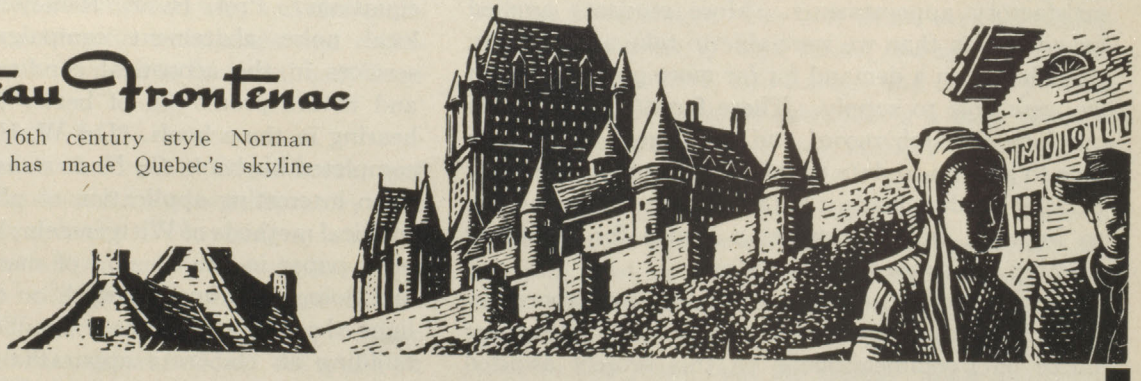
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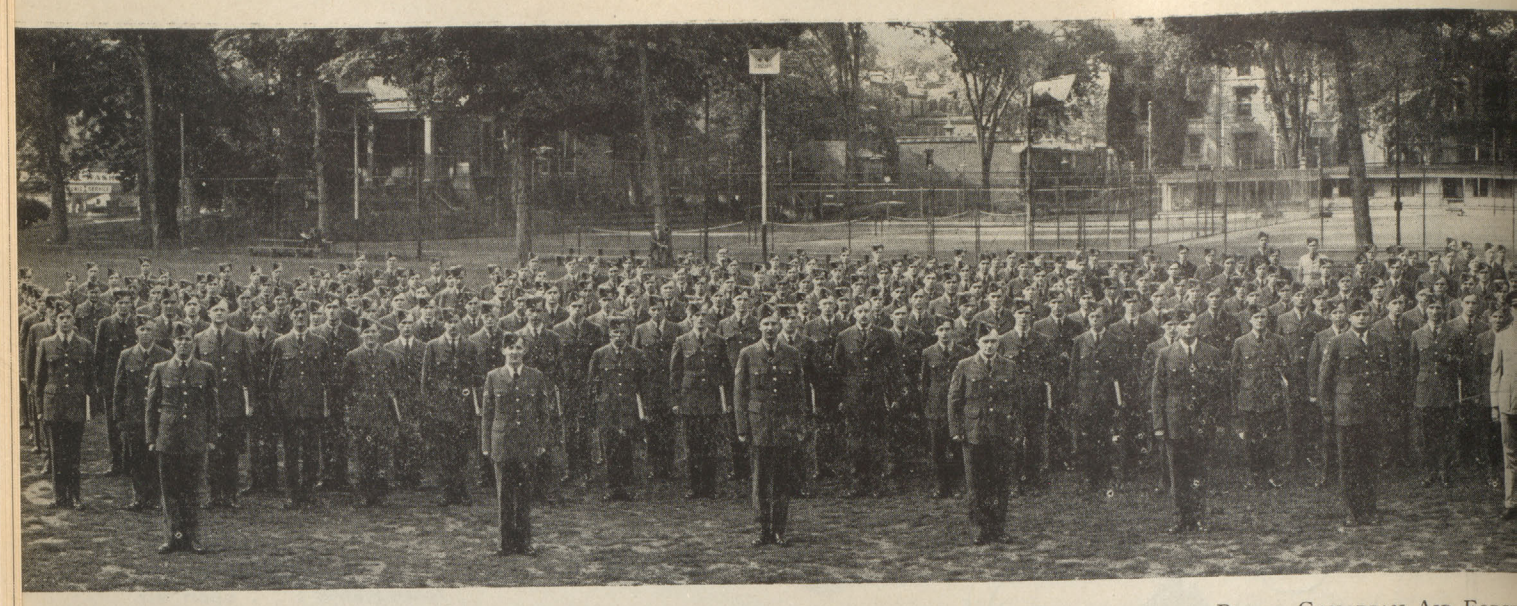
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THE McGILL DETACHMENT OF ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

The Macdonald Physics Laboratory in Wartime

(Continued from Page 12)

demand for more training in physics seemed to justify fully our recent preparations for expansion, further raising of standards and introduction of new courses. The pressure of crowded lecture-rooms, overflowing laboratories and more graduate work, coupled with a reduction in staff and budget, was at last having its effect, and several of our plans for the enlargement of the laboratory and its staff were being seriously considered.

With the exception of a few individuals, graduate students in physics have obtained the doctor's degree in Canada only at McGill and Toronto, and the demand for such men was, and still is, rising sharply. Our Graduate School in Physics has been able to handle from ten to fifteen graduate students in any given year, and these have mostly found subsequent satisfactory appointments. More students applied for admission than we were able to take and recently there has been a demand for far more physicists than we were able to supply. These facts, together with our long research record and the urgent need to be able to give up-to-date training in the most important fields of the day, made it both desirable and opportune to improve our position as a centre for advanced training and research in physics.

Already the construction of a radiation laboratory and a large cyclotron had been approved. When war broke out, commencement on this project awaited merely the completion and approval of final estimates. Dr. J. S. Foster had spent much time for over two years in preparing plans and in preliminary work. His cyclotron plans had been highly commended by Dr. E. O. Lawrence, its inventor, as incorporating many desirable improvements in design. For this new apparatus and laboratory an extensive programme of research in nuclear physics and its many applications was being carefully prepared. A detailed account of the cyclotron by Dr. Foster appeared in THE McGILL NEWS, Summer Number, 1938.

In 1939, the research and other scientific activities in which the various members of the Physics staff were making contributions to knowledge or rendering special services were as follows. Dr. J. S. Foster, in addition to his work on the cyclotron, was continuing his notable work in spectroscopy and its applications, and was also building an ultra-centrifuge. Dr. D. A. Keys, while carrying a particularly heavy load of teaching, was continuing to make original contributions and render professional services in applied geophysics; he was also commencing the construction of a small electron microscope. The writer was extending the applications of his new methods in the analysis and use of thermodynamical relations and equations. Prof. H. E. Reilley was active in the local noise abatement campaign, in professional services in the acoustical conditioning of buildings and in the promotion of better methods of testing hearing in the schools. Dr. W. H. Watson had just completed his book, *On Understanding Physics*, which is an interesting application to physics of the philosophical methods of Wittgenstein; he was also working on a paper in the domain of mathematical physics, and doing experimental work on the transmission of light through thin films. Dr. D. K. Froman was building an elaborate apparatus for continuing excellent work on cosmic rays. Dr. H. G. I. Watson was developing new laboratory experiments for students and applying in many ways his exceptional knowledge of modern electrical measurements. Dr. F. R. Terroux was building an expansion chamber and taking an active part in other work preparatory to the cyclotron programme. The late Dr. D. R. McRae



HNICIANS ON MORNING PARADE ON THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

was also working intensively on cyclotron preparations.

The war almost immediately interrupted much of this work. Heart-breaking though it was, the cyclotron project had to be temporarily postponed. Attention was turned at once to seeking ways in aiding in the prosecution of the war. Advice from General McNaughton, then in Ottawa at the head of the National Research Council, and also advice from England, confirmed our belief that the training of all scientific men, and in particular engineers, required to be augmented rather than interrupted. It was considered desirable to promote anything which would enhance the practice and development of aeronautical engineering in Canada, to promote the training of men who could handle the numerous new types of physical apparatus required in modern warfare, and above all we were begged by physicists from England to prepare for a tremendous demand for men who had the qualifications of high-grade radio technicians and radio-engineers. What we have done so far has already been indicated.

* * * *

As Chairman of the Physics Department and Director of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory, the writer takes this opportunity of recording thanks and appreciation to the staff of the Department, from top to bottom, for its willingness to engage in almost incessant work, and for its keenness in seeking to make contributions in the national war effort. As would be expected at McGill, no steps whatever were required to promote the determination of each member of the Department to give first and foremost attention to anything connected with the prosecution of the war. No matter how important or how humble our efforts may be, credit should be given primarily—as in all true scientific work—to the initiative and the industry of those individuals of all ranks who have actually done the work with their own heads and hands.

Such difficulties as arose have not included that of promoting increased work; they have been in guarding against the effects of enthusiastic overwork, in discarding non-essential work, in trying to find out what was most wanted, in seeking to get supplies quickly, and, at first, in obtaining adequate opportunity to render scientific services known to us to be urgently needed from the start of the war. There has been the usual, but pardonable, impatience because of the time it takes, in war as in peace, for the national government to understand and implement the role that should and must be played by science. *The implications of what is admitted by all authorities to be a technical war are obvious. We shall need more engineers, more physicists, more chemists, more biologists, and, particularly, more scientific method in using their services to the utmost. Our side in the war has magnificent endowments of high ideals, courage, endurance, ability and resources, before which any ordinary enemy must falter. We are, however, facing a most powerful enemy, who has built his huge military machine on a more scientific model than has ever been followed before. To ensure victory we must supplement our national attributes with better scientific methods of planning, and not only must we have more and better fighting equipment, but we must invent, perfect and bring into action new methods of scientific offence and defence, and we must do this faster than the enemy. Each additional man trained in science, each new application of science to warfare, may be as vital to victory as the organization and multiplication of what the enemy now knows we have.*

Engineers, physicists, chemists and biologists throughout the world are seeking to do more, and

(*Concluded on next page*)

The Macdonald Physics Laboratory in Wartime

(Continued from Previous Page)

hoping to be used still more effectively than at present, in the prosecution of the war. Those in the British Empire and in the United States have every confidence in their capacity to compete successfully with German scientific men. What Canada, as a whole, is doing in science to-day, is splendid, compared to past records, but it is to be hoped that it is a mere beginning of something more commensurate with the full possibilities of our mighty heritage, our vast resources, and our fine Canadian manhood.

The Physics Department is gratefully indebted to the Principal, Dr. F. Cyril James, and to others in authority, for their keen interest and advice, for provision of space in other departments for part of our work, and for much essential assistance in obtaining the approval and the establishment of the present war services conducted in the Macdonald Physics Laboratory. Any references to the indebtedness of this Department would be incomplete without recalling that we have always been heavily dependent on endowments and grants from external sources. The Laboratory owes its very existence to Sir William Macdonald, and much past progress would have been impossible without the numerous grants and scholarships received from the National Research Council of Canada, and also large grants from the Rockefeller Foundation. To these institutions we could not express our gratitude too strongly.

The very important war work of the National Research Council, and the Council's desire to coordinate and further develop Canadian scientific war services of all kinds enlist our support and our wish to cooperate in every possible way. We are pleased to find that twelve physicists, previously working in our Laboratory, are on the staff of the Physics Division of the National Research Council, and are taking part in a wide range of war services.

Advising Young People

(Continued from Page 31)

really helped a young man or woman who felt the need of discussing a worrying problem with an older and more experienced friend. I think most professors consider this an adequate reward.

The war has, of course, multiplied students' problems and given many of them decisions to make that are very difficult and supremely important. To all those who have to help such young men and women I would offer the advice given above: be patient; listen carefully; use your imagination to get their point of view; state the facts as fairly as you can; don't try to hurry the decision; help in every way, but let them decide.

The McGill Campus in Other Days

(Continued from Page 27)

day. The central avenue, though dignified by its elms, was still only a dirt road, with a plank walk down one side. The main gates were of wood, and along the Sherbrooke Street front stood a wooden fence, which Principal Dawson was trying to conceal behind a hawthorn hedge.

Great changes came as the century neared its close. The eighties saw the erection of the Redpath Museum and the enlargement of the Medical Building. But the appearance of the campus was virtually transformed between 1893 and 1899. These seven years saw not only the further enlargement of the Medical Building, but the erection of the Redpath Library, the Workman Mechanical Engineering Building, and the three Macdonald science buildings—the Macdonald Engineering Building, the Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building, and the Macdonald Physics Building. Graduates, returning to McGill after even a few years' absence, could scarcely believe their eyes. "Indeed in my wildest flights," said Dr. William Osler during a visit to McGill in the mid-nineties, "I never thought to see such a splendid group of buildings."

This rapid occupation of the available building sites on the campus soon created a serious problem. Before 1900 it had become clear that most of the land which remained would be needed to set off the buildings already erected, or to provide for their extension, and that such additional buildings as might be required would have to be erected elsewhere. For a time the policy adopted was that of purchasing sites on Sherbrooke Street as near to the campus as possible, as was seen in the erection of the Royal Victoria College and the McGill Union. But a policy which involved the purchase of sites already occupied was obviously too costly and uncertain to provide a reasonable or comprehensive solution to the problem.

A more complete solution came in 1911, when Sir William Macdonald purchased above Pine Avenue a virtual new campus of nearly twenty-five acres—the old Frothingham, Molson, and Law estates. This property has already been used for the erection of the Percival Molson Stadium and for four important University buildings: the Pathological Building, the Neurological Institute, the Douglas Hall of Residence and the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury. Above these buildings lies a tract of land large enough to meet the needs of the University for many years to come.

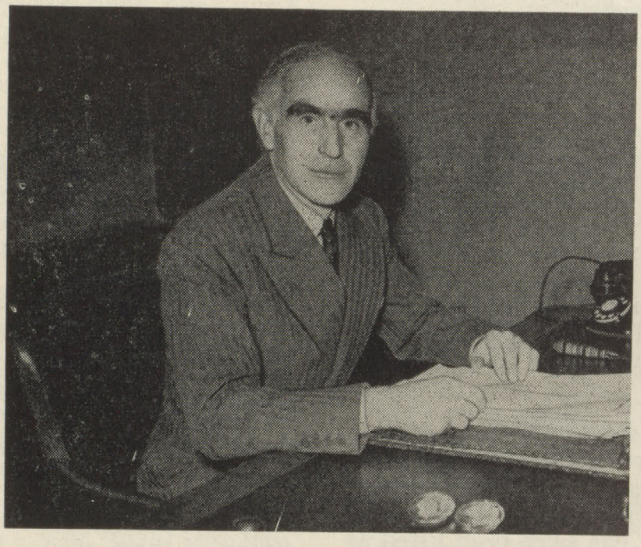
This second McGill campus is still in process of development. Yet, whatever its future may be, the original campus on Sherbrooke Street—the Older McGill, mellowed by time and memory—will likely remain the heart of the University.

On His Majesty's Service—VIII

Edited by
R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

IN presenting this eighth installment of *On His Majesty's Service*, marking the end of the second year of the war, the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS and The Graduates' Society wish to thank those who, by providing information, have made this record possible. Already the names of more than 1,300 McGill men serving in the Armed Forces have been listed, together with the names of more than 100 others, serving in the wartime branches of the Dominion Government, or of Canadian industry. As this record is still far from complete, we again invite graduates, past students, and others to send us news regarding the appointments, promotions, and activities of McGill men and women in all branches of wartime service. The correction of errors noted in the items below would also be appreciated. Please address such correspondence to THE MCGILL NEWS, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

The items printed in this issue are those received since May 15, and prior to August 15, 1941. Items received too late for inclusion in this issue will appear in our Winter (December) number.



RT. HON. A. B. PURVIS, P.C., Governor of McGill University, killed in R.A.F. Ferry Command crash, August 15, 1941.

Death of Rt. Hon. A. B. Purvis

THROUGH the death of the Right Honourable Arthur B. Purvis, P.C., in the crash in Great Britain of a transatlantic plane of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command, announced officially on August 15, McGill University lost a Member of the Board of Governors whose services have been of the greatest value, and the Empire lost a servant whose contribution to the war effort of Britain, Canada, and the United States can hardly even yet be estimated. Only eight months ago, for his work as Head of the British Supply Council in North America, Mr. Purvis was appointed to the Privy Council of the United Kingdom, and in the interval since then the effects of his untiring efforts in co-ordinating the work of the Supply Council in London, Ottawa, and Washington have again and again appeared. It will not be easy to fill his place in the life of McGill, nor in that wider sphere of service to the cause of freedom to which, in the past two years, all his great ability was dedicated. To Mrs. Purvis and to his son, Blaikie Purvis, a student at Eton, the deep sympathy of THE MCGILL NEWS in the loss they have sustained is tendered.

Casualties

WE deeply regret to record the following casualties, reported in the period, May 15 to August 15, 1941.

Killed in Flying Accident

ABRAMS, PILOT OFFICER HYMAN, Royal Canadian Air Force, (Past Student in Commerce, 1933-'34), Overseas, August, 1941. Pilot Officer Abrams was the son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Abrams, 4406 Oxford Avenue, Montreal.

BRISSENDEN, SERGT. JOSEPH, Royal Canadian Air Force, (Past Student, Macdonald College, 1936-1937 and 1938-'39), in Great Britain, May, 1941. Sergt. Brissenden was the son of Lieut. Commander W. E. Brissenden, 3 Payzant Avenue, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

BURNETT, SERGT. PILOT NIALL H., Royal Canadian Air Force, (B.A. '39), in Great Britain, July 8, 1941. Sergt. Pilot Burnett was the son of J. R. Burnett, Editor of *The Guardian*, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

DUNN, SERGEANT GUNNER STUART, Royal Canadian Air Force, (Past Student in Commerce, 1938-'40), in Great Britain, July 30, 1941. Sergeant Gunner Dunn was the son of Major Gwyllym Dunn, President of the Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph*, Quebec, P.Q.

KUGELMASS, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN JACK, Royal Canadian Air Force, (Past Student in Arts, 1938-'39), killed in the crash of an R.C.A.F. training plane near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, July 1, 1941. Leading Aircraftman Kugelmass was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Kugelmass, 4061 Esplanade Avenue, Montreal.

Died

STREDDER, PAYMASTER COMMANDER F. OWEN, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, Command Accountant Officer, Atlantic Coast, (Secretary and Bursar, McGill University), at an East Coast Canadian Port, while on Active Service, June 9, 1941.

Believed Killed

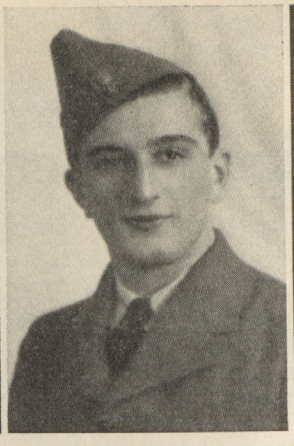
ANDERSON, SERGEANT NAVIGATOR ROBERT EDWARD VENNING, Royal Canadian Air Force, (B.Com.'38), previously listed as "Missing," after an operational flight over Germany, April 11, 1941, reported "Believed Killed," in the casualty list issued by R.C.A.F. Headquarters, July 4, 1941.



P/O Hyman Abrams
Killed in Flying Accident



Sgt. Pilot N. H. Burnett
Killed in Flying Accident



LAC. Jack Kugelmass
Killed in Flying Accident



Notman

Cmdr. F. O. Stredder
Died

Presumed Dead

Hill, Pilot Officer Lawrence Stanley, Royal Canadian Air Force, (M.Sc. '40), previously reported "Missing," reported "Missing, Presumed Dead for Official Purposes," July 27, 1941. Pilot Officer Hill was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hill, Lucky Lake, Saskatchewan.

Missing

Kerr, Flying Officer Thomas, Royal Air Force, (Past Student in Science, 1937-'38), reported in private advices to be "Missing," after air operations in Great Britain, July, 1941. Flying Officer Kerr is the son of James Kerr, formerly of Montreal and now of Victoria, B.C.

Wounded and Prisoner of War

McGibbon, Lieut. Robert Lorne, Leicestershire Regiment, British Army, (B.A. '38), reported "Wounded and Missing" after operations in the Middle East, July 7, 1941, has since been listed as "Wounded and a Prisoner of War in Germany." Lieut. McGibbon is the son of Colonel R. H. McGibbon, V.D., (M.D. '11), Director of Medical Services, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

Prisoner of War

Dougall, Pilot Officer Donald Charles, Royal Canadian Air Force, (B.Sc. [Agr.] '39), following air operations overseas, July 11, 1941. Pilot Officer Dougall is the son of Mrs. J. Dougall, Baie d'Urfe, P.Q.

Wounded

Morrison, Sergt. Pilot A. M., Royal Canadian Air Force, (Past Student in Science, 1939-'40), reported in private advices to be recovering from injuries sustained in action in Great Britain, May 9, 1941.

O'Brien, Pilot Officer William Lawrence Stuart, Royal Canadian Air Force, (B.Com. '40), seriously injured (multiple burns and a fractured leg) when shot down during air operations, July 7, 1941. Reported in a British hospital, with "condition satisfactory," July 9, 1941.

Prisoners of War

DESPATCHES received early in August established that Lieut. Robert Lorne McGibbon, (B.A. '38), of the Leicestershire Regiment, British Army, and Pilot Officer Donald Charles Dougall, (B.Sc. [Agr.] '39), were prisoners of war in Germany. Lieut. McGibbon was reported "Wounded and Missing" after operations in the Middle East, July 7, 1941. No further news of him came until his parents received a letter from a prisoners' camp in Germany on August 1. As this letter was dated June 26, it seems that Lieut. McGibbon was taken prisoner at an earlier date than had been understood. The letter stated that he was wounded in the hands and chest and was suffering from a broken rib, but no other details regarding the scene or circumstances of his wounding and capture were given.

Pilot Officer Dougall, who was reported "Missing" after air operations overseas on July 11, 1941, was said to be a Prisoner of War in an Air Ministry statement issued in London on August 2. Over Cape Griz Nez, it was stated, he was shot down after a brave and successful attempt to save a Sergeant Pilot of his own Fighter Squadron from the sudden attack of three enemy Messerschmitts. His action, according to the report of his Commanding Officer, was "one of the bravest things any member of this squadron has ever done." As the squadron has a record of more than 150 enemy planes destroyed, this tribute is impressive, as are the words of the Sergeant Pilot whom the Messerschmitts were stalking, "I shall for ever be grateful to my comrade who saved me from certain death."

The Distinguished Flying Cross

NEWS reaching Montreal in July recorded the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Flying Officer R. F. Leavitt, Royal Air Force, (Past Student in Commerce and in Science, 1935-'37). Though the official citation has not yet come to hand, it is understood that the award was made for the gallantry Flying Officer Leavitt displayed during an important reconnaissance of the Norwegian Coast last April. Despite the pounding of anti-aircraft fire, which seriously damaged his plane and wounded him in the head, Flying Officer Leavitt carried out his task and returned to Britain with valuable information. Following recovery from his injuries, Flying Officer Leavitt was in July granted a month's leave, during which he returned to Canada to visit his parents in Regina and relatives in Montreal. He has served in the Royal Air Force since 1939.

Congratulations

WE take this opportunity to congratulate the following McGill men upon their promotions, appointments, or other activities, as noted below.

ELDER, LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT MUNRO, (M.D. '23), formerly Commanding Officer of a Province of Quebec Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas, upon his appointment as Assistant Director of Medical Services, 5th Canadian (Armoured) Division, Active Canadian Army, May 26, 1941.

HYDE, COLONEL WALTER C., D.S.O., V.D., (B.Arch. '15), formerly Commanding Officer, 2nd Montreal Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, and more recently Commandant of the Military Camp at Petawawa, upon his promotion to the rank of Brigadier and his appointment to command the Artillery of the 4th Division, Active Canadian Army.

MACKENZIE, CAPT. DAVID W., (B.A. '30, M.D. '36), now serving with a Province of Quebec General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas, upon the granting to him of the earned degree of Doctor of Science in Surgery by Columbia University, July, 1941. Capt. MacKenzie, who holds the degree of M.A., Cambridge University, is the son of Dr. D. W. MacKenzie, of the Medical Faculty, McGill University.

MACKENZIE, MAJOR J. C., (M.D. '28), formerly Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital and more recently Officer in Charge of Hospital Administration, R.C.A.M.C. Headquarters, London, England, upon his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and his appointment to command a General Hospital, Canadian Army Overseas.

MCNAUGHTON, LIEUT.-GEN. ANDREW GEORGE LATTA, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., (B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20), General Officer Commanding, Canadian Corps, Canadian Army Overseas, upon the award to him of the Silver Medal of the Royal Society of Arts for his lecture on "Research in Canada," delivered in London before the Dominions and Colonial Section of the Society.

MEIGHEN, BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRANK STEPHEN, C.M.G., V.D., (B.A. '89), Honorary Colonel, The Canadian Grenadier Guards, upon his promotion to the rank of Major-General in an Honorary Capacity in the Canadian Forces, June 17, 1941.

O'BRIEN, DR. H. D., (formerly Assistant Professor of Anatomy, McGill University), upon the interest of his experience in being the first Medical Officer to treat Rudolf Hess when the No. 3 Nazi made his dramatic landing in Scotland in May, 1941. It is understood that Dr. O'Brien treated Herr Hess for a sprained ankle.

SMUTS, GENERAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAN CHRISTIAAN, (Hon. LL.D. '29), Prime Minister of South Africa and Commander of the South African Defence Force, upon his promotion to the rank of Field Marshal in the British Army, May 23, 1941, and upon thus becoming the first man born in an Overseas Dominion to reach this rank. In the roll of Field Marshals, he takes the place left vacant by the death of King Alfonso of Spain.

Service Record

Promotions

BINNIE, FLIGHT LIEUTENANT J. C., (B.A. '29, B.C.L. '32), to the rank of Squadron Leader, Personnel Staff, No. 3 Training Command, Royal Canadian Air Force, Montreal.

CORBETT, FLIGHT LIEUT. VAUGHN BOWERMAN, (B.C.L. '36), Royal Canadian Air Force, to the rank of Squadron Leader and to the command of a Fighter Squadron of the R.C.A.F. in Great Britain.

DE WITT, MAJOR C. E. A., (M.D. '09), to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

LAYTON, SERGT. MICHAEL S., (B.Sc. '35), to the rank of Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F. (*Canada Gazette*, June 21, 1941).

LIGHTHALL, FLIGHT LIEUT. WILLIAM S., D.F.C., to the rank of Squadron Leader, Headquarters Staff, Royal Canadian Air Force, Ottawa.

RONCARELLI, LIEUT. J. ANGELO, (B.Eng. '38), to the rank of Captain. He is attached as Transport Officer to a Machine-Gun Battalion, Province of Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

WIGLE, LIEUT. FREDERICK, (B.Com. '36), to the rank of Captain, 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars (Armoured Cars), Active Canadian Army, Camp Borden, Ontario.

Staff Appointments

ANGLIN, LIEUT.-COL. W. A. I., (Past Student), General Staff Officer, Canadian Army Overseas, was one of four Canadian officers recently called to the bar in Great Britain to defend deserving cases of Canadian soldiers in British criminal courts. His name was entered on the Roll of Gray's Inn.

BAKER, MAJOR HOWARD, (B.Com. '31), formerly Commanding Officer, No. 14 Company, Canadian Provost Corps, has been appointed Provost Marshal, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

DALE-HARRIS, LIEUT.-COL. H. R., (Past Student in Arts, 1913-'15, 1918-'19), has been appointed Acting Secretary and Director of Personnel, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

DRURY, MAJOR CHARLES MILLS, (B.Sc. '36), formerly of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas, and more recently a Battery Commander in the Artillery of the 3rd Division, Active Canadian Army, has been appointed Military Attaché at the Canadian Legation, Washington, D.C.

FORBES, LIEUT.-COL. D. STUART, M.C., (B.Sc. '11, B.Arch.'15), Commanding Officer, Canadian Machine-Gun Training Centre, Three Rivers, P.Q., has received the additional appointment of Commandant, 4th Divisional Instructional School, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

GOFORTH, MAJOR W. W., (M.A. '32), formerly of the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, and of the Cavalry School, McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, has been appointed General Staff Officer, Grade 2, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

LEGATE, CAPT. DAVID M., (B.A. '27), formerly Quartermaster of a Province of Quebec Field Ambulance, Canadian Army Overseas, has been promoted to the rank of Major and appointed



Montreal Gazette

F/O THOMAS KERR
Missing



R.C.A.F. photo

P/O W. L. S. O'BRIEN
Wounded



Montreal Gazette

LIEUT. R. L. MCGIBBON
Wounded and Prisoner of War



R.C.A.F. photo

P/O D. C. DOUGALL
Prisoner of War

Assistant Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Overseas. He will be in charge of the purchasing and warehousing of supplies in England for military and civilian distribution.

MOODIE, LIEUT. CAMPBELL, (Past Student in Arts, 1925-'27), General Staff, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

PARHAM, CAPT. JOHN BRIGHT, (B.Sc. '08), General Staff Officer (3), Training Branch, Pacific Command, Active Canadian Army.

RODGER, MAJOR N. E., Royal Canadian Engineers, (B.Sc. '30), has been appointed Liaison Officer between the Headquarters of the Canadian Corps, Canadian Army Overseas, and Canadian Military Headquarters, London, England.

British Forces

DUVAL, HENRY P., (B.Eng. '34), Royal Air Force. (Rank not reported). Address, c/o Bank of Montreal, 9 Waterloo Place, London, England.

MACDONALD, FLYING OFFICER DUNCAN ANDREW LEWIS, (Past Student in Science, Arts, and Commerce 1923-'27), Intelligence Branch, Royal Air Force, Norfolk, England.

SHAUGHNESSY, 2ND LIEUT. THOMAS B., (Past Student in Law, 1937-'38), the Welsh Guards, British Army.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

BROOKE, SURGEON-LIEUT. J. ROBERT, (M.D. '38), R.C.N.V.R., Atlantic Coast.

CHIPMAN, LIEUT. WILLIAM W., (B.A. '29, B.C.L. '32), R.C.N.V.R.

DOULL, ORDINARY SEAMAN ROBERT MORSE, (B.Sc. '29), R.C.N.V.R.

HESSEY-WHITE, SUB-LIEUT. P. D. H., (Past Student in Arts,'42), R.C.N.V.R.

HUGHES, LIEUT. PHILIP, (B.Sc. '26), R.C.N.V.R.

HUNT, SURGEON-LIEUT. ERNEST A., (M.D. '40), Medical Officer, R.C.N.V.R., Atlantic Coast.

MCCALLUM, SUB-LIEUT. RESIDE, (Past Student in Engineering, 1934-'39), R.C.N.V.R.

MCROBIE, PAYMASTER LIEUTENANT DONALD, (B.Com. '34), R.C.N.V.R.

MILLER, SUB-LIEUT. W. B., (B.A. '39), R.C.N.V.R.

NATION, LIEUT. GEORGE HUGH, (Past Student in Commerce, 1937-'39), R.C.N.V.R.

PEROWNE, SUB-LIEUT. R. H., (B.Com. '39), R.C.N.V.R.

RUSSELL, LIEUT. ERNEST HENRY, (B.Eng. '40), R.C.N.V.R.

SEYBOLD, LIEUT. HUGH G., (B.Eng. '33), Atlantic Coast Division, R.C.N.V.R.

WARD, PAYMASTER SUB-LIEUT. W. ERNEST, (B.Com. '39), R.C.N.V.R., Atlantic Coast.

WHITELAW, SURGEON-LIEUT. DONALD M., (M.D. '39), R.C.N.V.R., Atlantic Coast.

WRIGHT, SUB-LIEUT. W. R., (B.A. '40), Special Service Branch, Engineering Department, R.C.N.V.R., Atlantic Coast.

Royal Canadian Artillery

ARCHER, CAPT. MAURICE G., (B.Eng. '33), Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas.

CRAIG, 2ND LIEUT. ROBERT H., (B.Com. '34), Eastern Canada Field Regiment, R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.

DUNLOP, GUNNER G., (Past Student in Engineering), Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Reserve Army.

GILLESPIE, CAPT. ALEXANDER R., (B.Com. '30), Central Canada Field Regiment, R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.

HART, LIEUT. WILBUR J., (B.A. '34, B.Arch. '40), R.C.A. Training Centre, Kingston, Ontario.

HEPBURN, GUNNER R. G., (B.A. '40), Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, Eastern Canada Regiment, R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.

JENCKES, MAJOR K. B., M.C., E.D., (B.Sc. '21), Battery Commander, Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas, February 1, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, July 12, 1941).

MARLER, CAPT. JOHN DE M., (B.A. '29, B.C.L. '32), Central Canada Field Regiment, R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.

MCKEE, LIEUT. GORDON H. W., (B.Eng. '36), Survey Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas.

POWIS, LIEUT. GORDON, (Past Student in Commerce, 1939-'40), Eastern Canada Field Regiment, R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.

ROSEBRUGH, MAJOR C. K., (B.Sc. '16), Battery Commander, Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas, February 1, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, July 12, 1941).

RUSSEL, LIEUT. C. M., (B.A. '31), R.C.A., Canadian Reserve Army.

WATEROUS, LIEUT. HEWITT LOGAN, (Past Student in Engineering, 1936-'37), 11th/69th Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Royal Canadian Air Force

BELL, PILOT OFFICER ALAN S., (B.Sc. '23), Instructional Officer, R.C.A.F. School of Aeronautical Engineering, Montreal.

CHURCH, FLYING OFFICER C. B., (M.D. '33), Surgeon, Royal Canadian Air Force Hospital, Moss Bank, Saskatchewan.

DUCLOS, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) A., (Past Student in Commerce,'44), R.C.A.F.

DUPONT, PILOT OFFICER CHARLES, (Past Student in Engineering), Royal Canadian Air Force School of Aeronautical Engineering, Montreal.

FOSS, WING COMMANDER ROY H., (B.Sc. '22), formerly Senior Personnel Staff Officer, Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters, London, England, returned to Canada on duty in August.

GLASSCO, AIRCRAFTMAN HUGH, (Past Student in Commerce, 1937-'38), R.C.A.F.

GRISDALE, PILOT OFFICER SIMPSON VIPOND, (B.Eng. '36), Aeronautical Engineering Branch, R.C.A.F.

HART, PILOT OFFICER CHARLES F., (Past Student in Arts, 1929-'31), R.C.A.F.

LAWS, FLYING OFFICER H. WYATT, (B.A. '40, M.D. '40), Medical Service, R.C.A.F.

LIND, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN W. H., (B.A. '37), R.C.A.F.

LITTLE, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN PATRICK C., (B.A. '40), R.C.A.F.

LYMAN, FLYING OFFICER CHARLES P., (B.Eng. '33), No. 11 Elementary Flying Training School, R.C.A.F., Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.

MUSGRAVE, FLIGHT LIEUT. EDWARD L., (B.Com. '32), Royal Canadian Air Force Overseas.

NICHOLLS, FLIGHT LIEUT. J. V. V., (B.A. '30, M.D. '34, M.Sc.'35), Medical Branch, Royal Canadian Air Force.

NORSEWORTHY, PILOT OFFICER H. H., (Past Student), R.C.A.F. Overseas.

OSLER, FLYING OFFICER PHILIP F., (B.Sc. '24), R.C.A.F.

PATERSON, PILOT OFFICER DONALD S., (Past Student in Law, 1939-'40), R.C.A.F.

POWER, AIRCRAFTMAN WILLIAM P., (B.C.L. '41), son of the Canadian Minister of National Defence for Air, was among the airmen taking the Radio Technicians' course this summer at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

SCHOFIELD, FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM, (B.Eng. '33), No. 9 Secondary Flying Training School, R.C.A.F., Summerside, Prince Edward Island.

STOVEL, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN E. BRUCE, (B.Com. '37), No. 3 Initial Flying Training School, London, Ontario.

WAIT, GROUP CAPTAIN FRANK G., (B.Sc. '27), Commanding Officer, Royal Canadian Air Force Air Armament School, and No. 6 Bombing and Gunnery School, Mountain View, Ontario.

WIGLE, FLIGHT LIEUT. DOUGLAS HOWELL, (Past Student in Commerce, 1934-'35), R.C.A.F.

YUILE, FLYING OFFICER ARTHUR MCLEOD, (Past Student in Engineering, 1934-'39), who served overseas with the R.C.A.F. during the Battle of Britain in 1940, is now a member of No. 118 R.C.A.F. Fighter Squadron in Eastern Canada, according to a Canadian Press despatch from an East Coast Canadian Air Base, July 18, 1941.

The following McGill men are among those who have recently been Awarded Wings on graduating from Training Schools of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

CONWAY, SERGT. PILOT R. WARREN, (Past Student in Commerce, 1934-'36), at Kingston, Ontario, June, 1941.

CRIMMINS, JOHN ALLAN CAMERON, (Past Student in Medicine, 1940), at No. 9 Service Flying Training School, Summerside, P.E.I., June, 1941.

CUSHING, SERGT. PILOT G. P., (Past Student in Commerce, 1933-'36), at No. 9 Service Flying Training School, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, July, 1941.

DAVIES, SERGEANT PILOT MALCOLM NORMAN, (B.A. '40), with distinction, at No. 4 Service Flying Training School, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, July, 1941.

GILLIS, SERGT. PILOT C. M., (Past Student in Engineering, 1935-'40), at Macleod, Alberta, July, 1941.

JOHNSON, PILOT OFFICER RALPH M., (Past Student in Engineering, 1939-'40).

MCALLISTER, WILLIAM ROSS, (Past Student in Arts, 1937-'40), at No. 9 Service Flying Training School, Summerside, P.E.I., June, 1941.

MCCALLUM, PILOT OFFICER JAMES, (Past Student in Science, 1939-'40), at Uplands Airport, Ottawa, June, 1941.

MORRIS, SERGT. PILOT ANGUS M., (Past Student in Commerce, 1938-'40), at Dunnville, Ontario, July, 1941.

PALIN, PILOT OFFICER G. K., (Past Student in Arts, 1938-'40), at No. 2 Service Flying Training School, Ottawa, June, 1941.

WILLIAMS, SERGT. OBSERVER R. J., (Past Student in Science, 1938-'39), at Jarvis, Ontario, August, 1941.

WOODS, SERGT. PILOT G. W., (Past Student in Commerce, 1939-'40), at R.C.A.F. Training School, Carberry, Manitoba.

Royal Canadian Engineers

CHIPMAN, LIEUT. SAMUEL G., (B.Eng. '34), Directorate of Engineer Services, Ottawa.

GAMBLE, CAPT. S. G., (B.Eng. '33), 2nd-in-command, Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, Canadian Army Overseas, January 20, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, July 12, 1941.)

MCTAVISH, CAPT. FRANK ALEX., (B.Eng. '33), Royal Canadian Engineers, Canadian Army Overseas.

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps

MCGEE, LIEUT. LEONARD D., (B.Eng. '33), Western Ontario Army Field Workshop, R.C.O.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

PAINTER, LIEUT. GILBERT W., (B.Eng. '33), 1st Canadian Armoured Division Workshop, R.C.O.C., Active Canadian Army, Camp Borden, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

BROWN, CAPT. LAWRENCE W., (M.D. '25), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

CHESNEY, LIEUT. L. PARKER, (B.A. '38, M.D. '40), R.C.A.M.C.

FRASER, LIEUT. DONALD, (M.D. '21), Medical Officer, Military Hospital, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

GLIDDON, LIEUT. EDWARD CECIL, (M.D. '27), Rideau Military Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Ottawa.

HANCOCK, LIEUT. GEORGE R., (M.D. '39), Medical Officer, Royal Canadian Engineers Training Centre, Active Canadian Army, Dundurn, Saskatchewan.

ROSS, COLONEL ALBERT, M.C., (M.D. '14), former Commanding Officer, No. 6 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal, has been appointed to Command a Canadian General Hospital from the Province of Quebec, Canadian Army Overseas.

TETRAULT, LIEUT. CLAUDE M., (B.A. '39, M.D. '40), Medical Officer, Province of Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

THOMPSON, LIEUT.-COL. CLIFFORD S., (M.D. '25), formerly in command of No. 6 Field Ambulance, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal, has been appointed Commanding Officer, No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army, Montreal.

WRIGHT, COLONEL R. PERCY, C.M.G., D.S.O., (M.D. '08), Commanding Officer since mobilization of No. 14 General Hospital, Active Canadian Army, was compelled by illness to retire from the command before the unit joined the Canadian Army Overseas. It was announced by Montreal District Headquarters that Colonel Wright would resume duties with the Active Canadian Army as soon as his convalescence would permit.

No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station

The following McGill men are serving with No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army, mobilized in Montreal.

CAMERON, LIEUT. DOUGLAS GEORGE, (M.D. '40).

CLEVELAND, CAPT. E. T., (D. D.S. '23), C.D.C., Dental Officer, attached.

CROSBY, LIEUT. C. H., (M.D. '37).

GEDDES, MAJOR A. K., (M.D. '24).

JENNINGS, CAPT. F. A., (Past Student in Engineering, 1935-'38), Quartermaster.

LUKE, MAJOR J. C., (B.A. '27, M.D. '31), Surgery.

RITCHIE, CAPT. K. S., (B.A. '32, M.D. '36), Registrar.

THOMPSON, LIEUT.-COL CLIFFORD S., (M.D. '25), Commanding Officer.

Nursing Services

Our thanks are due to the Secretary of the School for Graduate Nurses for the following list of Certificate Holders now serving in Canada or Overseas.

BRIGGS, MARGARET A., (Public Health Nursing, '38), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

CHISHOLM, JEAN A., (Public Health Nursing '37), R.C.A.M.C.

COPEMAN, FRANCES MARGARET, (Teaching and Supervision,'40), R.C.A.M.C., Camp Dundurn, Saskatchewan.

CROMBIE, WINNIFRED M., (Public Health Nursing, '40), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

DAKIN, F. MARGARET, (Teaching and Supervision, '41), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

GIBSON, KATHERINE B., (Teaching and Supervision, '40), R.C.A.M.C.

GRAHAM, MURIEL J., (Supervision, '33), Military Duty. (Details not reported).

HERMAN, BLANCHE, (Administration, '30), Matron, General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

HEWTON, HELEN, (Public Health Nursing, '26), R.C.A.M.C.

INCHES, MARION, (Supervision, '31), R.C.A.M.C., Toronto, Ontario.

JOHNSON, ELEANOR G., (Public Health Nursing, '39), R.C.A.M.C.

KING, DOROTHY H., (Teaching and Supervision, '38), R.C.A.M.C., Camp Dundurn, Saskatchewan.

MARCH, MARY ELIZABETH, (Teaching and Supervision, '40), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

PORTEOUS, MRS. JESSIE E., (Administration, '40), Royal Canadian Air Force Nursing Service.

RIACH, ELSIE LAVERNE, (Administration, '30), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

RICHES, DOROTHY, (Teaching and Supervision, '38), R.C.A.M.C.

SHARPE, GLADYS M., (Teaching, '28), R.C.A.M.C.

SHARPE, LOUISE L., (Public Health Nursing, '39), R.C.A.M.C.

SQUIBB, MARY E., (Public Health Nursing, '40), R.C.A.M.C.

TAYLOR, MADELEINE S., (Public Health Nursing, '29), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

TENNANT, AGNES I., (Teaching and Supervision, '38), R.C.A.M.C.

WESTON, EDITH M. E., (Teaching and Supervision, '39), Royal Canadian Air Force Nursing Service.

WILSON, DORIS E., (Public Health Nursing, '41), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

Military Service

AIRD, LIEUT. W. H., (Past Student in Arts, '17), Central Ontario Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

BENNETT, 2ND LIEUT. H. H., (Past Student in Arts '42), The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

BROWN, LIEUT. JOHN LESLIE, (Past Student in Commerce, 1928-'29), Province of Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

DAVIDSON, LIEUT. GORDON, (B.A. '27, B.C.L. '31), The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

EARLE, CAPT. THE REVEREND C. W., (Past Student in Arts, 1930-'31; Theology, '35), Chaplains' Services, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

FELLOWES, MAJOR NORTON A., (B.Arch. '27), Regimental Adjutant, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, has been appointed to command the Mobile War Show and Recruiting Convoy, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

GAUVREAU, CAPT. GUY, (B.Com. '39), Company Commander, Province of Quebec Regiment, Canadian Infantry, Canadian Army Overseas.

GILL, CAPT. EVAN W. T., (B.Sc. '25), Province of Quebec Regiment, Canadian Infantry, Canadian Army Overseas.

GOW, MAJOR JAMES S., (B.Com. '23), formerly of the Active Canadian Army, is now serving with a Tank Battalion of the Canadian Forces, Canadian Army Overseas.

KNOX, 2ND LIEUT. G. B., (B.C.L. '41), The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

LEONARD, LIEUT.-COL. IBBOTSON, (B.Sc. '05), Commanding Officer, University of Western Ontario Contingent, C.O.T.C., for intramural training, 1940 and 1941, London, Ontario.

MARTIN, 2ND LIEUT. J. E., (Past Student in Law, '42), The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

MATHESON, LIEUT. ARTHUR IAN, (B.Com. '32), the Queen's Own Rifles, Active Canadian Army.

MILLS, 2ND LIEUT. A. V. L., (Past Student in Law, '42), The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

PARKES, MAJOR A. J. R., (B.A. '17), formerly Instructor, Machine-Gun Wing, McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, has been appointed Administrative and Training Officer, 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars (Armoured Cars), Active Canadian Army.

SPIELMAN, LIEUT. HAROLD D., (B.Eng. '39), Army Tank Brigade, Canadian Army Overseas.

STRATTON, LIEUT. J. W., (Past Student in Commerce, 1928-'29), Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

We are indebted to the offices of the University Faculties for the following list of recent graduates now on Active Service. Details of ranks and appointments are given as far as these are known.

ARMSTRONG, WALTER JAMES, (B.Com. '41), Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

BEECHER, SUB-LIEUT. KEITH DAVIDSON, (B.Eng. '41), Special Services Branch, Engineering Department, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, Atlantic Coast.

BELFORD, JOHN ALEXANDER, (B.Com. '41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

BISHOP, LENNOX CRAIG, (B.Sc. '41), Fleet Air Arm, R.C.N.V.R.

BROWN, LIEUT. GEORGE OSBURN, (B.Eng. '40, M.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

DAVEY, WILLIAM FORREST, (B.Com. '41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

DOYLE, JAMES NEVILLE, (B.C.L. '41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

FINESTONE, LIEUT. BERNARD JULIUS, (B.Com. '41), Canadian Armoured Division, Camp Borden, Ontario.

GRAHAM, LIEUT. GERALD WILLIAM, (B. Eng. 41'), Eastern Officers Training Centre, Royal Canadian Engineers, Brockville, Ontario.

HAYMAN, SUB-LIEUT. WILLIAM MORRIS, (B.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

HILL, JAMES NORMAN, (B.Com. '41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

HOLLAND, ALFRED T., (B.Com. '41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

JACKSON, STANLEY W., (B.Com. '41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

JAY, RAYMOND HARRY, (B.A. '41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

JOHNSTON, RODERICK REED, (B.A. '41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

JONES, LIEUT. EDWARD LEWIS, (B.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Engineers Training Centre, Dundurn, Saskatchewan.

JONES, SUB-LIEUT. ROBERT J. P., (B.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

LINDSAY, SUB-LIEUT. DONALD LORNE, (B.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

LYONS, 2ND LIEUT. JOHN CHARLES, (B.Eng. '41), Canadian Army Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

MCDONALD, GEORGE CROSS, (B.A. '41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

MACFARLANE, GAVIN SCOTT, (B.A. '41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

MCFARLANE, PAUL ALEX., (B.A. '41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

MCGIBBON, SUB-LIEUT. GORDON A., (B.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

MACNAUGHTON, LIEUT. JOHN WILLIAM, (B.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

MURRAY, SUB-LIEUT. JAMES RICHARD, (B.C.L. '41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

POWER, WILLIAM PENDLETON, (B.C.L. '41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

RIDGE, SUB-LIEUT. DERRICK, (B.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

RITCHIE, GORDON S., (B.Com. '41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

ROBINSON, FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM GEORGE, (M.Sc. '38, Ph.D. '41), Royal Canadian Air Force, Rivers, Manitoba.

RUSSELL, ROBERT ARNOLD, (B.Com. '41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

SAVAGE, SUB-LIEUT. VICTOR LAWLOR, (B.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

THOMSON, ROBERT KEY, (B.Com. '41), Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

WALLEY, LIEUT. KENNETH MORGAN, (D.D.S. '41), Canadian Dental Corps, Active Canadian Army, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

WELDON, SUB-LIEUT. RICHARD DALE, (B.C.L. '41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

WRIGHT, SUB-LIEUT. AUSTIN MEADE, (B.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The following are among the undergraduates who have recently left McGill to serve in the Armed Forces, or in wartime civilian capacities, as noted. Our thanks for this list are due to Professor McCullagh, Assistant to the Dean, Faculty of Arts and Science.

ALLAN, R. B., (Commerce, 1939-'41), 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

BAILEY, J. H., (Science, 1938-'41), Staff, British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

BARDEN, L. W., (Commerce, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

BEDDOE, A. C., (Science, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

BRADWELL, G. A., (Commerce, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

CHEVALIER, M. A. J., (Science, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

CLARKE, G. B., (Commerce, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

EARLE, A. P., (Science, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

DALTON, P. N., (Commerce, 1936-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force.

EDEN, L. K., (Science, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

GIBB, D. G., (Science, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

GRAUL, W. A., (Commerce, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

GROOM, I. H. W., (Science, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

JOHNSTON, W. R., (Science, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

KERRIGAN, R. C., (Arts [Partial], 1940-'41), The Black Watch of Canada.

LINDSAY, B. E., (Science, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

MACCALLUM, L. J., (Arts, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

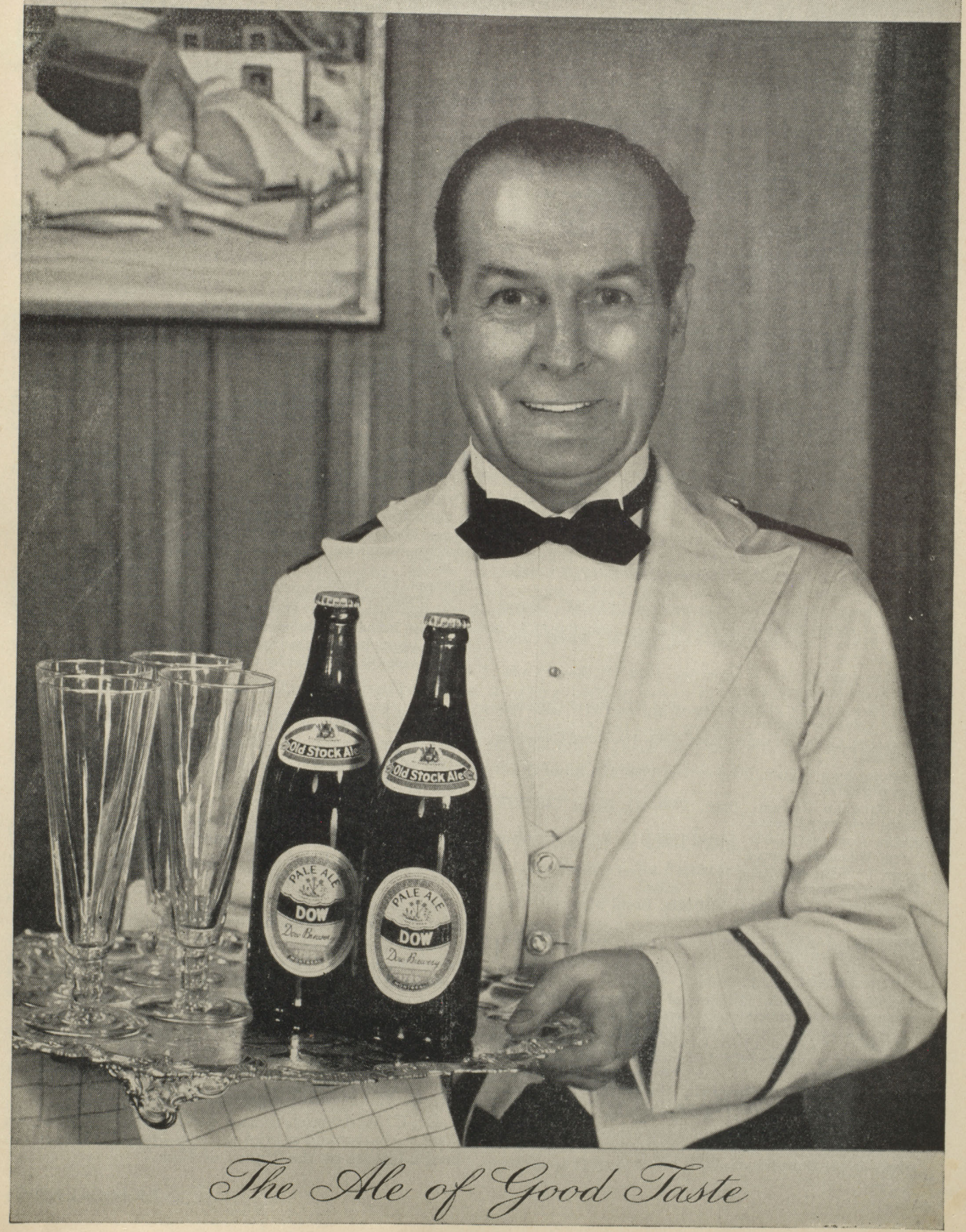
MACLACHLAN, G. A., (Science, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

MCMILLAN, D. G., (Science, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

MCNICOLL, G. A., (Commerce, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

MOORE, JAMES R., (Commerce, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Now for a **DOW . . .**



The Ale of Good Taste

Morrison, A. M., (Science, 1939-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Patterson, F. A., (Science, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Peacock, J. W. F., (Science, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Postans, T. C., (Science, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Rathwell, D. G., (Commerce, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Reilley, R. M., (Commerce, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Rennie, T. H., (Science, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Ridewood, W. E., (Science, 1940-'41), Survey Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Rivard, D. E., (Science, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Smith, A. H., (Commerce 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Stronach, W. N., (Commerce, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Swinton, G. H., (Arts, 1938-'41), 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

Taylor, H. B., (Science, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Thwing, E. F., (Science, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

Villiers, J. H., (Arts, 1940-'41), Staff, British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Watson, G. M., (Commerce, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Whittall, D. H., (Science, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The following undergraduate, having left McGill on American military service, was also listed.

Thomas, R. M., (Science, 1940-'41), 13th Infantry Regiment, 1st Division, United States Army.

We are indebted to the 1941 Edition of *Old McGill* for the following additional list of undergraduates on Active Service.

Borden, Leslie William, (Commerce, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

Cayford, Ralph Barrett, (Engineering, 1938-'41), Canadian Armoured Brigade.

Doull, John McGregor, (Engineering, 1939-'41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Foster, Perry Clinton, (Engineering, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Gurnham, John Allan, (Engineering, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Izard, John Arthur, (Engineering, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Lafontaine, Conrad Philip, (Arts, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Oughtred, Angus Winn, (Engineering, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Air Force.

Paré, Richard Edward, (Law, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Simpson, Robert George, (Arts, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Stuart, Duncan N., (Arts, 1938-'41), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Toupin, Paul H. G., (Arts, 1940-'41), Royal Montreal Regiment.

Warburton, James Arthur, Jr., (Engineering, 1940-'41), Royal Canadian Artillery.

Civilian Service

Angus, Henry F., (B.A. '11), Head of the Department of Economics and Political Science, University of British Columbia, has been appointed Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa. He is Liaison Officer on the joint economic committees established by Canada and the United States.

Beeson, Paul, (M.D. '33), is Chief Medical Officer, American Red Cross Harvard Field Hospital Unit, a 126-bed hospital for communicable diseases, serving the British and Allied Forces in England. The hospital is said to possess laboratories and equipment of an unusually high order, all supplied by friends in the United States.

Bremner, Douglas, (B.Sc. '15), is a Member of the Co-ordinating Services, Finance Committee, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

Cockfield, H. R., (B.A. '10, M.A. '11), Managing Director of Cockfield Brown and Company, Montreal, was appointed Director of Aluminum Production and Distribution in the Dominion Department of Munitions and Supply, July 22, 1941.

Dewar, C. L., (B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '23), Chief Engineer, Eastern Area, Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal, has been granted leave of absence to assume duties with War Time Merchant Shipping, Limited.

Dodd, Geoffrey J., (B.Eng. '40), is an Assistant Inspector of Naval Ordnance with the British Admiralty Technical Mission in the United States.

Fairbank, Charles O., M.L.A., (Past Student in Commerce and in Science, 1923-'26), left Petrolia, Ontario, recently to take over duties as a temporary assistant to the officer of the Australian Government charged with the development of the Australian oil fields.

Gordon, Herbert F., (Past Student in Law, 1900-'01), has been appointed Assistant Deputy Minister for Air of the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Irwin, Major W. E. C., (B.Sc. '11), is serving with the Staff of the British Admiralty Technical Mission, Ottawa.

Jamieson, Professor Robert Edward, (B.Sc. '14, M.Sc. '20), Chairman of the Department of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics, McGill University, was appointed Director-General of the Army Engineering Design Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, July 21, 1941.

Labelle, Henri S., F.R.A.I.C., (B.Arch. '17), is serving without remuneration as a Member of the Priorities Branch, Construction Control Division, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.

Marsh, Dr. Leonard, (M.A. '33, Ph.D. '40), Director of Social Research, McGill University, has been appointed Research Adviser to the Canadian Committee on Reconstruction, Ottawa. His work will include study of the problems of demobilization and post-war re-employment.

Scott, William B., K.C., (B.C.L. '12), is Joint Chairman of the Army Recruiting Committee, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

Thomas, Dr. Brinley, (Visiting Professor in the Department of Economics, McGill University), left Montreal in July to assume duties in the Department of Economic Warfare, the British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Webster, G. Boyd, (B.Sc. '04), of Toronto, has been appointed Assistant Oil Controller by the Dominion Government.

M.S.P.E. Honours Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Simpson

A small table clock was presented to Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Simpson at a party given in their honour by the McGill School of Physical Education Alumnae Society immediately prior to Dr. Simpson's retirement as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Chairman of the Physical Education Committee. Mrs. Simpson, formerly Miss Ethel Roberts, graduated from the McGill School of Physical Education in 1913.

McGill Gets $40,000 in Gifts and Bequests

Gifts and bequests totalling nearly $40,000 have been received by McGill University recently, it was announced in July. Chief among the gifts was a grant of $25,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for research in endocrinology over a five-year period under the direction of Dr. J. S. L. Browne, Assistant Professor of Medicine.

Dr. C. W. Hendel Revisits McGill

Dr. C. W. Hendel, former Dean of the Faculty of Arts, recently paid a brief visit to McGill, and delivered a lecture on the "Spirit of Man."

In the Realm of Literature

Edited by
T. F. M. NEWTON

Leaves From a Literary Note-book

THE speeding of the Victory Torch across Canada and on to Britain in June this year stirred memories of John McCrae. It was his symbolic torch made manifest, the torch from Flanders, held on high by a new generation of Canadians, that gave the redeeming and deeply spiritual touch to what might easily have been a vainglorious performance. It is good that John McCrae wrote *In Flanders Fields;* there have been no more inspiring lines in our time, none that have in equal measure found a response wherever English is spoken and freedom is the birthright of men. But it is unfortunate that the fame of *In Flanders Fields* has cloaked the beauty of John McCrae's verses as a whole. How many of those who know *In Flanders Fields* by heart can quote more than a line or two of *The Anxious Dead, The Song of the Derelict, The Unconquered Dead, The Hope of My Heart*, or any other of those Sir Andrew Macphail chose for the slim volume published under the title, *In Flanders Fields*, in 1919? John McCrae's poetry is masterful in its simplicity. It can be understanded of the people. More than it is today, it will become in time a part of Canada's heritage.

* * * *

As predicted in these notes last March, the tale then reported of woeful loss through enemy bombing to the book trade and libraries of Britain has been increased. London booksellers lost six million volumes in the great raid last December. London University's Mocatta Library and Museum of Anglo-Judaica (100,000 books) has gone; so has the German collection, said to be the finest in any British university; also the superb collection of English, Danish, and Icelandic books, presented to University College in 1924. In Manchester, the Literary and Philosophical Society has lost 50,000 volumes and the National Library for the Blind has lost 300 volumes in Braille. In Birmingham, the Natural History and Philosophical Society Library has gone; in Liverpool the Sefton Park Branch Library and others have suffered severely; in Portsmouth, all but one of the Public Libraries have been destroyed or badly damaged. As a rule, the rarest books have been saved, but the complete loss of many unrivalled collections, some the very bases of British research and scholarship, has been appalling.

* * * *

Since the note above was written, the *Saturday Review of Literature* and *The Reader's Digest* have revealed that, deep down in an abandoned coal-mine in Wales, Eugene B. Power, an American photo-publisher, is micro-filming the rarest books and manuscripts from the British Museum. Micro-negatives of 1,000,000 pages have already reached America and are safely stored. Every book in the British Museum printed before 1550 has now been filmed, with many rare books from other British collections. Five thousand pages from the Guildhall Library arrived only a few days before the Guildhall was destroyed. Six cameras are operating under Mr. Power's direction. Already their work has assured the preservation of much that contributes in infinite measure to an understanding of the history and culture of mankind.

* * * *

In spite of the German blitz, or perhaps because of it—the governing factors in such matters are not easy to determine—British publishers in 1940 experienced a fruitful year. According to the British Library of Information in New York, 11,053 new books were published. Of these, 3,800 were works of fiction, 551 were on politics, 519 on religion, 658 on education, and 973 were for children. There were also fifty-nine dictionaries. Who could have believed that such output would be possible in a year of totalitarian war?

Scriptor.

Old-Fashioned Poetry

RED WIND AND OTHER POEMS, *by Fletcher Ruark. Avon House*

THE style of these poems is a familiar one for their author does not seek inclusion in the stream of current poetic development. He is satisfied to phrase his thoughts in more traditional terms, to appeal to his friends rather than the reader anxiously concerned for the future of Canadian poetry.

A variety of metres is used by Mr. Ruark, which witness to no little versatility in the framing of his ideas. The philosophy pervading the collection is of the old undying brand known as homespun, and although he does not always find the intensity of expression necessary for his emotions, there can be no doubt that this poet enjoys his family ties and has an optimistic outlook on the world about him.

E. W.

In Praise of a Linchpin

CANADA FIGHTS: AN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AT WAR, *edited by J. W. Dafoe. S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto, and Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., New York. 274 pp. $2.50.*

THIS war has already fathered many curious and ill-assorted partnerships, but perhaps there has appeared no stranger liaison than that which has made the Canadian imperialist and the American isolationist uncomfortable bedfellows in their decrying of our national war effort. The natural but impatient desire for quick and belligerent action, widespread ignorance of the full scope of our war measures, and the restless bias of the partisan press have unfortunately born evil fruit both at home and abroad in the form of publicity detrimental to the cause. The government's policy, or lack of policy, towards dispensing information did little to offset the damage to

our prestige abroad, until it remained for an English cabinet minister speaking in Washington to give to our neighbours the first clear exposition of the extent of our war programme.

Yet, even while opposition outcry at home and isolationist gloating across the border fattened on governmental silence, a small group of independent-minded Canadians was preparing a brief for which their country owes them gratitude. *Canada Fights* not only explains our role in the war, but is a notable addition to the growing volume of literature which attempts to explain Canada's increased significance to her neighbour. It is fashioned primarily for American consumption, yet it states succinctly many things which Canadians themselves need to learn but prefer to ignore.

It was not Franklin D. Roosevelt, it was not Mackenzie King, but Winston Churchill who said:

> The long unguarded frontier, the habits and intercourse of daily life, the fruitful and profitable connections of business, the sympathies and even the antipathies of honest neighbourliness, make Canada a binder-together of the English-speaking peoples. She is a magnet exercising a double attraction, drawing both Great Britain and the United States towards herself and thus drawing them closer to each other. She is the only surviving bond which stretches from Europe across the Atlantic Ocean. In fact, no state, no country, no band of men can more truly be described as the linchpin of peace and world progress.

It is this "linchpin" conception of Canada's function which keynotes this book. Professor Percy Corbett of McGill and four able western journalists, George V. Ferguson, Grant Dexter, Bruce Hutchison, and B. T. Richardson, have here written a series of connected studies of Canadian life, Canadian war effort, and Canadian-American co-operation,—mature studies which may well achieve greater importance than merely that which derives from their timeliness. The whole series has been edited by that "grand old man" of Canadian journalism, John W. Dafoe, and bears the stamp of his sage and independent mind.

The probable historical importance of the Ogdensburg agreement has impressed the Dafoe group, and, with this as their starting point, they proceed to explain the implications of Joint Defence and Canada's share in it. The estimate of Canada's war effort reaches only to the beginning of the current year, but the analysis of mistakes committed, difficulties surmounted, and triumphs achieved is both objective and thorough. The view of an unarmed democracy faced with a military crisis is one taken from a refreshing height, with all the complexities of the national scene included in the focus, and the resultant survey carefully interposed as background for the present achievement.

While the authors look at the record with cautious pride, they are not uncritical of Ottawa's deficiencies. They are even more forthright in their denunciation of those who shout that closer collaboration with the United States means loss of national identity, since they declare with force that union with our southern neighbours is unthinkable.

As might be expected of a group effort, some sections of the book are written with greater pungency than others. In particular, the chapter, "What is Canada?" and the analysis of war financing seem to this reviewer to combine masterly clarity with unusual brevity. Here and there, throughout the book, the pithiness of such comment as "Mackenzie King has fitted his time rather than moulded it" will delight those who have a fondness for epigram.

Canada Fights is not only a needed *apologia* but a prescient forecast, and, through its widespread appearance on Canadian and American bookstalls, becomes, in itself, no small contribution to the effort which it describes.

T. F. N.

The World in Which We Live

MEN AND POLITICS, *an Autobiography by Louis Fischer. Wm. Collins Sons & Co., (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. 657 pp. $4.50.*

THIS is a very large book. It is the work of a man with unusually wide experience and decided opinions of his own, but also an absorbing interest in other men's opinions and their reasons for forming them. It hence covers far more ground than most autobiographies, even autobiographies of politicians and journalists.

"I have lived in all the major dictatorships—Russia, Germany, and Italy. My experience teaches me that democracy, with all its faults, is better than any of these. My experience teaches me that the maintenance of personal freedom should be the primary consideration of every human being. It is never a choice between freedom and a full stomach. No dictatorship has given either. Only men and women who have freedom and who have not seen it abolished in dictatorships can fail to understand what it means to be deprived of it. But my observations throughout nineteen years of crowded European history also lead me to believe that without a more ethical and a more equitable economic system, freedom and democracy succumb to dictatorship."

In these words towards the close of *Men and Politics* Louis Fischer sets forth his faith; they align him with a great many other liberals of moderately Socialist views, and it is significant that he follows them with an encouraging picture of what Churchill's England, in collaboration with the United States, may accomplish in the reorganization of the two worlds, economic and political. "Men must see a vision," he writes, "before they go forth to die. Nobody painted one for the French. By bringing the people's representatives into the government, Winston Churchill has outlined one for the British."

Mr. Fischer, though still a comparatively young man, is a veteran journalist, and the author of two widely-discussed works, *Oil Imperialism* and *The Soviets in World Affairs*. What he gives us here is an immensely detailed account of his activities since his first visit to Europe in 1918. He was engaged there as a freelance writer for various American papers from 1921 to 1939, so that his record covers pretty fully the two decades between the World Wars. Since it was in Russia that most of his time was spent, with visits to Germany and Spain thrown in, what he has to say is of especial appositeness just now. He tells of a Continent darkened and tormented by suspicion and fear, the shadow of famine, and, in the later years, the steadily-rising threat of Hitlerism. Writing before invasion brought Russia suddenly into the war on our side, he

naturally sounds today unduly pessimistic as to the chances of her cooperation with the Western Powers, and, though he sees a great deal of good in the Soviets and has always spoken out concerning it, nobody could charge him with viewing Stalin and other leaders through the glasses of hero-worship. The famous "purges" and other excesses he endeavours to explain, not to palliate.

Yet the portrait he draws of the Russian people, committed by circumstances to one of the most gigantic tasks of reconstruction ever undertaken in history and forced to cope with foreign misunderstanding, interference, and occasionally bad faith, over and above enormous domestic difficulties, is on the whole an attractive one. Born of poor parents, early accustomed to hardship and deprivation, and strongly individualist by temperament, Mr. Fischer inevitably takes sides with the under-dog. For even the most brilliant leaders among the dozens he pictures for us he never shows quite the enthusiasm roused in him by the sight of the toiling, suffering, perpetually deceived yet perpetually hopeful millions. The early stages of the revolution in Russia, for all their bloodshed, won his almost unqualified admiration. Subsequent developments, however, have brought their disillusionment here and there, while the curtailment of dearly-won liberties and the abolition of free criticism under the Stalin regime appear to him an outrage.

For those especially interested in the course taken by Russian foreign policy (and who is not these days?) Mr. Fischer provides a wealth of information, most of it at first hand, about the groups and individuals who jockeyed for power after the death of Lenin and before Stalin's assumption of supremacy. Of them all, perhaps, Chicherin (who died of natural causes in 1936) is most sympathetically handled, but none is presented without some insight and understanding. It is earnest of Mr. Fischer's acuteness of vision that despite his severe judgment of Stalin, he early perceived the man's abilities. "Going through my files," he notes, "I find that, writing from Moscow to the *New York Evening Post* of April 12, 1923, I reported: 'Stalin is the least known abroad, yet the most likely to wear Lenin's shoes if anybody will.' I do not remember how I reached this conclusion, for Stalin was also little known in Russia."

The ruthless, far-reaching political purges which created so much unfavourable comment abroad he discusses very fully; if he cannot be said to explain the conduct of the accused to our entire satisfaction, his hypothesis has a certain plausibility, and there is some evidence to support it. He reaches it through a really intimate knowledge of the situation and the people, and it therefore must command more respect than casual reporting. As he says, "Of the twenty-one defendants in the Buckharin-Rykov trial, I knew six fairly well. My friends Radek and Sokolnikov had figured in a former trial. Many good acquaintances of mine had been mentioned in the trials and executed as a result." Mr. Fischer's theory is that most of the prisoners were offered their lives in return for unlimited self-accusation, and that many condemned to death are still alive "somewhere in Russia." Nevertheless, he regards the trials and the executions, real and alleged, as undoing or stultifying much of the good that grew out of the Revolution; they certainly gave ample ammunition to Russia's enemies abroad



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and bewildered or disheartened honest citizens at home. "But," Mr. Fischer adds, "if a different and better world ever emerges out of the welter and chaos and blood that mar our lives today it will find in Russia allies who are now silent and unhappy." Perhaps the process has begun.

Another significant section of the book is taken up with the struggle in Spain, rightly termed by Mr. Fischer "The First Battle of the Second World War." For the miserable policy of "non-intervention" (amounting to tolerance of Nazi and Fascist intervention in favour of Franco) he has some bitter words. After all, he saw its results face to face, for he was not long in Spain as a reporter before he enlisted in the International Brigade, the first American to do so, and he served for some time as its quartermaster, without pay. The pages in which he describes life in Madrid and Barcelona during this "Holy War" against reactionary Spaniards, Moors, Fascists, and Nazis are among the most stirring of all; we can feel that the writer has been moved to the core of his being by the magnificent fight against odds put up by the Spanish Republicans. Like everyone who has come to know something of the common people of Spain, he has boundless admiration for their character and sympathy with their sufferings. During an earlier visit (in 1933), he had had an opportunity of noting the conditions in certain Spanish villages and had made up his mind as to where the responsibility lay.

"The villagers I met owned neither horse nor cow nor pigs nor poultry nor sheep. They did not even possess enough land for truck growing . . . All the soil of Pueblo del Rio belonged to three owners. The farmers worked about four months each year. One man told me that he had earned nothing for the past six months.

"This was not a bad year. It was a normal year. These people and hundreds of thousands of other Spaniards lived in a permanent state of semi-starvation."

In the light of such observations, and of his experiences among these people fighting an unequal battle against fully-armed invaders, is it any wonder that Mr. Fischer's tones are heightened? "Spain," he says, "pleaded for aid and the western governments refused. The finest hearts ached for the Spanish people, and the finest minds worried about it . . . The list of Americans who helped the Loyalists is a roll of honour. The passing of time, and the softness of some other nations in resisting Fascist attack, make the Spanish struggle stand out in ever more glowing colours." Citizens of the British Empire may at least take pride in the fact that among the friends of Spanish freedom were men called Churchill, Lloyd George, Attlee, Bevan, Morrison; but where are the names of Canadian public men?

If Mr. Fischer is properly incensed when speaking of those who turned a deaf ear to the appeals of Spanish democracy or who actively encouraged its enemies, he is naturally not disposed to spare the "appeasers" who tried to make out a case for Hitler. Some of his quotations from speeches and newspaper articles make up a damning indictment of the judgment, if not the character, of diplomats and journalists: "National Socialism . . . is a movement of individual and national self-respect." "I have not the slightest doubt that his [Hitler's] attitude is perfectly sincere. Hitler's Germany does not want war." "Germany is not imperialist in the old sense of the word . . . Its very devotion to race precludes it from trying to annex other nationalities." The author of these extracts spent the last year of his life trying to counteract the evil effects of his words; would that this were true of all who, during one of the most crucial periods in history, were paving Hitler's way!

The story of Hitler's swift and terrible rise to power has been so often told that Mr. Fischer's account, which comes early in *Men and Politics*, holds perhaps less immediate interest than the Russian and Spanish chapters. He does, however, render a service by making it abundantly clear that Hitlerism was established in the saddle, not by any single conspiratorial force but by a combination of forces working together against the background of an unhappy, disgruntled, disorganized nation, eager for the illusion of security. "The sacrifices," he writes, "which every German, rich or poor, magnate, landlord, soldier, priest, worker, or peasant, make to the insatiable Moloch of the authoritarian state are the answer to the question of who won in Germany. No class won. Moloch won. Hitler won. There are no more Communists and no more trade unions, but also no freedom and no solid peace, no relaxation, no safety; only strain and pain and tribute."

Here as elsewhere he shows himself the uncompromising foe of regimentation, of all dragooning of the individual into the pattern of some creed under the specious plea for "more orderly living." For Mr. Fischer is an individualist, and is fond, possibly over-fond, of reminding us of it. He has never, he tells us, been a member of any political party or trade union. "I can impose discipline upon myself but I would fight its imposition on me by others. This applies especially to intellectual discipline. For me the question of joining the Communist party never arose because I would not allow another person to tell me what to write or what to think."

A world full of Louis Fischers might be a chaotic sort of place to live in, but one without a Louis Fischer would mean that the very ends of living had been annulled. In the world of 1941 it is a good thing to have this emphasized.

Still, individualism and restiveness under discipline have their own disabilities, and it cannot be said that the author has entirely avoided them. His book is sprawling; it has none of the classical qualities of conciseness and restraint. He shuttles from one quarter of the globe to another and back at a rate that leaves us breathless. Even his paragraphs and sentences illustrate this process. Take a passage from near the middle of *Men and Politics:*

"Russia's cultural backwardness militates against democracy. In 1930, I went to Kazakhstan to witness the opening of the Turkestan-Siberian railway. It traverses country through which the legions of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane marched to India. It is on the borders of China. The railway was built, for the most part through desert, by kulaks from Russia and by moon-faced Kazaks. Those Kazaks had never seen a railroad. Bill Shatoff, Chicago I.W.W. who supervised the job, said that the men had lady fingers from riding horses all their lives. Women do the hard work among Kazako. The women are great beauties. On that trip, I visited Samarkand, Bokhara, and Tashkent. I stood by the tomb of Tamerlane."

Here we have no unfair sample of Mr. Fischer's style—disjointed in appearance, elliptical, slap-dash, yet vivid, concrete, and admirably representing the man and his interests. In fine, the reader of *Men and Politics* will make contact with a personality. That is surely one of the main reasons for reading an autobiography.

A. S. Noad.

The New England Conscience Again

H. M. Pulham, Esquire, *by John P. Marquand. McClelland & Stewart, Limited, Toronto. 432 pp. $3.00.*

THE booksellers' records of this latest variation on a theme have already given fresh evidence of J. P. Marquand's ability to suit the popular taste when it comes to story-telling. It may be safe to predict, however, that the novel will be read in ten years' time, not for its account of four people's neatly interwoven love affairs, but for its telling analysis of Back Bay decadence. It may even be safe to say that this is the case now. The generation of Boston dwellers whose lives are chronicled herein has been scientifically examined until the no longer astonishing discovery that man is not happy here below results. A sense of irony and frustration underlying almost every incident in the book is, of course, mitigated by Marquand's humour and lightness of touch, but the final impression is that the weight of New England puritanism may not easily be thrown off. Foreign influences in the persons of two New Yorkers provide many strong temptations for Pulham, but the conscience and instincts of a Brahmin conquer. His tragedy is linked to that of Oliver Alden, Santayana's hero in *The Last Puritan*, who "convinced himself, on puritan grounds, that it was wrong to be a puritan . . . and remained a puritan notwithstanding." Mercifully Pulham is less imaginative, and the quiet desperation of his life spent in the correct places among the correct people generally escapes him.

Marquand is now probably one of the best social satirists of any locale, but his characters do not altogether avoid the flaws which such writing may create. All of the less important figures have been reduced to types, which makes it hard for the leading men and women to behave realistically, as the issues are so frequently over-simplified. The indecision in the author's mind concerning Pulham himself, brought about by a well-precedented disposition to turn his type-hero into a human being, is unmistakeable.

All in all, *H. M. Pulham, Esquire*, makes good company, and his acquaintance should be sought by every friend of New England life and literature.

J. V. Elizabeth Whitehead.

The Anatomy of the Fur Trade

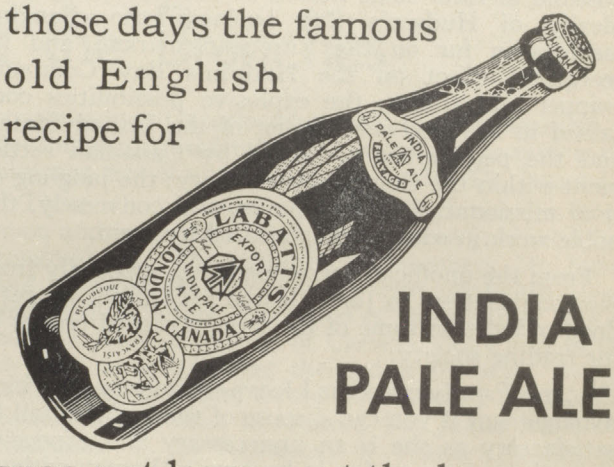
Minutes of Council, *Northern Department of Rupert Land, 1821-1831. Hudson's Bay Record Society. 480 pp.*

IN the third volume of publications, the Hudson's Bay Record Society gives us a picture of the inner workings of the Company from official sources. It covers the critical period in the Hudson's Bay Company history, following the amalgamation with the North-West Company in 1821. It might be said that it deals with the critical area, for "the Northern

From our files . . .



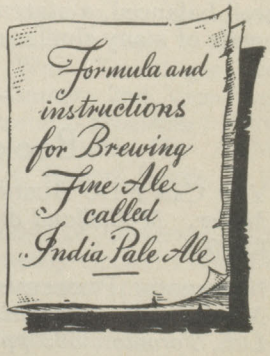
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Department" embraced the great region west of Lake Superior, where old rivalries were hottest, and old enmities most deadly.

The Minutes of Council, the official record of the assembly of Factors and Chief Traders, makes formidable reading. It provides, in fact, the anatomy of the fur trade, and of administrative problems in the West. It is, perhaps, because the record is unmalleable that the editors have included a comprehensive introduction, and two very considerable appendices. There is also a series of concise biographies of Company servants. Appendix A is an integral part of the work, since it is made up of letters from London, reports of George (later Sir George) Simpson, and a selection of letters, official and unofficial. The Appendix therefore not only fleshes the dry bones of business transaction, it also informs us what was transpiring at the Company's headquarters in England.

From the mass of material thus presented, it is difficult to make selection. By careful reading, it is possible to form some notion of the increasing complexity of Hudson's Bay business, the changing fashions in fur on the European market, and its recripocal effect on the Hudson's Bay Company trapper and trader; the explosive possibilities contained in the westward thrust of the United States, and the perplexities presented by Canadian settlement within the Company's territory; the jangling of rival missionaries at Red River, and conversely, the noble work in education sponsored by them.

From the unofficial correspondence, especially from Simpson's letters to John George McTavish, we get a flood of light on some of the more screened phases of fur trading society:

". . . my Family concerns I leave entirely to your kind management if you can dispose of the Lady it will be satisfactory as she is an unnecessary and expensive appendage, I see no fun in keeping a Woman without enjoying her charms which my present rambling life does not enable me to do; but if she is unmarketable . . ."

It is little wonder that Nicholas Garry, the Deputy Governor of the Company, was loud in his call for Auxiliary Bible Societies in the West!

It is safe to say that the present volume of Hudson's Bay Records will be of more interest to the historian than to the layman. Within the limits imposed by their selection, the editors have done an exceedingly competent job. The present volume is complete, and well balanced, a statement which cannot be honestly made of many similar collections of documents.

J. I. Cooper.

Books Received

YOU CAN'T DO BUSINESS WITH HITLER, *by Douglas Miller. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. 227 pp. $2.00.*

NEWSROOM PROBLEMS AND POLICIES, *by Curtis D. MacDougall. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 592 pp.*

MY NEW ORDER: *A Collection of Speeches by Adolf Hitler. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. 1008 pp. $2.75.*

Miss B. M. Philp

An Appreciation by H. D. Brunt, Professor of English, Macdonald College

IN a quotation birthday book, opposite Miss Philp's name for July 30, the quotation runs: "For suffering and enduring there is no remedy but striving and doing." Carlyle, who wrote that, strove and did, but also filled his letters and his household with wails and laments. All her life Miss Philp suffered and endured—all her life she strove and did—without expressed self-pity, without complaint, she neither winced nor cried aloud. Only those of us who knew, realized how her iron will drove that rather frail body.

Her calm and even temper, by mere example, had a soothing influence on those of us with quicker tempers and more rebellious spirit—with malice towards none, she criticized to another neither her superiors nor her staff.

"What is your definition of a lady?" was asked in a social gathering. "Miss Philp," came the reply from a quiet man in no way connected with Macdonald College.

Holding firmly to her convictions and codes, she had insight and vision enough to yield when she realized that the young folk no longer brought the same sacrifices to the altar and that an outer compulsion was vain that did not become an inner urge.

She was Head of the School of Household Science at Macdonald College for nineteen years. During those years the School developed a regular undergraduate course, highly scientific and of excellent quality, and Miss Philp grew with that change—no small achievement for any person of middle age.

She loved her students, her *girls*, as she called them with her peculiar and original pronunciation of the word. Perhaps they never knew how much—for Miss Philp found it a little difficult to express her feelings and sometimes hid them behind a courteous austerity. But the discerning student knew her and loved her.

And what a zest she had for life! Her taste in literature was catholic and her criticism keen. Perhaps she best loved the quietly meditative. The whole out-of-doors, with its varying skies, its birds, trees and flowers, she loved and knew. Even when grappling with the greatest pain in the early days of this spring, she wanted her bed by the window to welcome the first robin. And her minister knew what her religion meant to her, both its inner satisfactions and its outer form in the beautiful Anglican ritual.

And so she passed over and the trumpets sounded for her on the other side.

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS, *by Upton Sinclair. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 859 pp. $3.25.*

THE DARK HOUSE, *by Warwick Deeping. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. 407 pp. $2.50.*

STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK, 1940. *Published by the Province of Quebec, by authority of Hon. Oscar Drouin, K.C., Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce. Bilingual. 444 pp.*



Photos courtesy The Windsor Daily Star

McGILL ALUMNI FROM BOTH SIDES OF BORDER ATTEND DINNER IN WINDSOR
Cecil Robinson, Windsor, who was chairman, Dr. Stephen Leacock, Orillia; George M. Hobart, London, C. E. Carson and H. T. Ross, Sarnia; P. R. Hillborn, Preston, and H. M. Lumsden, Hamilton.

News and Notes About the Branches

Detroit and Border Cities Graduates Meet in Windsor

ON June 4, at the Essex Golf and Country Club, near Windsor, a group of McGill men gathered at dinner to meet Principal F. Cyril James and Dr. Stephen Leacock, Honorary President of The McGill Society of Ontario. The meeting had been arranged by the Windsor district group of the Society with the assistance of the Detroit Branch organization.

In addition to graduates from Detroit and Windsor the group included representative men from towns in southwestern Ontario who took this opportunity to become acquainted with Dr. James and to review the pleasant ties of acquaintanceship with Dr. Leacock.



Windsor Daily Star photo

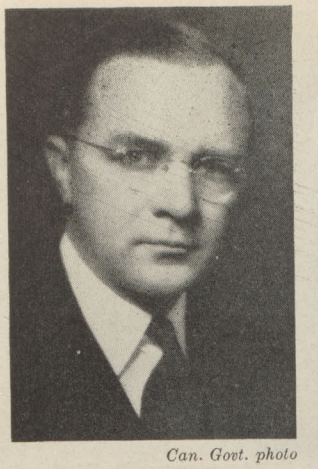
Dr. H. E. Bagley, Detroit; Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, McGill University; E. G. McCracken, Toronto; and W. D. Wilson, Hamilton.

Those who came early played golf during the afternoon and by seven o'clock seventy-five graduates had congregated. The two principal speakers, Dr. James and Dr. Leacock, were received with great enthusiasm and made a lasting impression of the worth of McGill and its place in the life of Canada today and in the days to come following the end of the war. W. D. Wilson, of Hamilton, former President of The McGill Society of Ontario, introduced Dr. James while the chairman, C. S. Robinson, of Windsor, called on William Little, of Detroit, to thank him. Other speakers included E. G. McCracken, of Toronto, Secretary of The McGill Society of Ontario; P. R. Hilborn, of Preston; Dr. H. E. Bagley, President of the Detroit Branch of the Society; H. A. Graybiel, Managing Director of *The Windsor Daily Star*, and G. B. Glassco, of Montreal.

Douglas S. Cole Heads New York Graduates' Society

DOUGLAS S. COLE* was elected President of the New York Graduates' Society at a special meeting of its Board of Governors on June 9. Other officers elected were: *Dr. Wm. Terwilliger, 1st Vice-President; *Dr. Roy Grimmer, 2nd Vice-President; *F. E. Gendron, Secretary-Treasurer; Governors—Dr. Otto Schmidt, B. O. Smith, *Dr. A. M. McLellen, *Gaston Fortin, *Dr. Robert Boggs, J. R. Simpson.

Another meeting of the Board of Governors was held on June 27 at which the newly-elected President presided with the following Governors in attendance: Dr. A. M. McLellen, Gaston Fortin, Dr. Cyril K. Church, J. R. Simpson, Dr. Otto Schmidt and F. E. Gendron. At this meeting it was decided that the aims and objects of the New York Society would be continued assistance to McGill University and war



Can. Govt. photo

DOUGLAS S. COLE
President,
New York Graduates' Society



Rice, Montreal

DR. WILDER G. PENFIELD
Director,
Montreal Neurological Institute

relief and several committees were appointed to work in furthering these aims. Drs. Terwilliger and Boggs were appointed to head a committee to arrange for the holding of a dinner on Founder's Day and Dr. McLellen was chosen to organize a committee to be known as "McGill University War Relief Committee." As the New York Society covers such a large area, it was decided to form territorial committees so that the graduates may be more easily contacted. Those asked to act as chairmen of these committees were: *Dr. Terwilliger, New York City; *Dr. Grimmer, Long Island; *Dr. D. A. MacDonald, Westchester County; Dr. J. F. Nolan, Connecticut; *Dr. W. D. Farmer, New Jersey.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Inflation Not Inevitable, Principal James Says

"We shall see much less inflation during this war than we did between 1914 and 1918, and, still stranger, that the danger of inflation is apt to decline as the war progresses," said Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, in an address delivered before the New York Chapter of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters early in June. "The post-war period of reconstruction is likely to be more dangerous than the war itself," he added, "since the relaxation of public spirit may occur before the volume of national expenditure can be contracted."

Dr. J. C. Simpson Honoured on Retirement

Marking his retirement as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. J. C. Simpson was the guest of honour at a dinner attended by some 120 guests in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal, early in June. Dr. J. C. Meakins, who has succeeded Dr. Simpson as Dean of Medicine, presided and the principal speaker was Dr. C. F. Martin, a former Dean of McGill's Medical Faculty. Others at the head table included Principal F. Cyril James, Dr. F. S. Patch, Dr. J. A. MacMillan, Dr. A. H. Gordon, Dr. J. R. Fraser, and Dr. A. Grant Fleming, former Dean of Medicine and now Medical Director of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Dr. Simpson was the recipient of a presentation from the members of the teaching staff of the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Wilder Penfield Flies to U.K. For Private Research

DR. WILDER G. PENFIELD, Chairman of McGill's Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery and Director of the Neurological Institute, flew to England during the latter part of July with the intention of remaining overseas for two months. His friends told Montreal newspapermen that Dr. Penfield's trip was purely a personal matter "for research." They said: "He's just gone as a civilian to acquaint himself with certain neurological problems peculiar to modern warfare." However, Dr. Penfield was expected to visit Dr. William Cone, his former assistant at the Neurological Institute, and other Canadian neurologists and surgeons serving at a Quebec Neurological Hospital overseas.

Bishop's Confers Honorary Degree On Principal F. Cyril James

"TIME is precious. Unless we, who are still able to hear it, respond immediately to the challenge it may be too late to answer it," Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, declared in an address delivered at the Convocation of The University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que., on June 12 after an honorary degree had been conferred upon him. "Even though we realize clearly that the loss of the initial battles does not imply ultimate defeat in a war," Dr. James continued, "we must realize with equal clearness that every initial defeat makes the attainment of ultimate victory somewhat more difficult. Our enemy is advantaged by his successes both in material and morale, so that we cannot stand idly by assuming that we can enjoy today and leave until some more convenient occasion the response which, instinctively, we feel the challenge to demand. We are compelled to fight with all the energy and resources that we can command in order to preserve life and the freedoms that make it real, and we must never, for a moment, forget that if we should lose this opportunity to preserve it there may not be another chance."



Rice

F. CYRIL JAMES

Martineau Statue Symbolizes Courage of Canadian Youth

A bronze statuary group, representing the transition by the young men of McGill University from cap and gown to the uniform and equipment of the soldier, executed by W. Stanley Martineau, cadet in the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., was unveiled in the Officers' Mess of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury on June 11.

Dr. Darol Kenneth Froman Leaves McGill

GRADUATES, students, members of the staff and others who have known Dr. Froman during the last ten years at McGill University, will be sorry to hear of his resignation. His recent appointment as Professor of Physics and Director of the High Altitude Laboratory at the University of Denver, Colorado, constitutes a recognition of his work on cosmic rays, and a double promotion in rank which are conspicuous and well deserved.



D. K. FROMAN

After graduating from the University of Alberta in 1926, and doing research work there with Dr. R. W. Boyle from 1926-1928, he was an Assistant at the University of Chicago for two years, where he obtained his Ph.D. under Dr. A. H. Compton. After another year as Lecturer at the University of Alberta, he came to McGill in 1931, and served first as Lecturer and then as Assistant Professor in the Physics Department of the Faculty of Agriculture, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, until 1939, when he was transferred to the Physics Department at McGill in Montreal, where he has been Assistant Professor until now.

Both at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and in Montreal, he has won a large number of admirers by his most assiduous services as an instructor, his unfailing cooperation, his fine record of achievement in research and his exceptional modesty in all matters relating to himself. Although still a young man, he has written twenty-four scientific articles, and already become a recognized authority and active contributor on experimental work with cosmic rays.

He will be greatly missed in the Macdonald Physics Laboratory in Montreal, as well as at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The opportunity to become Director of the High Altitude Laboratory at Denver, which is most favourably situated and specially endowed for work on cosmic rays, was obviously a strong attraction for a man who had chosen this field of investigation as his specialty. In view of this special attraction, and the fact that he is returning to the country of his birth, his many friends here will regretfully understand his decision to leave, although his colleagues and the University had hoped that he would stay.

He has recently collaborated effectively and actively with Dr. J. S. Foster in confidential investigations bearing on the war, and he leaves this work and his McGill associations in general with much regret.

His colleagues extend to him the best wishes for success in the future, and distinguished achievements during his directorship of the High Altitude Laboratory at Denver.

A. Norman Shaw



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McGill's Faculty of Medicine Now Concentrating On "Practical Problems" Associated with War Effort

THE type of scientific work and research ordinarily carried on "in normal times" in McGill's Faculty of Medicine is being laid aside in order that more time may be devoted to "essential researches," it was revealed late in May when the text of a resolution adopted by the Faculty of Medicine was made public. The wording of the resolution, passed by the Faculty on May 22 and adopted by the University Senate on May 23, follows:

"Today the very existence of academic freedom throughout the world is threatened. University science has contributed much to the technique of war in a totalitarian state. Opposed to the military machine of that state are arrayed the resources and the initiative of free peoples. The balance is close, and every scientific contribution may be of importance, even in the field of medicine.

"Be it resolved, therefore, that work in this Faculty should be more completely directed to essential researches. Although our responsibility for teaching and the care of the sick is not less, although it is recognized that in normal times scientific work should neither be coerced nor kept secret, and although due acknowledgment is made of the value of essential investigations now in progress in this University, nevertheless, each Department of this Faculty should now give further thoughtful consideration to the abilities and preoccupations of the members of the staff, in order that the attention of those capable of effective research may be directed toward practical medical problems which face the army, the navy, the air service, and the civil population behind them.

"This re-examination of its activity is recommended to each Department in order that less important work may be discouraged, and so that all of the scientific initiative of which this Faculty is capable may be turned towards the single purpose of defence of a besieged country and the defeat of a military organization which threatens free institutions everywhere."

Government Fails to Approve Summer Medical Course

No training of medical students was undertaken at McGill University during the summer months "because the acceleration of the medical course could not at the present time be approved by the Dominion Government," it was announced in a statement issued in mid-June by Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University. The statement continued:

"In response to a suggestion from the Director-General of Medical Services the members of the Medical Faculty have for some weeks been working hard for the purpose of re-arranging courses with a view to increasing the number of Canadian medical graduates who would be available for the armed forces in 1942.

"As a matter of fact, the Dean had received in his conferences with senior students a statement from the vast majority of Canadian undergraduates that they were eager to enrol themselves in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps as soon as they were qualified.

"The members of the Faculty themselves had willingly agreed to the sacrifice of summer holidays which the proposed plan would have entailed."

The Principal added that it would be in the best interests of the Dominion, and the war effort, to free students who were preparing for specialized service from basic military training.

"With a view of maximizing the number of Canadian undergraduates in 1942, McGill University," he stated, "has made strong representations to the Director-General of Medical Services and the Department of War Services that undergraduates in the clinical years of training should not be called out for basic military training at the present time.

"It appears increasingly," he continued, "that the further development of the war will require a very large number of highly trained men, not only in medicine but in many fields of engineering, physics and chemistry. It is, therefore, highly desirable that the Dominion Government immediately arrange to facilitate training of university students already working in these fields.

"For these students, a vast majority of the total enrolled who have already signified their desire to join the armed forces as soon as they are technically qualified, it would seem to be in the best interests of the Dominion of Canada that enlistment in the non-technical arms of the forces should be prevented at the present time, and basic military training not allowed to interrupt training."

It was pointed out that to avert a possible shortage of doctors in the United States, the selective service system there had ordered deferment of military training for medical students "who give reasonable promise of becoming medical doctors." These deferments also applied to doctors and internes who had applied for commissions in the medical corps, this deferment to cover their period of internship or post-graduate training.

Royal Victoria College Undergoes Repairs

Royal Victoria College for Women, 46-year-old McGill building fronting on Sherbrooke Street, is being "propped up" with several new concrete pillars. Plaster in the rooms at the southwest corner of the building began to crack some time ago and the northwest corner also showed signs of sinking. Contractors decided that the only remedy was the construction of five pillars based on the solid rock thirty-five feet below the ground level.

McGill French Summer School Brings Canada Needed U.S. Money

As nearly two-thirds of the students enrolled this year in McGill University's French Summer School were citizens of the United States, thousands of much-needed American dollars were obtained by the Dominion.

Dr. W. L. Ritchie Heads Department of Radiology

McGILL UNIVERSITY has established a new Department of Radiology within the Faculty of Medicine, in which Dr. C. L. Peirce of the Royal Victoria Hospital and Dr. W. L. Ritchie of the Montreal General Hospital are expected to play a leading part. Both of the Hospitals mentioned have expressed their willingness to cooperate with the University in furthering the work of the new Department.

The progress of radiology, or roentgenology, in the practice of medicine has been so steady in the past thirty years that it has now created a place for itself, not only in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, but also in the medical curriculum. It has drawn into its fold specialists of the highest calibre who now devote their lives exclusively to this work. It has opened up vast new fields in accurate diagnosis which were not imagined to be possible. In the treatment of cancer and allied diseases, roentgenology has made a distinct place for itself which cannot be considered as having reached finality. The newer researches unfold a future field of potentialities which cannot at the moment be estimated. Whereas in the past the training of roentgenologists was often a haphazard procedure, its importance has now been so recognized as to demand long and faithful study and post-graduate training. The need for facilities for post-graduate teaching is well demonstrated by the present demand for even partially trained personnel for the armed forces. This is being met by the teaching hospitals of a selected few medical schools taking for intensive training a limited number of men up to their capacity. It would seem, therefore, that the time has arrived for McGill University to establish a department of teaching and research in this most important branch of physical and medical science.

Professor Carlton Barnhart Peirce came to Montreal in 1938 to assume the position of Radiologist in Chief at the Royal Victoria Hospital and Consulting Roentgenologist to the Montreal Neurological Institute. After completing his medical education at the University of Michigan in 1927, Dr. Peirce had successively occupied many academic and hospital appointments at the University of Michigan and throughout his career has specialized in the fields of roentgenology and physical therapy. His appointment as Associate Professor of Radiology in McGill University enriches the Faculty, and gives promise of continuing research within the framework of the new Department.

Dr. W. L. Ritchie, who has also been appointed Associate Professor of Radiology and is to be the first Chairman of the new Department, came to Montreal in 1925 as Director of the Department of Radiology at the Montreal General Hospital. His medical education was obtained at the University of Toronto and before coming to this city he had held appointments in Toronto, British Columbia and New York City. Immediately after his appointment at the Montreal General Hospital, Dr. Ritchie became a Lecturer in Radiology on the Faculty of McGill University, and during the past sixteen years he has played an important part in the development of radiological technique.

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Graduates' Society's Elections



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HUGH A. CROMBIE
Elected to Board of Governors

DURING the elections which were held by letter ballot in the months of April, May and June, 945 ballots were cast of which 929 were found valid, having been returned in accordance with the requirements of the By-laws of the Society. The scrutineers who had been appointed by the Executive Committee made their report soon after the close of the balloting on June 30 and the Executive Committee has authorized that the results be announced.

For The Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors, Hugh A. Crombie, B.Sc. '18, was elected for the regular term of three years. He replaces John T. Hackett, K.C., B.C.L. '09, whose three-year term has expired.

For 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Theodore H. Leggett, M.D., C.M.'01, of Ottawa, was elected for the regular term of two years dating from the annual meeting of the Society in October. He will replace E. G. McCracken, B.Sc. '24, of Toronto.

For Honorary Secretary, E. C. Common, B.A. '21, B.C.L. '26, was elected for the regular term of two years, replacing Wm. F. Macklaier, B.C.L. '23.

For Honorary Treasurer, A. A. Tousaw, B.Sc. '19, M.Sc. '20, was elected for two years, replacing E. A. Leslie, B.Sc. '16.

Dr. A. D. Campbell, M.D., C.M. '11, and Miss Grace Gardner, B.A. '18, were elected members of the Executive Committee for two years, replacing F. G. Robinson, B.A. '05, and A. B. McEwen, B.Sc. '12.

The following information about the successful candidates appeared on the ballots:

HUGH A. CROMBIE, B.Sc. '18.
Assistant Manager, Dominion Engineering Company Ltd., Lachine. Member, Executive Committee, 1934-'42. President, Montreal Branch Society, 1936-'38. President, Graduates' Society, 1938-'40. Chairman, Montreal Alumni Solicitation Committee, Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund, 1936-'40. Member, Executive Committee, McGill Associates, 1940-'41.

THEODORE H. LEGGETT, M.D., C.M., '01.
Surgeon, Ottawa, Ont. President, Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society, 1935-'36.

ERNEST C. COMMON, B.A. '21, B.C.L. '26.
Notary, Messrs. W. de M. and H. M. Marler, of Montreal.

A. A. TOUSAW, B.Sc. '19, M.Sc. '20, A.A.S.
Assistant Actuary, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

A. D. CAMPBELL, M.D., C M. '11, F.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S. (C), F.A.C.S.
Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, McGill University. Member of the Graduate Council, 1934-'36.

MISS GRACE GARDNER, B.A. '18.
President, Alumnae Society of McGill University, 1938-'40. Member of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society, 1938-'40.

Chancellor and Principal Stress Fundamental Factors of War

Victory is certain, because the youth of free nations know they must win it, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill University, declared in a message to McGill undergraduates published in *Old McGill, 1941*.

"It is unnecessary to appeal to you," Sir Edward's message said, "to do your duty to the nation and to the world. The battle in which we are engaged is one on whose outcome depends your right, and that of everyone dear to you, to live the life of free men in an ordered society. We are not fighting for any symbol, or for any narrow interest. The struggle is one to keep humanity from relapsing into barbarism. Victory is certain, but only because the youth of the free nations know that they must win it."

Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, also contributed a message to the Annual which this year was dedicated to His Excellency the Earl of Athlone. "Totalitarian war," he pointed out, "involves the entire population and victory can be attained only if every individual perseveres unceasingly at the task by which he can make the greatest contribution. Equally important is the fact that, during the long years of reconstruction that will follow the conclusion of hostilities, every one of us must put forth his greatest effort if we are to create a world society of free men and women who can go about their daily tasks in peace.

"That pilgrimage toward our goal will be a long one, but I shall not commiserate with you. The ideal for which we are striving is one that the best among our predecessors have dreamed for many generations: it is no small boon to be given an opportunity to help mankind attain it."

Dr. J. B. Collip Named Director Of Research Institute of Endocrinology

FOR the purpose of facilitating and encouraging further investigations in a field of medical knowledge which has come to be recognized as vitally important to human welfare, McGill University has established a Research Institute of Endocrinology, it was announced on July 21. Prof. J. B. Collip has been appointed Director of the new Research Institute.

Scientifically speaking, endocrinology is that field of physiological and biochemical science which deals with the ductless glands, or the glands of internal secretion, and the secretion products of these glands are known as hormones. The discovery of new information regarding these hormones will be the central task of the new Research Institute, which will conduct basic studies of their chemical and physiological properties as well as investigations designed to reveal their therapeutic value in the treatment of patients suffering from various types of glandular deficiency.

Among the earlier practical developments of the study of the ductless glands may be mentioned the use of thyroid extract, which is prepared from the glands of animals, and epinephrine, which is the active principle of the central part (medulla) of the supra-renal gland. In more recent years practical application in therapeutic practice has been found for a large number of specially prepared extracts of various other glands and tissues of normal animals. Some of the more notable of these are: insulin, for the treatment of diabetes; liver extract, for the treatment of pernicious anaemia; parathyroid extract, for the treatment of a condition (fortunately very rare) known as tetany; sex gland hormones, which have found a great sphere of usefulness in the treatment of patients having a deficiency of one or more of the substances in this group. In addition to a number of extracts containing the respective active principles, a number of hormone substances are now available in chemically pure form, due to the fine work of a number of chemists who have specialized in this particular field.

Professor James Bertram Collip, who has resigned from the Chairmanship of the Department of Chemistry in order to become Director of the new Research Institute, studied as an undergraduate and as a research student at the University of Toronto, where he gained the degree of Ph.D. in 1916. He was then appointed to the staff of the University of Alberta, where he was awarded the D.Sc. and M.D. degrees. His stay at Edmonton was interrupted in 1921 for a year when, as Rockefeller Fellow, he returned to Toronto and was associated with Banting, Best and Macleod in the discovery of insulin. Returning to the West, he added to his reputation by his discovery of the hormone of the parathyroid glands.

In 1928, he was appointed Professor (later Gilman Cheney Professor) of Biochemistry at McGill University. Since that time he and his associates have made many further contributions to endocrinology, the science of hormones.

Quebec Exhibit on Display in Redpath Library

"The Province of Quebec," an exhibit in the Redpath Library which was opened in June will remain on display until mid-October. The exhibit contains a variety of selected material such as Indian work, handicrafts, Canadian literature, and material relating to Old Quebec and Old Montreal, together with a case illustrating the native country of Maria Chapdelaine, i.e., the Lake St. John area.

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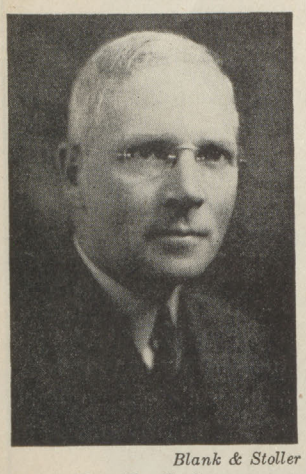
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Dr. D. S. Lewis Appointed Chairman Of Editorial Board, "The McGill News"

DR. D. S. LEWIS has been appointed Chairman of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS for a two-year term, it was announced at the regular quarterly meeting of the Board held on June 25. Other appointments were announced as follows: Vice-Chairman, R. C. Fetherstonhaugh (re-appointed); member nominated by the Alumnae Society, Miss Catherine Holland; members, Prof. W. G. McBride and Dr. H. E. MacDermot, who announced his retirement as Chairman of the Board after serving in that capacity for the past two years.



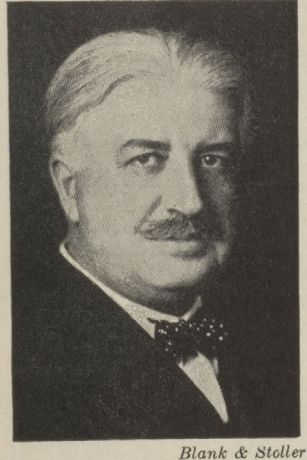
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DR. D. S. LEWIS

At the same meeting, the Board appointed the following associate members for the regular period of one year: Miss Esther R. England, Miss Maysie MacSporran, Prof. T. F. M. Newton and A. A. M. Walsh, all re-appointed.

Dr. J. P. Day Lauds Spirit of British On His Return to McGill

AFTER an absence of two years, Dr. John Percival Day, R.B. Angus Professor of Economics at McGill University, returned to Montreal in July. Dr. Day was among those rescued after the torpedoing of the *City of Benares* in September of last year, and he has completely recovered from the severe leg injury he suffered at that time.



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DR. J. P. DAY

"The spirit of the British is excellent," Prof. Day told Tracy S. Ludington, of the Montreal *Gazette*, in an interview shortly after his arrival in Montreal from England. "It has not changed a bit. I have always found it admirable. They knew from the beginning that they were going to be in for a bad time of it and that some would feel it worse than others. But there has been no grumbling. They have been extremely fortunate, they feel, in their government and especially in the Prime Minister. He has been a godsend, and certainly has the knack of saying the right thing at the right time."

Faced with the task of reconstructing his course, Dr. Day, who is a widely-known authority on money and banking, admitted: "There isn't much use in teaching some former theories. Things are changed now. If a thing isn't conducive to winning the war—then we scrap it, that's all."

Department of Nutrition Established at McGill

MCGILL UNIVERSITY has created a Graduate Department of Nutrition under the Chairmanship of Dr. E. W. Crampton, Associate Professor of Animal Nutrition at Macdonald College. Professor Crampton will have associated with him Miss Margaret McCready, the Director of the School of Household Science, Dr. W. A. Maw, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry, and Dr. D. L. Thomson, Professor of Biochemistry at McGill.

This new Department is of particular interest for several reasons. In the first place, the problems of human and animal nutrition are recognized at the present time to be of great importance in regard to the maintenance of physical well-being. The war has emphasized this fact, and, in the attempt to solve the problems that war has created, our scientists have recognized that thorough-going research is necessary before we can understand some of the very complex physiological problems that have long been known to exist in regard to nutrition. Each of the people who will work together in the new Department, conducting their own research and supervising that of graduate students who wish to obtain the degree of Master of Science in this field, has a long record of brilliant achievement in the special aspects of nutrition with which he has already been concerned, so that the formation of a special Department in which four different approaches to the problem are in large measure synthesized, is expected to produce results of considerable significance.

In the second place, this new Department embraces within its framework both McGill College and Macdonald College.

Hail, Alma Mater!

(Continued from Page 32)

and admirable work that is being carried on by The Graduates' Society by supporting it through membership. It is so modest a gesture of gratitude and interest that it is almost embarassing. No doubt our apathy in failing to appreciate many of the responsibilities occasioned by the almost unconscious acquisition of liberties and favours and privileges originates from inadvertence.

Let those of us who are members of The Graduates' Society of McGill University do our Alma Mater a great justice and our fellow non-membered graduates a great service by crusading at every opportunity for more active members. Each member which we re-introduce into the sanctuary of memories that is McGill's through membership in The Graduates' Society and subscription to THE MCGILL NEWS will think most kindly of us as the years endear him more and more to our common Alma Mater which has meant so much to all of us.

Twenty Years Ago at McGill

The McGill News : Oct. 1921 : Vol. 2, No. 4

THIS number of THE MCGILL NEWS, published in October (instead of September), was almost exclusively devoted to the McGill Centennial Reunion. Above the full-page photograph of Principal Sir Arthur Currie on page 1, this simple statement appeared: "Your Alma Mater Welcomes You Back." The next two pages were devoted to details of the general programme of the five-day celebration which began on October 12 and continued until October 16.

* * * *

The editorial pages of the magazine carried messages of welcome from Dr. H. S. Birkett, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; James Harkness, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Hon. Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, Dean of the Faculty of Law; Dr. A. W. Thornton, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry; Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, Warden, Royal Victoria College; H. C. Perrin, Head of the Faculty of Music; and from Mrs. H. Inez R. Fry, President of the Alumnae Society. Pictures of Dr. Frank D. Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Science, and Paul F. Sise, President of The Graduates' Society, were published—but, strangely enough, no greetings were extended on their behalf.

* * * *

Under the heading, "To Be Honoured by Their Alma Mater," the following appeared:

"For Distinguished Service in various spheres, McGill University proposes conferring the Honourary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the following:—

"Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, (Arts '89); Dr. Frank D. Adams, (Sc. '78), Vice-President, McGill University; Hon. Mr. Justice Archibald, (Arts '67 and Law '70), Acting Chief Justice, Superior Court; Dr. H. S. Birkett, (Med. '86), Dean, Medical Faculty, McGill; Dr. A. D. Blackader, (Arts '70 and Med. '71), Famous physician; Dr. C. W. Colby, (Arts '87), Ex-Prof., History, McGill University, President, Noiseless Typewriter Co. New York, Author; W. W. Colpitts, (Sc. '99), Consulting Engineer; C. V. Corless, (Sc.'02), Gen. Mgr. Mond Nickel Co., Coniston, Ont.; Wellington Dixon, (Arts '83), Principal, Montreal High School; John Redpath Dougall, (Arts '60), Editor, *Weekly Witness*, Montreal; Wm. Scott Ferguson, (Arts '96), Prof. Ancient History, Harvard; Rev. D. J. Fraser, (Arts '90), Principal, Presbyterian College; Eugene Lafleur, (Arts '77 and Law '80), Eminent Jurist; Dr. John Lawford, (Med. '79), Surgeon; W. D. Lighthall, (Arts '79 and Law '81), Lawyer; Dr. R. E. McKechnie, (Med. '90), Physician, Vancouver, B.C.; R. Tait McKenzie, (Arts '89 and Med. '92), Physician and Sculptor; Sir A. Macphail, (Arts '88 and Med. '91), Physician, Educationalist, Writer; J. Alexander Macphail, (Sc. '93), Professor, Queen's University; Dr. F. W. Mewburn, (Med. '81), Physician, Soldier, Calgary; Rt. Rev. J. A. Newnham, (Arts '78), Ex-Bishop of Saskatchewan; Sir Thos. Roddick, (Med. '68), An Eminent Surgeon; Dr. Casey Wood, (Med. '06); H. J. Silver, (Arts '85); Right Rev. J. F. Sweeney, Bishop of Toronto.

NON-GRADUATES

"His Excellency, Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor General, Ottawa; Dr. Jas. Rowland Angell, President, Yale University; Bliss Carman, New Canaan, Conn.;

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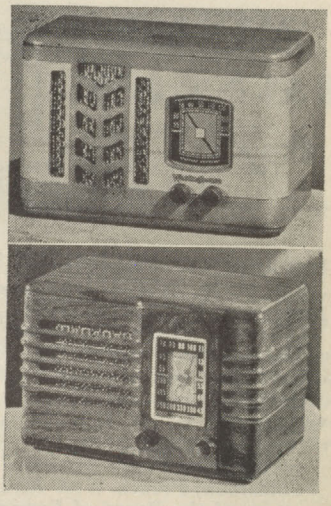


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* * * *

The Reunion Committee was headed by G. E. McCuaig, Science 1906, as Chairman. Other members of the Committee pictured in this issue of THE McGILL NEWS were: C. M. McKergow, Science 1903; Abner Kingman, Jr., Arts 1908; A. T. Bazin, Medicine 1894; H. W. Morgan, Arts 1913; N. N. Evans, Science 1886; G. W. McDougall, Arts 1891, Law 1894; Fraser R. Keith, Science 1903; A. G. Cameron, Law 1910; C. F. Martin, Arts 1888, Medicine 1892; J. W. Jeakins, Arts 1913; E. B. Tilt, Science 1903; F. B. Common, Arts 1913; W. G. Turner, Arts 1896, Medicine 1900; J. G. Ross, Science 1903; J. C. Kemp, Science 1908; Gregor Barclay, Arts 1906, Law 1908; H. Y. Russel, Science 1891. Not pictured, but listed as members of the Committee, were: Mrs. C. J. Macmillan, Arts 1910; Miss L. M. King, Arts 1907; C. H. Scott, Arts 1906; J. M. Eakins, Science 1909; J. A. Nicholson, Arts 1887; C. J. Macmillan, Arts 1900; J. E. McOuat, Agriculture 1916.

* * * *

Other features of this issue included the second instalment of "McGill's Heroic Past—1821-1921," by Maude E. Abbott, B.A., M.D., and an announcement of the construction of "The New Building for the Biological Sciences" and "The New Library Wing."

McGill Represented at Stanford Jubilee

Prof. C. E. Fryer, former Chairman of McGill's Department of History, represented the University at the commemorative exercises in observance of the 50th anniversary of Stanford University, California, on June 20.

Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to The Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Winter issue should be forwarded prior to November 1.

***Ambridge, D. W.,** B.Sc. '23, is now Assistant General Manager of the Ontario Paper Co., Limited, Thorold, Ont.

Anderson, A. Gordon, B.Sc. '21, of Montreal, who has been Operating Results Supervisor on the headquarters staff of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada for the past six years, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Company's Eastern Area.

***Anderson, L. K.,** B.A. '23, M.A., Ph.D., who graduated in theology from the Princeton Seminary in 1926 and spent the greater part of the next twelve years in missionary work in the Cameroun, French West Africa, has been an Executive Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., since 1938. His present duties include the direction of this Board's work in West Africa, and in six countries in South and Central America.

***Argue, J. Fenton,** M.D. '96, of Ottawa, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Medical Protective Association.

Armstrong, Miss Ann E., B.A. '36, a graduate student at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., has been awarded a Whitney Fellowship to continue her study of fine arts during 1941-42.

***Birks, William M.,** Past Student, a Governor of McGill University, has been appointed Chairman of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board.

Bloomfield, Miss Harriet, B.A. '41, is continuing her studies in social research and economy under the Carola Woerishoffer Scholarship at Bryn Mawr University.

Boulden, C. E., B.S.A. '18, who has been Provincial Animal Husbandman for Nova Scotia, has been appointed Principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

***Bourke, George W.,** B.A. '17, Chief Actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, has been elected President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.

Branch, Arnold, M.D., C.M. '20, has been appointed Director of the Provincial Government Laboratories in Saint John, New Brunswick.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Brown, Rev. Richard C., B.A. '26, M.A. '27, who has served for three years as Assistant Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Detroit, has assumed duty as Rector of All Saints' Church, Windsor, Ont.

Cameron, Kenneth Neill, B.A. '31, Rhodes Scholarship '31, a former Editor of THE McGILL NEWS, is now Instructor in English at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

Campbell, Miss Dorothy, Cert. in Public Health Nursing '41, has been appointed V.O.N. nurse at Bridgewater, N.S.

Campbell, W. Boyd, B.Sc. '10, Ph.D. '29, of Montreal, has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Canada.

Carson, E. F., Past Student, has been appointed Manager at Val d'Or, Que., for the Northern Electric Company.

***Collip, James Bertram,** Ph.D., LL.D., Director of McGill's Research Institute of Endocrinology, has been awarded the Charles Mickle Fellowship by the University of Toronto for his contributions in the study of the physiological effects of pituitary hormones.

Coppick, Sydney, B.Eng. '36, has received his Ph.D., in chemistry from the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, and is now residing at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Corbett, Miss Elaine, Cert. in Public Health Nursing '39, has resigned as V.O.N. nurse at Bridgewater, N.S., to take a post in the War Nursing Service. Miss Corbett was selected to accompany the entourage of Princess Julianna of The Netherlands as special nurse in attendance upon the Princess from Halifax to Montebello, Que., in June, 1940.

Coursier, Miss Isabel, Phy.Ed. '27, is now residing in Carluke, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Cox, Miss Edythe C., B.A. '38, has been awarded the degree of M.A. by Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., where she will return this fall to work towards a Ph.D. with a fellowship in French for the second year from that college. Miss Cox was in the employ of the British Embassy, Washington, during the summer months.

Cox, Kenneth, M.Sc. '29, has been appointed Vice-Principal and Farm Director of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College after service as Provincial Agronomist for Nova Scotia.

*Crombie, Hugh A., B.Sc. '18, has been elected First Vice-President of the Canadian Club of Montreal.

*Cumming, John William, B.Eng. '41, has joined the staff of the Aluminum Company of Canada.

Cunningham, Dr. Gladys Story, B.A. '15, an obstetrician who has been in Chengtu, China, since 1927, is associated with the United Hospitals of the Associated Universities there.

Dangerfield, Rev. Gordon F., B.A. '33, has been inducted as Minister of the United Churches at Bell's Corners, Britannia and Fallowfield, Ont.

Dewey, Rev. George F., B.A. '13, M.Sc. '14, has been elected Chairman of the Montreal Presbytery, United Church of Canada.

Dosne, Miss Christiane, B.Sc. '39, has been awarded the McGill Delta Upsilon Memorial Scholarship, which has a value of $700, and is the first woman to win this award.

*Dufresne, J. A. O., B.Sc. '13, M.Sc. '13, Chief Engineer of the Quebec Department of Mines, Quebec, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Mines and Maritime Fisheries of the Province of Quebec.

Durley, T. R., B.Sc. '28, M.E.I.C., who was lately Resident Inspector in Montreal for the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Companies, has been transferred to the manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, R.I. He will be located in the Canadian office of the Company at Toronto.

Farquharson, Hugh, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, has been appointed Branch Supervisor of The Canada Life Assurance Company in Montreal.

*Featherston, John Hamilton, B.Sc. '93, of Seattle, Wash., visited the Cariboo district of British Columbia during the summer, including the Cariboo Hydraulic, the company which first employed him 47 years ago.

Forsyth, Rev. D. T. I., B.A. '26, has resigned as National Boys' Work Secretary of the United Church of Canada to become Pastor of the First United Church, Waterloo, Ont.

Fraser, Maxwell J., M.D. '09, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health of Stratford, Ont.

*Garces-Cordoba, Bernardo Miguel, B.A. '40, received the degree of Master of Arts at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy—administered by Tufts College, Medford, Mass., with the cooperation of Harvard University—at the Commencement exercises on June 15.

*Gauvin, William, B.Eng. '41, has been awarded the Inco Fellowship, value $500, and will do post-graduate work in chemistry at McGill this fall.

Gendron, Lt.-Col. F. E., Past Student, has been re-elected a Vice-President of the Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York City.

Ginsberg, Dr. H. Louis, Past Student, has been appointed to a professorship on the Faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City.

*Goodman, Lawrence, D.D.S. '25, of Richmond Hill, N.Y., has been elected President of the Queens County Chapter, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, and is now a Lieutenant in the New York Guard.

Greaves, Clifford, B.Sc. '18, M.Sc. '22, Ph.D. '23, has been elected President of the Ottawa Section, Society of Chemical Industry, succeeding **Paul Larose**, B.Sc., '20, M.Sc. '23.

Halpenny, Rev. Dr. T. Anson, B.A. '05, M.A. '10, has left Cornwall, Ont. to become Pastor of the United Church at Winchester, Ont.

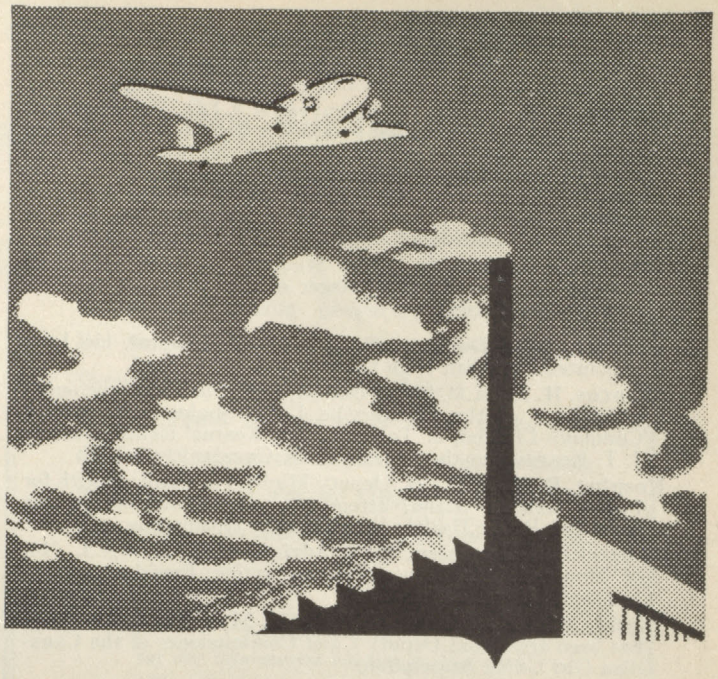
Hamer, Mrs. Nancy Noad, Phy. Ed. '32, has returned to Halifax after spending some time in Mexico, Honduras and the Dominican Republic.

Harrington, Conrad Dawson, B.Sc. '07, Vice-President and Managing Director of Anglin-Norcross Corporation Ltd., and President of the Montreal Board of Trade, has been elected a member of the Canadian Board of Directors of the Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited.

*Haskell, L. St. J., B.Sc. '07, has resigned as Secretary of the Charles Fleetford Sise Chapter, Telephone Pioneers of America, Montreal, after seven years' service in that capacity.

Hatcher, Prof. W. H., B.A. '16, M.Sc. '17, Ph.D. '21, of McGill University, has been elected Secretary of Section III of the Royal Society of Canada.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.



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Hebb, Miss Catherine O., Ph.D. '37, has been awarded a Beit Memorial Fellowship valued at £500. Three years ago she received a junior Beit Fellowship and has since continued post-graduate studies at the University of Edinburgh.

***Henry, R. A. C.,** B.A. '12, B.Sc. '12, M.E.I.C., Vice-President of the Montreal Light Heat and Power Consolidated, has been appointed Chairman of the Canadian Section, Joint Economics Committee of the United States and Canada. He has been at Ottawa since the first months of the war acting as executive assistant to the Minister of Transport, and later as economics advisor to the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Johnston, William D., Past Student, has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer and Manager of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

Kearney, John Doherty, B.C.L. '20, of Montreal, has been appointed Canadian High Commissioner to Ireland.

***Kearns, H. J.,** M.D. '24, of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed a Director of the Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Company Limited, of Toronto. Dr. Kearns' father, the late J. T. Kearns, was the founder of the Company.

Keeping, B. C., M.D. '21, Deputy Minister of Public Health for Prince Edward Island, attended a recent meeting of the American Public Health Association in Washington.

***Knatchbull-Hugessen, Hon. Adrian,** B.A. '12, B.C.L. '14, of Montreal, has been appointed acting President of the National Liberal Federation.

***Kydd, Miss M. Winnifred,** B.A. '23, M.A. '24, of Montreal, has been appointed Deputy Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Girl Guide Association.

Lamont, Rev. Thomas, B.A. '39, has become Assistant Minister of Erskine and American United Church, Montreal.

Liddy, S. J. W., B.Sc. '17, formerly Assistant to the Comptroller, has been promoted to Assistant Comptroller, Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters in Montreal.

Lloyd, Rev. E. A., Past Student, formerly of London, Ont., has taken over the pastorate of St. Andrew's United Church, St. Thomas, Ont.

MacInnes, Malcolm, B.Eng. '40, has been awarded the Master of Science degree in power electricity by Harvard University.

***Mackenzie, Miss Catherine J.,** B.A. '04, Principal of the Montreal High School for Girls, has been elected President of the Zonta Club of Montreal.

***MacKenzie, Captain David W.,** B.A. '30, M.D. '36, of Montreal, now overseas with the R.C.A.M.C., has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science in Surgery by Columbia University, where he did advanced surgical work before enlistment.

***Mackenzie, John M.,** B.A. '07, M.A. '10, LL.B. '21, has retired from active teaching after thirty years' service. Latterly he has been Principal of the Commercial High School, Montreal.

***Macklaier, W. F.,** K.C., B.C.L. '23, of Montreal, has been named Vice-President of the Ford Hotels Company.

***McDonald, George C.,** B.A. '04, has been appointed Chairman of the organization committee of the Montreal Group Hospitalization Plan.

McLeay, Miss Mary L., M.D. '34, has joined the staff of the Ontario Hospital, Brockville, Ont., after service at the State Hospital in Utica, N.Y.

***McNeill, J. W.,** M.D. '01, Superintendent of the Mental Hospital at North Battleford, Sask., and Commissioner of Mental Services for Saskatchewan, has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Saskatchewan.

***Maass, Prof. Otto,** B.A. '11, of McGill University, has been elected a member of the council of Section III of the Royal Society of Canada.

Mallory, Miss Ruth A., B.A. '41, has been awarded a graduate scholarship at Bryn Mawr College, where she will continue her studies in modern languages.

Malone, Michael Patrick, B.Sc. '24, of Montreal, has been appointed District Traffic Superintendent, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, with headquarters in Quebec City.

Marshall, Melville, J., B.Sc. '14, M.Sc. '16, of Vancouver, B.C., has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Mawdsley, Dr. Mary Dorothy, B.A. '20, who has been connected with the English Department of the University of British Columbia for the past six years, has now been appointed Dean of Women at that University.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Mitchell, James Murray,** B.Sc. '23, who has been Traffic Superintendent, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, in Three Rivers, Que., for the last ten years, has been transferred to Montreal where he is Division Private Branch Exchange Superintendent.

***Naylor, Rev. R. Kenneth,** B.A. '06, Rector of Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal, has been appointed to the new Montreal Protestant Central School Board.

***Nelles, J. Gordon,** B.Com. '28, M.Com. '33, of Montreal, joined the staff of The Canadian Chamber of Commerce at the beginning of the year and later also assumed the post of Acting National Secretary of The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Canada. He attended the Sixth National Conference of the latter body in Winnipeg in June.

***Nicholson, Major J. Gordon,** M.C., B.C.L. '21, has been appointed Judge of the Montreal Juvenile Court. Since 1925 he has been a member of the law firm of Phelan, Fleet, Robertson and Abbott.

Nugent, Rev. W. Oliver, B.A. '35, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Cobourg, Ont., has been granted six months' leave of absence to supervise the establishment of a mission church at a military settlement in Newfoundland.

***O'Donnell, Hugh E.,** K.C., B.C.L. '26, has been appointed to the Montreal Catholic School Commission.

Ouimet, J. Alphonse, B.Eng. '32, until recently General Supervisor Engineer of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation studios, transmitters and network, has been appointed Assistant Chief Engineer in charge of its national technical operations.

Oulton, M. A., M.D. '07, of Saint John, N.B., has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of New Brunswick.

Perrault, Jean J., B.Arch. '15, has been appointed a member of the Montreal Catholic School Commission.

Reid, William Stanford, B.A. '34, M.A. '35, has been received into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church of Canada and become Minister of Fairmount-Taylor Church, Montreal. He has been awarded the degree of Ph.D. "with unusual distinction" at the University of Pennsylvania. He is also a Bachelor of Theology of the Westminster Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, where he won the Stevenson Memorial Travelling Fellowship.

***Ryley, A. St. C.,** B.Sc. '10, has left the Truscon Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, to become General Manager of Windsor, Ont., subsidiary companies of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, including the Canadian Bridge Co., Limited, the Essex Terminal Railway Company and Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited.

***Sampson, David Alan,** M.D. '31, Radiologist of the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, has opened an office for the practice of radiology at that hospital.

Schnebly, Miss Ruth, Phy.Ed. '37, has been teaching at Riverside and Lorne schools, Montreal, during the past two years.

***Scott, Joseph R.,** B.A. '37, is now teaching at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Scott, Miss Roberta, B.H.S. '41, of Scotstown, Que., has been appointed Demonstrator for the Quebec Women's Institutes.

Simpson, Miss Margery, B.A. '41, has been awarded a graduate fellowship in English by Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Smith, Rev. Stanley B., B.A. '37, who has been Minister of the Middleville-Rosetta-Hopetown, Ont., charge of the United Church of Canada, has accepted a call to Minden, Ont.

Sparling, A. J., M.D. '91, is still in active practice at Pembroke, Ont., where he is Medical Officer of Health, head of the medical staff at the local hospital and president of the golf club, although 50 years in the profession.

Stanier, Miss Diana, Phy.Ed. '39, returned to McGill last fall as a student in the B.Sc. course. During the summer she was Campcraft Counsellor at Camp Oolawan, Que.

***Taylor, Rev. Gordon R.,** M.A. '33, has assumed charge of St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, during the absence of the minister on military duty.

***Thomson, J. Oscar,** M.D. '09, of Lingnan University, Dr. Sun Yat Sen Medical College, Canton Hospital, Canton, China, returned to this continent on furlough during the summer after six strenuous years in China. Dr. Thomson is making his home at 120 East College Street, Oberlin, Ohio, during his furlough but during the latter part of August he visited McGill, Montreal and Quebec City.

(Concluded on Page 63)

Deaths

Amant, Harry, M.D. '10, in Springfield, Ill., on June 26, 1941.

Bell, John, M.D. '98 in Halifax, N.S., on May 27, 1941.

Benny, Walter R., B.Eng. '32, son of W. W. Benny, B.Sc. '98, drowned at Noslo, Ont., on June 8, 1941.

Cole, F. Robert, Past Student, in Wellesley Hills, Mass., in June, 1941.

Croft, Lawrence Victor, M.D. '03, in Wyoming, Ont., on May 19, 1941.

Dettmers, Osmond, Past Student, in Montreal, Que., on May 18, 1941.

Edgar, Charles John, M.D. '87, in North Hatley, Que., on June 18, 1941.

Farley, Olin Everett, M.D. '15, in Harrison, N.Y., on August 5, 1941.

Hale, E. Chaloner, Past Student, in Montreal, Que., on June 8, 1941.

Herscovitch, Charles, B.Sc. '26, in Montreal, on April 27, 1941.

Hutson, Lionel Charles, M.D. '14, in Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies, on July 28, 1941.

Jordon, Leo J., B.Sc. '18, in Lindsay, Ont., on June 29, 1941.

Kittredge, George Lyman, LL.D. '21, in Barnstable, Mass., on July 23, 1941.

Mitchell, Dr. William T. B., Associate Professor of Psychiatry and Assistant Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, McGill University, in Montreal, on July 8, 1941.

Oughtred, C. T., B.A. '15, of Trail, B.C., accidentally killed near New Denver, Col., on May 28, 1941.

Read, Edward Samuel, M.D., C.M. '09, in Montreal, on August 12, 1941.

Reid, Helen Richmond Young, C.B.E., B.A. '89, LL.D. '21, in Montreal, on June 8, 1941.

Richard, Louis Napoleon, B.Sc. '81, in Ottawa, on May 11, 1941.

Robertson, Archibald MacDonald, M.D. '85, in Vancouver, B.C., on August 13, 1941.

Rutherford, Alexander Cameron, B.A. '81, B.C.L. '81, LL.D. '31, in Edmonton, Alberta, on June 12, 1941.

Smyth, Walter Henry, B.A. '92, M.D. '96, in Montreal, on July 26, 1941.

Snell, John M., B.Sc. (Arts) '28, in Rochester, N.Y., on August 7, 1941.

Taylor, Allan H., B.Sc. '06, in Beamsville, Ont., on May 15, 1941.

Tracy, William L., M.D.' 08, in Pittsfield, Mass., on August 2, 1941.

Willingdon, The Marquess of, LL.D. '26, former Visitor of McGill University and Governor General of Canada, in London, England, on August 12, 1941.

Personals—*Concluded*

***Weldon, R. L.,** B.Sc. '17, M.Sc. '20, President of the Bathurst Power and Paper Company, is serving as Chairman of the Wartime Machine Shop Board of the Canadian pulp and paper industry.

***West, John,** M.D. '98, and Mrs. West, of Magog, Que., celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on August 1. Dr. West, who has resided in Magog for the past 41 years, retired from practice a few years ago. On their anniversary, Dr. and Mrs. West received congratulatory messages from many parts of Canada, the United States and England, and over 100 of their fellow townspeople called at their home to offer personal congratulations.

The following graduates of McGill University were elected Councillors of the Canadian Medical Association at the 72nd annual convention held in Winnipeg, Man., in June: ***T. H. Leggett,** M.D. '01, Ottawa; ***D. S. Lewis,** B.Sc. '06, M.Sc. '07, M.D., C.M. '12, Montreal (also re-elected as Treasurer); **Murray Blair,** M.D. '17, Vancouver; **O. E. Rothwell,** M.D. '06, Regina; **O. C. Trainor,** M.D. '20, Winnipeg; ***F. S. Patch,** B.A. '99, M.D. '03, Montreal; **H. K. MacDonald,** M.D. '96, Halifax; and ***W. J. P. MacMillan,** M.D. '08, LL.D. '35, Charlottetown.

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Marriages

Adair—In Westmount, Que., on May 17, Miss Helen Mary Adair, B.A. '38, to Second Lieutenant Albert L. Lee, R.C.A.

Armstrong—In Westmount, Que., on May 3, Miss Patricia Marian Armstrong, B.A. '40, to Lieutenant William Stewart Bury, Canadian Grenadier Guards.

Bacon—On February 1, Miss Lorna A. Bacon, B.A. '27, to Frederick Bain, of Rawdon, Que.

Barr—In Wolfville, N.S., on June 19, Miss Hilda Marie Peck, to Ronald Graham Barr, B.A. '41, of Montreal.

Bazar—In Montgomery, Ala., on July 7, Miss Helen Bowers, of Pensacola, Fla., to Philip S. Bazar, B.A. '33, M.D. '36, of Montgomery.

Blakely—In Montreal, on June 7, Miss Helen Josephine Fraser, to Malcolm Herbert Blakely, B.Com. '34, both of Montreal.

Bourne—In Toronto, on June 14, Miss Gwynneth Gale, to Charles Grose Bourne, B.Eng. '38.

Bradsher-Montgomery—On May 31, Miss Eleanor C. Montgomery, Past Student, to Arthur B. Bradsher, M.D. '41.

Bruneau—In Westmount, Que., on June 18, Miss Mary A. Bruneau, B.A. '41, to George M. Davidson.

Bryant-Richardson—In Westmount, Que., on July 4, Miss Norah Page Richardson, B.A. '39, to Lieutenant William Hayden Bryant, D.D.S. '41, Canadian Dental Corps.

Butler—In England, on June 7, Miss Doreen Byrne, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, to Squadron Leader Albert Alexander Butler, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, M.D. '35, Royal Air Force.

Cameron—In Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on June 21, Miss Margaret Cornelia Adrienne Cameron, Dip. Homemakers '36, B.Sc. '40, to K. Pascoe Grenfell, of Schenectady, N.Y.

Canning—In Montreal, on June 14, Miss Ray Viola Spence, to Lloyd R. Canning, B.Com. '37.

Carter—In Victoria, B.C., on May 17, Miss Joyce Mary Wynn, of Montreal, to Flying Officer William Franklin Shaen Carter, B.Eng. '36, R.C.A.F.

Chapman—In Beaconsfield, Que., on June 20, Miss Kathleen Elizabeth Inch, of Marysville, N.B., to Frederic D. Chapman, M.D. '38, of Montreal.

Coates—In Iroquois, Ont., on July 5, Miss Winnifred Hilda Coates, B.A. '28, to Heber R. Matthews, M.A., of Quebec.

Crutchlow—In London, England, Miss Bridget Wendy Page, to Surgeon-Lieutenant Everett Francis Crutchlow, B.A. '33, M.D. '38, R.C.N.V.R.

Cunningham—In Winnipeg, on May 21, Miss Mary Dorothea Manning, of Westmount, Que., to Robert Leonard Cunningham, Ph.D. '40, of Winnipeg.

Davis—In Redding Ridge, Conn., on July 26, Miss Alice Clinton Kydd, to Hugh Peter Davis, M.D. '27, of New York.

Desmond—In Montreal, on June 30, Miss Patricia Ruth McCoy, to Captain Francis John Desmond, M.D. '39, No. 14 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., son of F. J. Desmond, M.D.'88, and of Mrs. Desmond, of Moncton, N.B.

Doull—In Victoria, B.C., on May 3, Miss Harriett Evelyn Amy Doull, Phys.Ed. '32, to Corporal Donald George Esselmont, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Scottish.

Eidlow—In Montreal, on June 8, Miss Bernice Eidlow, B.A.'41, to Charles D. Palef.

Emory—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Wilma Hersey Howard, daughter of Wilbert H. Howard, K.C., B.C.L. '15, and of Mrs. Howard, to Lieutenant James Vernon Emory, B.Com.'38, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Fisher—In Hampstead, Que., on June 7, Miss Frances Mary Fisher, M.D. '36, to Dr. Edwin Mounger Richardson.

Foster-Fairhead—In Montreal, on June 21, Miss Winnifred Carrie Fairhead, B.A. '41, to Aircraftman Perry Clinton Foster, Past Student, R.C.A.F.

Fraser—In Cornwall, Ont., on June 14, Miss Ethel Elizabeth Zimmer, of London, Ont., to Simon Bartless Fraser, M.D. '28, of Cornwall.

French—In Montreal, on June 14, Miss Clare Erina Richardson, of Manchester, England, to John Kenneth French, B.Eng.'40.

Geldart—In Montreal, on September 4, 1940, Miss Helena Marie Burrage, of Bear River, N.S., to Lloyd Philip Geldart, Ph.D. '41, of Montreal.

Gray—In June, Miss Cora Mary MacLeod, of L'Orignal, Ont., to Alan W. Gray, M.D. '39, of San Francisco.

Harbert-Cushing—In Cushing, Que., on June 28, Miss Marjorie Barnard Cushing, B.Sc. '40, daughter of H. B. Cushing, B.A. '92, M.D. '98, to Richard G. M. Harbert, B.Sc. '34, M.D. '39, all of Montreal.

Harlow—In Westmount, Que., on May 31, Miss Mary Elisabeth McFarlane, to Charles Mortimer Harlow, Ph.D. '38, M.D.'41, both of Montreal.

Hart—In Westmount, Que., on June 21, Miss Margaret Frances Hart, Phys.Ed. '38, to Robert Duncan Ross.

Heustin—In Lachute, Que., on July 5, Miss Leona Mary Ellen Walker, to Rev. William Harold Heustin, B.A. '39, of Hopewell, N.S.

Hill—In Toronto, on June 25, Miss Blanche Eleanor Pond, to Alfred Edward Hill, B.Sc. '38, M.D. '40.

Hopkins—In Toronto, on June 21, Miss Charlotte Joyce (Joy) Hopkins, Past Student, to John Albert Deacon.

Howell-Goulden—In Montreal, on July 11, Leila Lavinia Goulden M.D. '39, to George Rennie Howell, B.Sc. '35, M.D. '38, son of Archibald R. Howell, B.A. '96, and Mrs. Howell (Louise G. Smith, B.A. '91), all of Montreal.

Jefferson—In Montreal, on May 24, Miss Margaret Ethel Clarke, to Norman Fraser Jefferson, B.Sc. '37.

Johnston—In Weredale Park, B.C., on July 11, Miss Jane Douglas Seely, to James Stuart Johnston, B.Eng. '40.

Kierans—In Sudbury, Ont., on May 24, Miss Margaret Mary Mulligan, to Thomas William Kierans, B.Eng. '39, both of Sudbury.

Kirsch—In New York City, on April 26, Miss Alice Elizabeth Gartley, of Belleville, N.B., to Edward Kirsch, B.Sc. '34, M.D. '37, of New York.

Kneeland—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Florence Aline Dechaux, to Scott Ferris Kneeland, B.S.A. '37, son of the late A. W. Kneeland, B.C.L. '97.

Layton—In Montreal, on May 16, Miss Shirley Elizabeth (Betty) Hart, of Montreal, to Sergeant-Observer Michael Shakespear Layton, B.Sc. '35, R.C.A.F.

Lead-Sanborn—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Olive Lever Sanborn, B.A. '36, to Dr. Harry Dickinson Lead, B.Sc. '36, M.Sc. '37.

Lipman—In New York City, on June 29, Miss Sylvia Sichel, of Montreal, to Julian A. I. Lipman, M.A. '39, of New York.

Macdonald—In Montreal West, on June 7, Miss Eileen Carson, to Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles C. Macdonald, B.A. '36, M.D. '40, R.C.N.V.R.

Mackay—In Montreal, on June 14, Miss Dora Wynne Coates, to Norman Allison Mackay, B.Eng. 39, of New Glasgow, N.S.

MacMillan—In Charlottetown, P.E.I., on June 11, Miss Dorothy Eileen McQuaid, to Joseph A. MacMillan, M.D.'38, both of Charlottetown.

McLaren-Williams—In Cornwall, Ont., on May 30, Miss Dilys Frances Williams, B.A. '40, M.D. '41, to David Kenneth McLaren, M.D. '41.

McMurrich-Roy—In North Hatley, Que., on June 14, Miss Carol Jean Roy, B.A. '39, to Arthur Redpath McMurrich, B Com. '39.

Mamen-Hatcher—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Mabel Meyer Hatcher, B.Sc. '39, to Christen Mamen, B.Eng. '41, of Sudbury, Ont.

Marsh-Rittenhouse—In Hampstead, Que., on July 26, Miss Kathleen Marsh, B.A. '37, to Charles Rittenhouse, M.A. '38.

Martin—In Westmount, Que., on May 29, Miss Jean Creighton Stuart, of Toronto, to Walter Martin, M.D. '41, of Montreal.

Miles—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Enid Ethel Jeffrey, to Henry James Miles, B.S.A. '36, M.Sc. '38.

Moore—In Como, Que., on June 8, Miss Marjorie Shepherd McMurtry, daughter of Shirley O. McMurtry, B.A. '01, M.D. '05, and of Mrs. McMurtry, to Sergeant James Thomas Moore, B.A. '37, Royal Montreal Regiment (M.G.)

Murphy—In Montreal, on June 21, Miss Jacqueline Beaudry, to George B. Murphy, B.C.L. '36, both of Montreal.

Murray—In Ottawa, on June 30, Miss Maeve Kent, of Vancouver, to Surgeon-Lieut. John Malcolm Murray, M.D. '39, R.C.N.V.R.

Nicholson—In Trail, B.C., on June 21, Miss Constance Hepworth, to John Haines Nicholson, B.Eng. '37.

Norrish—In Montreal, on July 5, Miss Audrey Edythe Horsnell, to William Easterbrooke Norrish, B.A. '38.

Painter—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Adele L. Painter, B.A. '36, to George Hodgkinson.

Paton—In Toronto, on May 17, Miss Catherine Louise Moore, to Charles Peter Paton, B.Eng. '35, of Kingston. Ont,

Patrick—In Westmount, Que., on June 28, Miss Dorothy Christeen (Doreen) Jeffrey, to James H. Patrick, B.A. '37, son of the late David Patrick, M.D. '96, and of Mrs. Patrick, all of Westmount.

Perrigard—In Maniwaki, Que., on May 30, Miss Audrey Adelmo Thompson, to Gordon Eric Perrigard, B.A. '39, M.D. '41, of Montreal.

Pue-Gilchrist—In Montreal West, Que., on June 14, Miss Winnifred Agnes Dundas, to Alfred Conde Pue-Gilchrist, B.Eng. '41.

Rice—In Montreal, on July 5, Miss Arabella Mary Jaques, of Malartic, Que., to Lieutenant Robert Gerald Rice, M.D. '40, R.C.A.M.C.

Rodger—In Ogdensburg, N.Y., on June 29, Miss Alice Miller, to Rutherford D. Rodger, M.D. '30, both of Ogdensburg.

Rosborough—In Lachute, Que., on June 7, Miss Anna Kirk Rosborough, B.H.S. '38, to James G. Finlayson, of Brownsburg, Que.

Salomon—In Montreal, on June 17, Miss Esther Salomon, B.A. '38, to Arthur Ellis Gelber, of Toronto.

Sheppard-Dafoe—In Victoria, B.C., in July, Miss Margaret Elaine (Peggy) Dafoe, B.A. '36, of Montreal, to John Archibald Sheppard, M.D. '39, State Health Director, National Youth Administration, for the State of Washington.

Sherman—In Brooklyn, N.Y., on June 21, Miss Myrtle Zacks, to Gilbert Sherman, B.A. '31, D.D.S. '36.

Shiells—In Montreal, on June 7, Miss Cheridah Iona Ann Shiells, B.A. '34, to Sergeant-Major Clarence B. Christensen, R.C.A.P.C. (A.F.).

Spector—In Montreal, on July 3, Miss Janet Kaufman, of Boston, Mass., to Leo Spector, B.Sc. (Arts) '27, M.D. '31, M.Sc. '33, of Montreal.

Stephen—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Vivien Joan Tremaine, to Charles Ronald Stephen, B.A. '38, M.D. '40, of Quebec.

Sturrock—In Toronto, on June 28, Greta Lucas, to Murray Gray Sturrock, M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '30, of Montreal.

Taylor—In Winnipeg, on June 25, Miss Lillias Mary Helyar, to Bowman Sutherland Taylor, B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39, of Montreal.

Tilton—In Saint John, N.B., in July, Miss Sophie Robertson Tilton, B.H.S. '31, to Thomas Andrew Watson, of Summerside, P.E.I.

Tomecko—In Montreal, on June 21, Miss Rosa Marie Berry, to James W. Tomecko, Ph.D. '40, of Toronto.

Walker—In Montreal, on May 17, Miss Marle Isobel Derick, to Howard James Walker, B.Eng. '40.

Wilkinson-Ireland—In Montreal West, on June 28, Miss Margaret Ireland, B.A. '34, B.L.S. '35, daughter of Rev. Canon F. Charles Ireland, B.A. '03, and of Mrs. Ireland, to William Arthur Wilkinson, B.A. '37, all of Montreal.

Wilson—In Montreal, on June 23, Miss Mary Agnes Van Every, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to Charles Laird Wilson, B.A. '38, M.D. '40, of Montreal.

Young—In Weyburn, Sask., Miss Audrey E. Wightman, to Lieutenant Sidney Young, M.D. '40, R.C.A.M.C., of Moose Jaw, Sask.

Births

Allison—In Montreal, on July 21, to Eric F. Allison, B.Com.'32, and Mrs. Allison, a son.

Alward—In Montreal, on May 24, to Frederick P. Alward, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, and Mrs. Alward, a daughter.

Asbury—In Montreal, on May 7, to W. Nowers Asbury, B.Sc. '37, and Mrs. Asbury, of Thetford Mines, Que., a daughter.

Barker—In Toronto, on July 16, to Flight Lieutenant C. S. Barker, B.A. '28, M.D. '32, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Barker, a son.

Beinhaker—In Montreal, on May 22, to Israel Beinhaker, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Beinhaker, a son.

Bennetts—In Montreal, on July 25, to R. C. Bennetts, M.D.'33, and Mrs. Bennetts, a daughter.

Berry—In Lachine, Que., on July 18, to Rev. William G. Berry, M.A. '35, and Mrs. Berry, a son.

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Births—*Concluded*

Bethel—In Springfield, Mass., on May 10, to John P. Bethel, B.A. '24, and Mrs. Bethel, a son.

Cameron—In Bloomington, Ind., on June 10, to Kenneth Neill Cameron, B.A. '31, and Mrs. Cameron, a son.

Carmichael—In Buffalo, N.Y., on May 8, to Rev. Ralph M. Carmichael, B.Eng. '35, and Mrs. Carmichael (Jean M. Dunlop, B.A. '35), a daughter.

Clayton—Recently, to Mr. and Mrs. Clayton (Ruth Hope, Phy.Ed. '33), a son.

Clear—Recently, to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Clear (Jean Stockton, Phy.Ed. '31), a son.

Craig—In Sherbrooke, Que., on July 23, to Carleton Craig, B.A. '30, B.Eng. '33, M.Eng. '34, and Mrs. Craig (Pauline Schwab, B.A. '34), a son.

Cuddihy—In Montreal, on April 22, to Basil Cuddihy, M.D.'30, and Mrs. Cuddihy, a son.

Daykin—In Ottawa, on June 4, to Charles E. Daykin, M.D.'34, and Mrs. Daykin, of Carp, Ont., a son.

Dodd—In Montreal, to John Gordon Dodd, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Dodd, a son.

Doniger—In New York City, on May 6, to William Doniger, and Mrs. Doniger (Beatrice Bronfman, B.A. '36), a daughter.

Eberts—In Montreal, on July 10, to Edmond H. Eberts, B.A.'28, B.C.L. '31, and Mrs. Eberts, a son.

Findlay—In Montreal, on May 23, to Flying Officer Hugh John Findlay, B.A. '36, and Mrs. Findlay (Jessie M. S. Carroll, B.A. '38), a daughter.

Gale—In Montreal, on June 3, to Royce L. Gale, B.A. '14, and Mrs. Gale, of Waterville, Que., a son.

Gardner—In Cornwall, Ont., on July 27, to A. J. Gardner, M.D. '22, and Mrs. Gardner, a daughter.

Golfman—In Montreal, on May 18, to Myer Golfman, B.A.'31, M.D. '36, and Mrs. Golfman, a daughter.

Gray-Donald—In Quebec City, on May 12, to E. D. Gray-Donald, B.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Gray-Donald, a son.

Hamilton—In Ottawa, on June 11, to R. M. Hamilton, B.A.'34, B.L.S. '35, and Mrs. Hamilton (Anne L. Harrington, B.Sc.'33), twin sons.

Harris—In Kentville, N.S., on July 1, to Captain H. L. Harris, D.D.S. '34, and Mrs. Harris, a son.

Haslam—In Montreal, on June 4, to L. C. Haslam, M.D. '35, and Mrs. Haslam, of McMasterville, Que., a son.

Hope—In Montreal, on June 7, to John D. Hope, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Hope, a daughter.

Kelland—In Montreal, on May 29, to F. J. Kelland, B.Com.'27, M.A. '29, and Mrs. Kelland (Grace Reid, B.A. '29), a son.

Luke—In Montreal, on July 15, to Lieutenant Allison B. Luke, B.Com. '35, and Mrs. Luke, a daughter.

Marchand—In Montreal, on May 22, to Paul R. Marchand, D.D.S. '30, and Mrs. Marchand, a son.

Markey—In Montreal, on June 28, to Henry T. Markey, Past Student, and Mrs. Markey, a son.

Marshall—In Montreal, on May 9, to A. S. Marshall, Past Student, and Mrs. Marshall (Flora I. Aiken, B.A. '32), a son.

Maughan—In Montreal, on April 25, to George B. Maughan, M.D. '34, M.Sc. '38, and Mrs. Maughan, a daughter.

Novinger—In Montreal, on June 22, to G. T. Novinger, M.D.'39, and Mrs. Novinger, a daughter.

Parmley—In Penticton, B.C., on July 5, to James R. Parmley, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Parmley, a son.

Peck—In Montreal, on June 29, to Esmond H. Peck, B.Eng.'36, and Mrs. Peck, a son.

Robinett—In Lawton, Okla., on May 20, to Lieutenant J. B. Robinett, M.D. '33, and Mrs. Robinett, a daughter.

Scherzer—In Montreal, on July 19, to Alfred L. Scherzer, D.D.S. '27, and Mrs. Scherzer, a son.

Shippam—In Montreal, on May 25, to Frederick Shippam, M.D. '26, and Mrs. Shippam, a daughter.

Thomson—In Montreal, on June 8, to Kenneth B. Thomson, Past Student, and Mrs. Thomson, a son.

Trister—In Montreal, on July 4, to S. M. Trister, B.Sc. (Arts)'29, Ph.D. '34, and Mrs. Trister, a son.

Turner—In Montreal, on July 12, to Charles N. Turner, B.Com. '36, and Mrs. Turner (Eileen Johnson, B.A. '39), a son.

Walsh—In Montreal, on July 10, to Allison A. M. Walsh, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, and Mrs. Walsh, a daughter.

Webster—In Quebec, on May 29, to Richard C. Webster, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Webster, a son.

Wilson—In Montreal, on July 5, to Gordon H. Wilson, B.A.'37, and Mrs. Wilson, a son.

Windsor—In Montreal, on May 13, to Frank L. Windsor, B.Com. '24, and Mrs. Windsor, a son.

Winn—In Montreal, on July 24, to A. R. Winn, B.Sc. (Arts)'23, D.D.S. '28, and Mrs. Winn, a son.

Yuile—In Montreal, on July 7, to Charles L. Yuile, B.A. '27, M.D. '35, and Mrs. Yuile, a daughter.

Where Are They Now?

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by The Graduates' Society, Executive Office, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE (ENGINEERING)

Applied Science '77
Wardrop, Norval

Applied Science '83
Smith, Richard F.

Applied Science '84
Forlong, Gordon
Robert, Joseph A.

Applied Science '91
Bickerdike, Robert

Applied Science '92
Cunningham, William N.

Applied Sicence '94
Connor, Matthew F.

Applied Science '95
Carter, William F.
Griffin, Michael E.
Robins, Sampson P.
Scammell, John K.

Applied Science '96
Clarke, Ernest R.
McDougall, William

Applied Science '97
Chamberlain, William T.

Applied Science '98
Ainley, Charles Newth
Beatty, David H.
Dean, Bertram D.
Hillray, George M.
Scott, James H.
Thomas, Leonard E. L.

Applied Science '99
Fraser, James W.
Yorston, Louis

Applied Science '00
Hamilton, George M.

Applied Science '01
Donaldson, Hugh
Wenger, Edward I.

Applied Science '02
Forman, Andrew S.
Fry, David M.
Mackay, Eric J.
Scott, Harry E.
Smith, James M.

Applied Science '03
James, Bertram
Kendall, George R.

Applied Science '04
Cole, G. Herbert
Deyell, Harold J.
Lawrence, William D.
Parlee, Norman W.
Peaslee, Alexander S.
Spencer, Arthur G.

Applied Science '05
Fyshe, Thomas M.
MacMillen, Henry H.

Applied Science '06
Burnett, Archibald
Durkee, Pearl W.
Ferris, Clarke E.
Gibbs, Harold E.
Livingstone, Douglas C.
McIntosh, Robert F.
Purdy, James de L.
Winter, Elliott E.

Applied Science '07

Gray, James S.
Mathieson, Donald M.
Williams, Frederick H.

Applied Science '08

Bentley, William W.
Blanchet, Guy H.
Davis, Francis M.
Eaton, Eugene C.
Irwin, Robert H.
Melhuish, Paul
Morrin, Arthur D.
Norton, Thomas J.
Pare, Arthur A.
Richards, Edward L.
Ross, Donald
Scott, George E.

Applied Science '09

Brown, Lindsay O.
Dion, A. Hector

Applied Science '10

Buttenshaw, Major A. S.
Cloran, Joseph P. D.
Elkins, Robert H. B.
Lomer, Gerald B.
MacDonald, James H.
Trench, Alfred S. C.
Williams, Francis G. M.

Applied Science '11

Falcke, Joseph
Kingsley, Edward R.
O'Leary, Lt.-Col. F. J.
Ovalle, Nestor K.
Ryan, Frederick G.
Stevenson, Ed. Peel
Stuart, Alexander G.

Applied Science '12

Brown, Michael J.
Forman, Edmund G. H.
Reinhardt, Ernest A.
Roy, James L.
Sanderson, Charles W.

Applied Science '13

Carson, John Alton
Chav, Elmer H.
Crossfield, John T. K.
Dempster, Reginald C.
Dunn, James Lewis
Eliasoph, Joseph E.
Fitzgerald, Edward
Hamilton, Geoffrey H.
Hample, Carl S.
Holland, Francis C.
McDonald, Percy E.
McDougall, Roderick J.
MacRae, William A.
Pilcher, Edward E.
Starke, Henry M.

Applied Science '14

Carus, Wilson E.
Gougeon, Hugh D.
Graham, Ewen J.
Jaques, George E.
Lockhart, William S.
McDougall, James J.
McFarlane, Blair A.
Mullin, James W.
Small, Frank S.

Applied Science '15

Black, Alexander
Brisbane, John S.
Cooper, Albert B.
Fellows, John A.
Fritz, William C.
Johnson, Byron P.
LaMontagne, John M.
Taylor, William H.

Applied Science '16

Chalifoux, Lionel
Harris, H. W.
Loudon, E. W.
Marcoux, George
Nehin, Frank O'Brien
Swenson, P. S.
Wilkens, J. D.
Wilkins, Arthur G.

Applied Science '17

Fraser, William L.
Moas, Baltazar
Trudeau, Alphonse
Turnbull, Lawrence R.

Applied Science '18

Fox, Thomas J. J.

Applied Science '19

Brennan, Herbert J.
Brennan, James H.
Levin, Jacob
Sullivan, Jerimiah J.

Applied Science '20

Deneau, Gaston
Gerez, Jose M.
Mackenzie, Brouard H.
Shrimpton, Dudley J.

Applied Science '21

Bishop, Trenholme A. G.
Fox, Hugh D.
Gardner, John G.
Harrison, Donald R.
Macdonald, Daniel
Purcell, John M.
Tansley, George W.

Applied Science '22

Bates, Ralph O.
Brown, George Basil
Grant, Ralph
Gurman, Isreal I.
Kyle, Donald G.
McLennan, Logan S.
Simons, John J.
Wilson, James M.

Applied Science '23

Binns, George Frederick
Bloomfield, Jacob
Curtis, Pierson V.
Handy, Lee
Irving, George E. L.
Jones, Frederick H.
Lawrence, Frederick S.
Munro, William C.
Murphy, Edward J.
Patton, Hugh Bradford
Taylor, Clarence W.
Tucker, Bryant B.

Applied Science '24

Bishop, John G.
James, Arthur L.
Schleifstein, Montague
Scott, Gordon A.
Streadwick, Ralph D. St. G.
Taylor, John A.

Applied Science '25

Duval, Robert H.
Garden, Thomas H.
Hovey, Lindsay M.
Napier, Charles E.
Riva, Ronald H,
Ross, Hugh G.
Stevens, Walter O.
Velasco, Edward M.

Applied Science '26

Finney, William H.
Hodina, Frank A.
Lewis, Roland R.
Patterson, Keith Wm. G.
Wall, Bernard William

Applied Science '27

Coleman, Charles L.
Hare, Patrick J.
Kilmer, George E.
Macdonald, James K. L.
Savage, Meyer H.
Wait, Frank C.

Applied Science '28

Criger, Samuel J.
Ketchen, William A.
Kramer, Samuel S.
Lyons, Walter
Miller, Arthur P.
Mitchell, John
Perry, Stanley S.
Wright, James G.

Applied Science '29

Campbell, Herbert N.
Miller, Samuel
Wilson, F. E.

Applied Science '30

Benard, Frederick
Cohen, Maurice S.
Haines, Julius H.
Morton, Richard

Applied Science '31

Bension, Jacob Levy
Griffiths, William E.

Engineering '32

Cumming, John E.
Jue, Gordon J.
Piper, Richard L.

Engineering '33

Evans, Philip N.
Heavysege, Bruce R.
McDunnough, Philip N.
McGee, Leonard D.
Whitehouse, Ralph

Engineering '34

Burleson, Henry S.
Butler, John A. T.
MacCabe, Jack R.
McCann, Edward H.
MacGregor, Hugh D.
Wallace, John Stephen

Engineering '35

Blair-McGuffie, M. H.
Brown, Ernest F.
Jacobsen, John W.
MacLeod, Gordon
Mace, J. P. Maurice
Schnyder, Max

Engineering '36

Roxburgh, William H.

Engineering '37

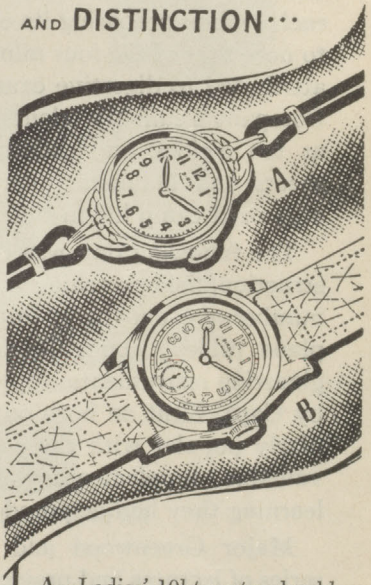
Pacaud, Charles E.
Taylor, Dudley R.
Walker, William M.

Engineering '38

Brown, Fletcher M.
Holgate, David C.
Jones, Stuart P.
Wallman, Clifford G.
Whitby, Oliver W.
Yama, George

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(Continued from Page 24)

These special outings, which gave the cadets something of a preview to their forthcoming camp life at Mount St. Bruno, were voted an outstanding success by officers and men alike, the cadets acquiring, in addition to a practical knowledge of map reading and sketching, a real taste of bivouac life and to some extent the soldier's life in the field.

Regulation web equipment was issued to all ranks, the majority of whom were nearing the completion of their Common to All Arms training, while cadets and N.C.O.'s were provided with rifles and bayonets. Transportation facilities took the form of a five-car convoy, composed of three autos, one bus, and a truck, the latter containing cooking equipment, rations and miscellaneous supplies. Surveying and drawing equipment were transported by station wagon which preceded the convoy by several hours.

Camp routine began in earnest from the moment the cadets debussed at St. Sauveur, about forty-five miles north of Montreal. After roll call, reading of camp orders, and unloading of equipment, camp facilities were efficiently organized, sentries posted, and instructions issued on the subject of cooking, each section preparing its own meal. It is significant to note that of the four minor casualties, only one was attributed to digestive causes, a sound tribute to the Company's culinary talents. Light's Out was sounded at ten o'clock and cadets settled down on ground sheets and blankets, many for their first night of organized camp life in the open.

The following day was devoted largely to map instruction, field sketching and compass reading, a large number of cadets being initiated into the mysteries of plane tables, Abney levels, transits and other engineering instruments. Splendid results were reported by Capt. Kent on both outings which proved particularly popular with the cadets, the majority gaining valuable supplementary knowledge to the book-learning they had acquired during the earlier months.

Major Greenwood and Major G. Brown, whose series of lectures had previously acquainted the cadets with a fundamental knowledge of map reading, handled the instructional end of the outing, with the capable assistance of Lieut. G. Graham, (C.R.O.). Others responsible for the outing's success were Lieut. J. G. Brierley, who directed transportation; Major Bruce Brown, who supplied a truck for the transport of equipment and supplies; and Lieuts. C. R. Nash and J. N. Jordan for the efficient way in which they organized the camp and their attention to the cadets' welfare.

Further distinction has been bestowed upon the Corps with the appointment to the Bench recently of Major J. G. Nicholson, M.C., Second in Command of the McGill C.O.T.C., and a former student of the University. Judge Nicholson, who will preside over the Montreal Juvenile Court, is the first English-speaking lawyer to hold that office in this city. His good work as Second in Command of the C.O.T.C. has been largely responsible for the Corps' success and expansion during the past two years.

The C.O.T.C. is also indebted to Dr. F. C. James, Principal of the University, for his co-operation in the smooth functioning of the lecture courses. A large number of lecture rooms in the University have been at the constant disposal of the various classes throughout the year, while the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury—made possible by the energy and foresight of The Graduates' Society—has proven of particular value to the cadets in their squad drill, musketry and other courses. The same can be said for Molson Stadium, which in peacetime resounded to the scuffle of spiked football boots, and more recently to the measured tramp of marching feet.

Just as the University has made valuable contributions to civilian life with men of science and letters, so has it pledged itself to do likewise in wartime with men equally well equipped with the highest principles of military training. The Corps has pledged itself to an "All Out" war effort and will follow up its past successes with still greater energies.

Record Activity at McGill during Summer

McGill University had one of the busiest summers in its history this year. Buildings, in which normally the only activity was cleaning, decorating and renovating, hummed with industry. The Royal Victoria College for Women served as the barracks for 500 Royal Canadian Air Force radio technicians who spent thirteen weeks studying in the Macdonald Physics Laboratory. Douglas Hall of Residence housed the 110 students enrolled in the McGill French Summer School. Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, provided accommodation for two groups—150 attending the annual summer school for teachers, and about the same number who enrolled in the summer school for clergy.

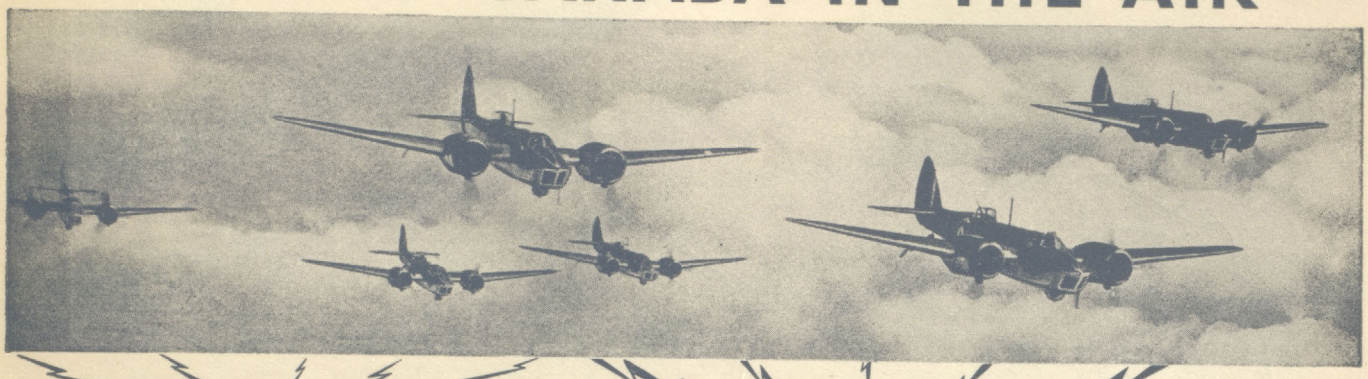
700 Seek Entrance to First Year Medicine

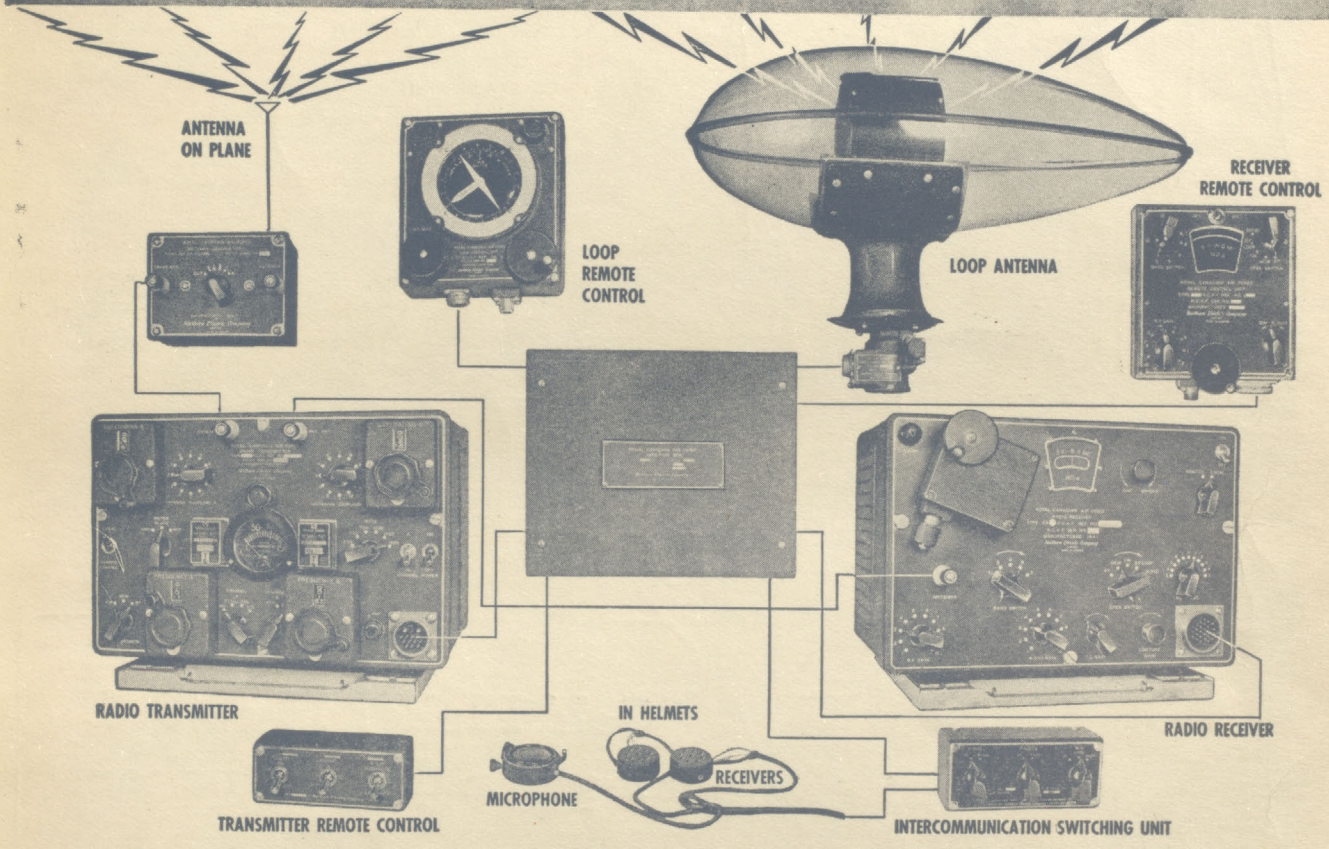
One of the largest first year classes in Medicine is enrolled at McGill University this session. Approximately 700 applications were received, of which 114 were accepted on the basis of scholarship and fitness for medical training. Of these, thirty are students from the United States who will bring the Dominion about $45,000 in American funds.

McGill Holds Classes at Banff, Alta.

McGill University extended its educational facilities an unusual distance from the campus in August when a three-week "summer library institute" was held at Banff, Alta. Dr. G. R. Lomer, University Librarian and Director of the Library School, and two other members of the staff, were among the lecturers.

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THE McGILL NEWS

WINTER
1941



The Spirit of McGill

Three graduates of the University, now on active service overseas with the Royal Canadian Air Force, smilingly bid farewell to the Dominion before embarking at an eastern Canadian port. Left to right: LAC. J. N. Doyle, B.A. '37, B.C.L. '41, Lachine, Que., LAC. Harry Jay, B.A. '41, Montreal, and LAC. W. Pendleton Power, B.C.L. '41, St. Pacome, Que.

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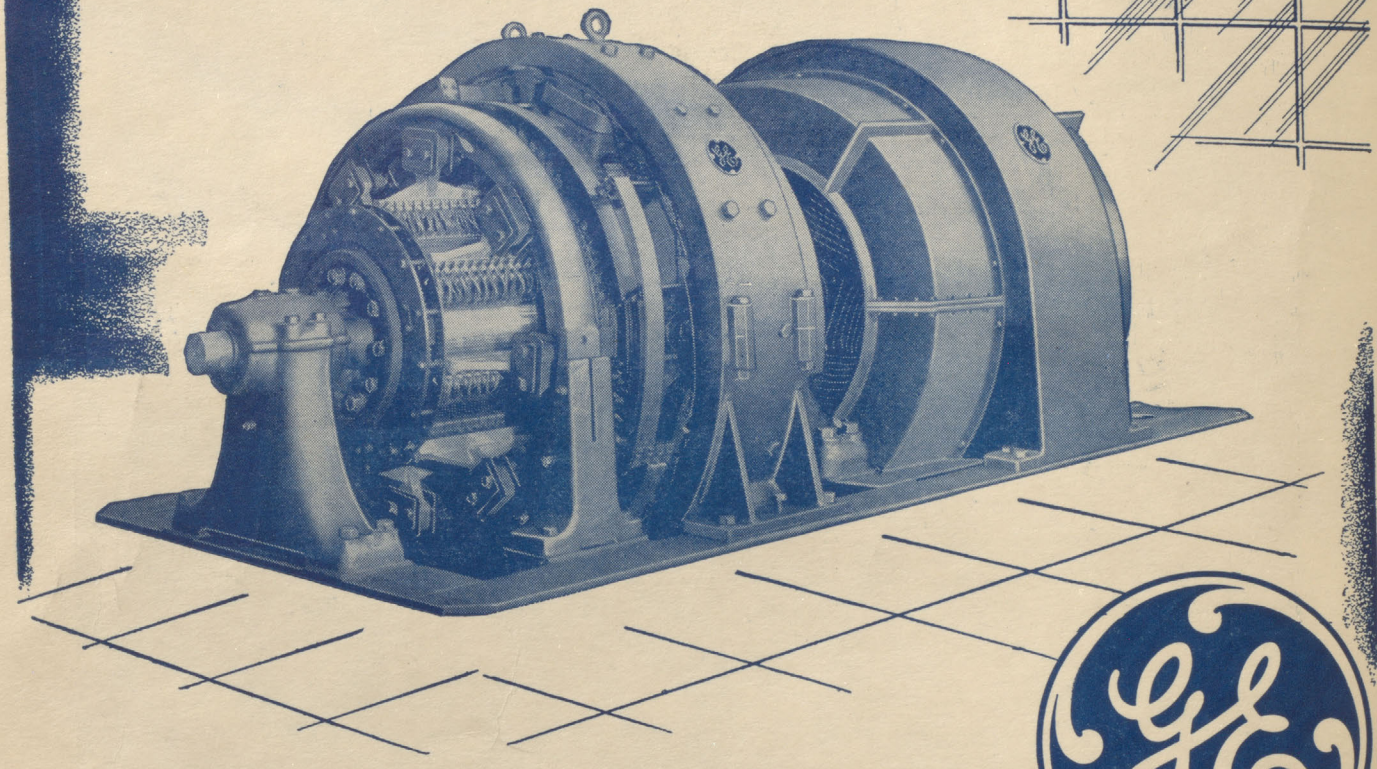
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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

The McGill News invites the submission of articles for the Editor's consideration, particularly articles by graduates or members of the University staff. Payment for such contributions has been authorized by the Editorial Board, provided that there is agreement as to such payment between the Editor and the contributor before the article is published. Communications should be addressed to: The McGill News, 3466 University Street, Montreal, Que.

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Winter, 1941

Vol. XXIII, No. 2

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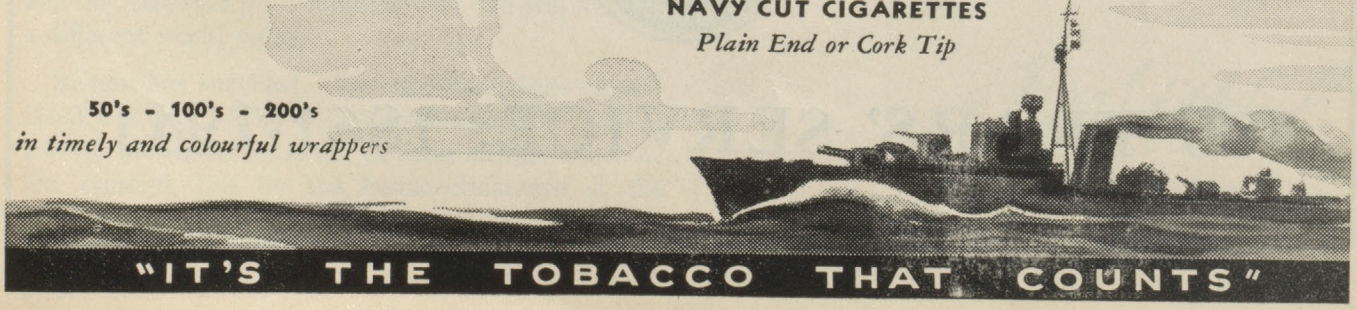
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In 1861 there seemed a real danger of Canada becoming involved in the American Civil War, and arrangements were made to have the men, horses and harness of the new street railway available for artillery service. In the present war the Montreal Tramways Company is performing a vital service in maintaining the "lines of communication" which are essential to the life of the city.

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A New Year's Message To McGill Graduates

From Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chancellor of McGill University

IT gives me the greatest pleasure to accede to a request from the President of The Graduates' Society of McGill University for a New Year's message to the graduates.

We stand now at the close of one of the great years of human history, and at the close of the second year of a war whose outcome will determine the course of the life of everyone of us.



C.P.R. Photo

SIR EDWARD BEATTY

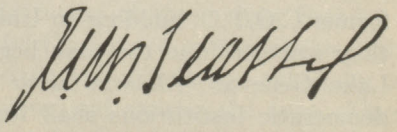
A year ago we saw heroic Britain just beginning to emerge from the fiery hail which had threatened to destroy the nation. We saw the leader of the barbarians threatening the whole human race with his domination. We saw the great nation to the south of us still wondering whether it was her duty to engage in the battle. We saw the Soviet Republics apparently ready to collaborate with the aggressors; and we saw our own nation still struggling to rouse herself, and to gird herself for war. Great as are the dangers which still confront us; grave as is the reality of the possibility that wrong may still triumph; important as it is that we should not relax our efforts and our vigilance for a moment—we can still look on a different world today.

Britain has survived. The aggressor finds himself faced, not only by the stubborn courage of the British, and the increasing hatred of all those nations which he has crushed, but by the heroic resistance of the Russian people—rising to heights which command our deepest admiration. The great Republic has chosen its part—as we knew she would. Canada now does her duty, in increasing degree, with heightened efficiency, every day.

It would be ridiculous for me to attempt to forecast the course of the war, or even to repeat that fundamental statement of our faith—that right will triumph. All that I can say to you is that Providence has rewarded us for our efforts—beyond our deserts.

McGill has been privileged to give her sons to war, and to provide no small amount of the skill which has gone to furnishing them, and their comrades, with the panoply of battle. McGill will, I trust, play her part in the time of reconstruction. We owe it to ourselves to express our gratitude that McGill has been given these rights and duties.

I wish to all the graduates renewed courage for the tasks of growing difficulty which they face in the coming year.



Chancellor, McGill University.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AT McGILL UNIVERSITY

The International Labour Office

By
HENRI BINET

JUST about a year ago a small group of experts constituting the main body of the principal technical services of the International Labour Office made their entry into Canada. Had they arrived by automobile they might well have displayed on their windshields the familiar tag "Guest of Canada." But they had not come by such direct nor such comfortable means of locomotion. In fact, before embarking upon the very uncertain journey through unoccupied France, Spain and Portugal on their way to a North American port, most of them had deemed it wiser to leave behind the less manageable part of their material belongings. A war-torn Europe had compelled them to say "au revoir" to lovely Switzerland, which had been their kind and generous host for two decades; but they feel fortunate to have found a haven on the McGill Campus, housed at first in the sympathetic chapel on McTavish Street and now in the former C.O.T.C. building on University Street, where they can continue the task begun on the shores of Lake Geneva. All who wish the preservation of democratic institutions shall forever be grateful for the Canadian hospitality extended to this most democratic of democratic institutions.

The International Labour Office is not, as its name might suggest, a federation of trade unions or an international labour exchange. It is the secretariat of the International Labour Organisation which is an association of States established by virtue of the treaties of peace at the termination of the Great War to promote the advancement of social legislation in all the countries of the world. The International Labour Office and the International Labour Conference constitute the two main segments of the International Labour Organisation.

A Research Centre

With a reduced staff of about fifty officials coming from more than twenty different countries, the I.L.O. continues its work of collecting, analysing and publishing information on all possible aspects of social service and labour legislation. It has the immense advantage of being able to draw on the experience of the past twenty years. In Geneva the I.L.O. had a library of 450,000 books and pamphlets dealing with labour matters, subscriptions to about 5,000 social periodicals, technical reviews, etc., in all

HENRI BINET, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), Rhodes Scholar for New Brunswick from 1921 to 1924, has been a member of the staff of the International Labour Office since 1927.

languages, and access to all legislative enactments, enabling it to answer innumerable requests for information made not only by government departments, employers' associations, workers' organizations and welfare institutions, but also by private individuals. The I.L.O. also has eighteen branch offices or correspondents covering all parts of the world, and these have proved to be invaluable sources of information regarding economic conditions as well as the existence and enforcement of social laws.

In spite of the difficulties of communications the Office is still able to produce, in English, French and Spanish, most of the publications it issued in Geneva. These include, among others, the monthly *International Labour Review* which contains articles on economic and social topics, an analysis of all laws and current events affecting industry and labour, statistical information on employment, wages, cost of living, etc.; and a quarterly called *Industrial Safety Survey* which deals with problems concerning the prevention of industrial accidents. One of the most prized publications of the office is the *Legislative Series*, a quarterly, which gives reprints of the original when in English or French, and translations from other languages of all labour laws and regulations in force in the different countries. There also appear, at irregular intervals, an *International Directory of Co-operative Organisations*, and an *Official Bulletin* containing information on the functioning of the Organization. Other publications are the *I.L.O. Year-Book* which consists of a survey of social and economic developments and labour legislation, and the *Year-Book of Labour Statistics* relating to wages, hours of work, cost of living, unemployment, migration, and so on.

Apart from these current publications the Office has published a great many studies and reports dealing with specific labour problems in the field of industrial relations, unemployment, industrial hygiene, safety, housing and welfare, social insurance, and other fields of social endeavour.

Since its establishment in Montreal, the Office has published, among others, a report entitled *The Labour Situation in Great Britain*. Another recent publication is called *Labour Supply and National Defence*. It gives an account not only of the findings of the Office in its study of the situation in several of the countries at war, but also records the conclusions of a meeting of government officials, employers' and workers' representatives from Canada and the United States brought together to discuss that important problem.

The I.L.O. sometimes lends its collaboration by sending one or more of its experts to assist government departments in quest of advice for the drafting of new social laws. This has been the case particularly for certain Latin American countries which have made very remarkable progress in their social legislation during the last few years.

So much for the activities of the I.L.O. as an information centre. But its task does not end there. The Office also has the responsibility of preparing the reports and draft treaties which serve as the basis of the deliberations of the International Labour Conference. The latter is clearly the principal lever of operation of the International Labour Organization.

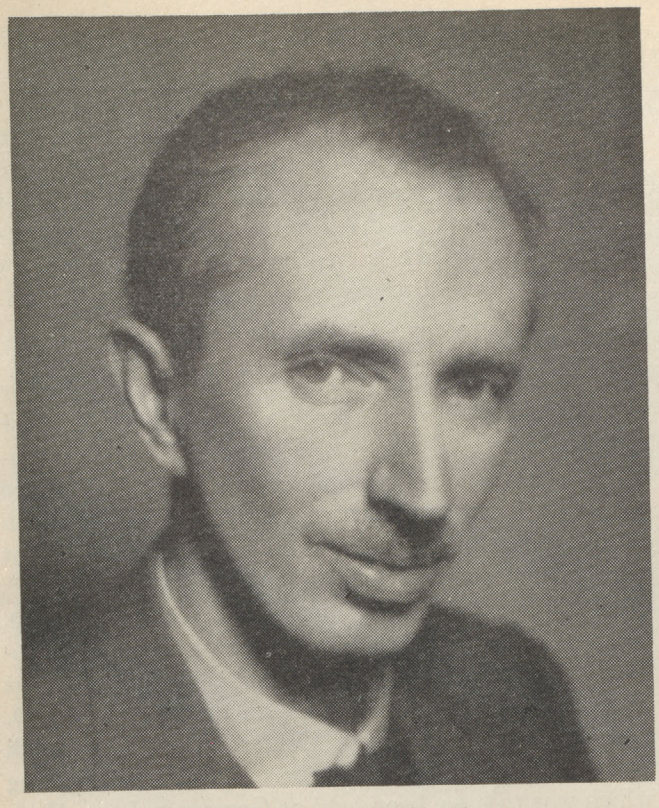
The New York Conference

The constitution of the International Labour Organisation provides for an annual meeting of representatives of the States Members of the Organisation. While most annual sessions of the Conference of the International Labour Organisation have been held in Geneva, Switzerland, it may be recalled that the first meeting was held at Washington, D.C., in 1919, and the second at Genoa, Italy, in 1920. Other meetings designed to deal with regional problems were held at Santiago, Chile, in 1936, and at Havana, Cuba, in 1939. Despite the war the I.L.O. succeeded in convening a Conference in New York from October 27 to November 5, 1941—a meeting which was to have been held at Geneva in June, 1940, but which had to be postponed on account of the lack of transportation and for other no less obvious reasons.

No matter where the Conference is held, the principle of tripartite representation always holds. This constitutes the greatest innovation of the Conference and means that each State Member should endeavour to send a delegation comprising not only government delegates, but also representatives of the employers' and workers' organizations within its frontiers, in the proportion of two representatives of the government, one representative of the employers and one representative of the workers. Technical advisers may also be chosen to accompany the delegates according to the nature and number of the questions on the agenda of the Conference.

The agenda of the Conference is fixed by the Governing Body which operates as the executive board of the I.L.O. This Governing Body is also composed on a tripartite basis. It is comprised of thirty-two members, composed of sixteen government representatives, eight employers' representatives and eight workers' representatives elected at the Conference by their respective groups, with the exception of half the government representatives who are representatives of countries holding permanent seats, being the eight State Members of chief industrial importance. Canada is one of these eight States.

The decisions of the Conference in connection with the questions placed on its agenda are taken by a two-third majority vote, and assume the form either of a draft convention or of a recommendation. In international terminology, the term convention means



EDWARD J. PHELAN
Acting Director, International Labour Office

an agreement. A draft convention thus adopted by the Conference is officially communicated to all the States Members for submission to the competent legislative authority. If the latter approves of it, then the country concerned upon signifying its adhesion to, or ratification of, the draft convention, becomes legally bound to abide by the terms of the convention for a definite period of time, and to send annual reports to the I.L.O. on the manner in which the convention is applied.

In the case of a recommendation there is no such procedure of approval and ratification, so that the resulting obligations are only of a moral nature. The same is true of any resolution which the Conference may adopt by a simple majority vote. But experience has shown that in international affairs a moral obligation is oftentimes no less compelling than a treaty obligation.

So far the Conference has adopted as many as sixty-seven conventions and sixty-six recommendations dealing with such matters as hours of work, minimum-wage-fixing machinery, workmen's compensation for industrial accidents, unemployment insurance, sickness, old age and invalidity insurance, the age of admission of children to industrial employment, and many other questions of great importance to the community. Nearly 900 separate ratifications of these conventions have been registered by the different States Members, which is the equivalent of several thousand bi-lateral treaties. The Office has just published a codified text of the conventions and recommendations arranged according to subject matter. It is called *The International Labour Code, 1939.*

In view of the circumstances the recent Conference in New York, comprising delegations from thirty-five countries, was not called upon to take any decision in the form of a draft convention or recommendation. It was felt that more practical results would be achieved if the discussions were limited to an exchange of opinions and experiences concerning the subjects on the agenda.

The first question on the agenda of the New York Conference was the report which the Director of the International Labour Office always submits to the annual sessions of the Conference. The discussions of that report gives the delegates an opportunity to express the views of the various governments as well as of the employers' and workers' organisations on all social questions of international importance.

This year the report prepared by the Acting Director, Mr. Edward J. Phelan, gave a survey of the economic and social developments which have taken place since the last regular session of the Conference held at Geneva in June, 1939. It also contained numerous suggestions on the subject of post-war reconstruction which cannot even be summarised in this short article. The reader must therefore be referred to the report which is entitled "The I.L.O. and Reconstruction." But some of the observations made by Mr. Phelan in connection with the future task of the I.L.O. may be quoted here:

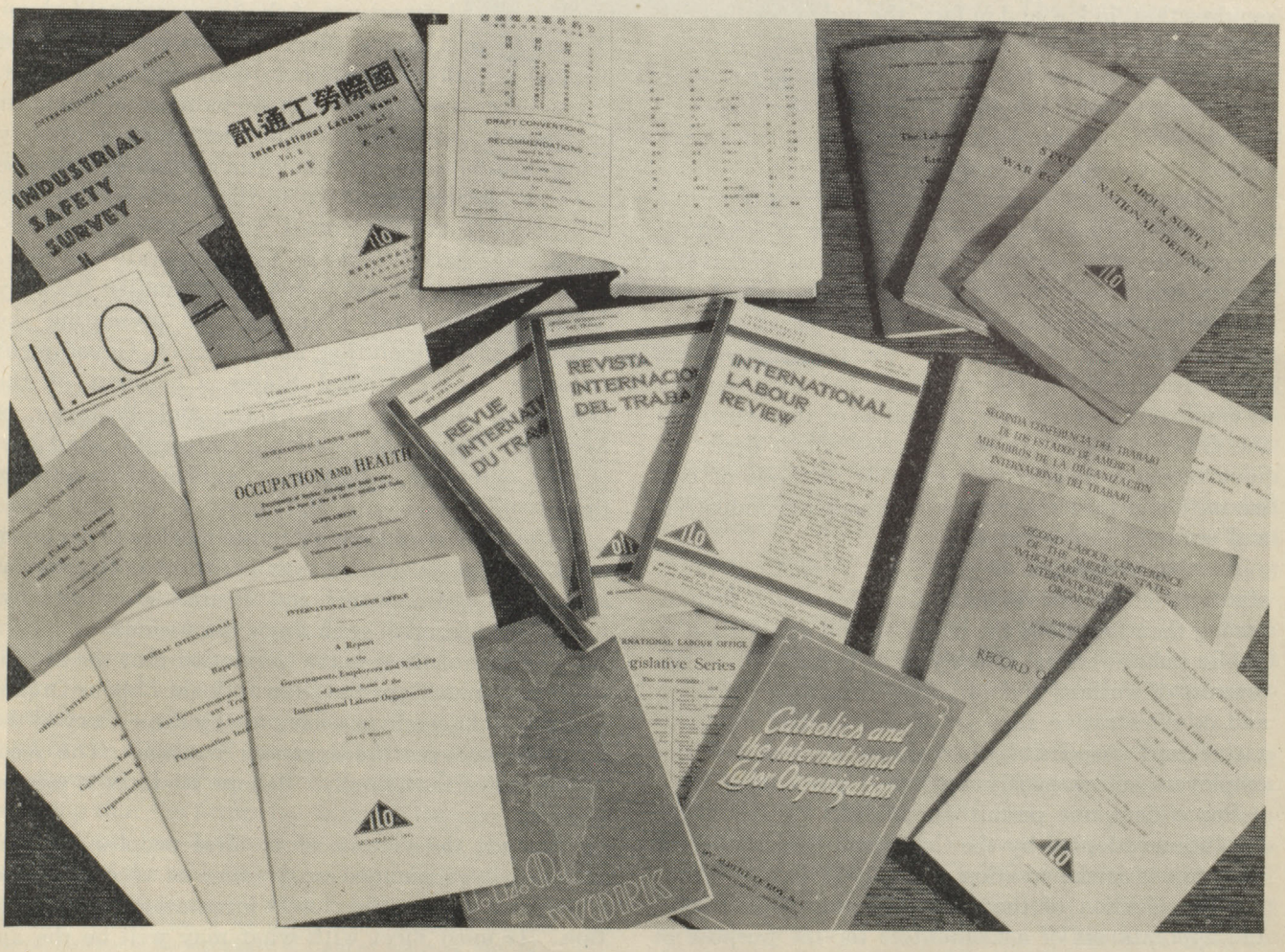
"What the Governments of the Members of the Organisation are determined to seek is economic security for all citizens, achieved in a manner which respects individual dignity and liberty, of which it is as we now perceive in modern conditions an essential element. Machines which have made possible mass production have also made possible mass unemployment, something against which, when it occurs, the individual worker, whatever his energy, initiative and goodwill, is powerless. When millions of men feel this sense of despair and impotence their effective participation as citizens in the life of the community to which they belong is distorted if not destroyed. The principle of political equality which lies at the basis of the democratic system loses its value and efficacy if it is not translated economically into the life of the individual citizen. A healthy democracy therefore implies an adequate economic standing for its members, and since the conditions no longer exist in which it could be hoped that this would be provided by the interplay of blind economic forces, self-preservation dictates that national and international policy must be directed deliberately to that end.

"This may seem to some a utopian programme. It will seem less so if it is remembered that the rapidity of the developments of the machine age and their economic and political repercussions are so recent that it has only now become possible for them to be seen in some kind of orderly perspective and for all their implications on the life of the individual to become generally understood."

The second question on the agenda of the New York Conference was a report prepared by the International Labour Office dealing with "Methods of Collaboration between the Public Authorities, Workers' Organisations and Employers' Organisations." As that report had been written for the Conference scheduled for June, 1940, it was supplemented by a further report of the I.L.O. entitled "Wartime Developments in Government-Employer-Worker Collaboration."

The purpose of these reports was to place before the delegates all possible information with regard to the manner in which the democratic countries were benefiting or could benefit by a more effective collaboration of the employers and workers with their government, and to suggest certain principles for the consideration of the Conference. "The methods of democratic collaboration in the war effort have marked perhaps more than any other single factor the contrast between the free nations and those brought under the control of the totalitarian forces," it was stated. "That it has been possible to continue freedom of speech and freedom of criticism on many of the most vital war issues, and through debate to arrive at practicable solutions, is a striking indication of the strength of democratic ways and means. Although it has undoubtedly been easier to achieve this unity of purpose in the period of international crisis than it was during the pre-war period of industrial uncertainty and political tension, yet the experience of a number of countries—Australia, Great Britain and New Zealand —has shown that the normal pre-war practices of consultation, of industrial self-government, and of day-by-day use of democratic processes, had prepared the way for the wartime development of collaboration on a national scale.

"The tripartite methods of collaboration that have been built up during the war, and which are being tried under the greatest strains, will be at hand and ready for continued use when the war ends. The wartime machinery, therefore, cannot be scrapped



SOME INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

unthinkingly. Its adaptation to reconstruction and to peacetime operation will be the challenge before the employers, the workers and the governments who will determine the future of world organisation."

The New York Conference, after a most valuable exchange of views between representatives of employers, workers and governments, adopted a resolution underlining—inter alia—the importance of tripartite collaboration during the present war for the success of military operations since these depend in a large measure on national defence production which cannot reach its maximum of efficiency without complete collaboration between the parties immediately concerned. Likewise the co-ordinated effort of the public authorities, the workers and the employers, will be required after the war to effect the transition from a war economy to a peace economy and for the economic and social reconstruction of the world.

The Conference declared in that same resolution that "real collaboration is possible only within the framework of democratic political institutions which guarantee freedom of association of workers and of employers." It further affrmed that the effective application of the principle of tripartite collaboration requires that, in law and in fact, the right of industrial organisations to represent employers and workers should be recognised by the State, and moreover that the workers' and employers' organisations should themselves recognise each other's right to represent workers and employers respectively.

In order that the International Labour Organisation might render the greatest possible service in extending the practice of collaboration, both in emergency organisation and in the field of permanent industrial and economic organisation, the Conference urged full use of the resources of the I.L.O. for the exchange of information between Governments and organisations of employers and workers, as well as of the assistance the Office can give those countries which desire to have recourse to the most suitable methods of collaboration in their machinery for emergency industrial and economic organisation.

Another resolution of the New York Conference states that "in governmental agencies which include among their functions the planning and application of public policies which directly or indirectly affect the interest of workers and employers, the policy-making and administrative agencies should include representative and responsible spokesmen of workers and employers acting jointly with their governments."

Space does not permit an analysis of the dozen resolutions adopted by the Conference which covered such topics as the creation of a World Textile Office; the consultation of the Joint Maritime Conference; the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of encouraging the exchange of goods between countries of the American hemisphere; the importance of starting immediately "the study of economic conditions which will make social progress possible, so that, when victory has been won, the free nations will be ready to face the great task of reconstruction in order that the blessings of peace on earth and good will among men may become real and universal," and other questions of world interest.

Two resolutions, however, would seem to deserve special mention. One of them reiterates certain common principles laid down by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt in the now famous document known as the *Atlantic Charter* which speaks of "the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victorious or vanquished, of access on equal terms to trade and the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity . . . the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security," and "a peace which will afford . . . the assurance that all men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want." The Conference endorsed the aforementioned principles and requested that the fullest use be made of the machinery and experience of the International Labour Organisation in giving effect to those principles, and pledged its full cooperation in their implementation.

The other resolution which seems to be of the most far-reaching importance is the one which is already being referred to as the "American resolution" because it was originally submitted to the Conference by the delegation from the United States although subsequently strengthened so as to incorporate the principles of other proposals made on similar lines by delegates from other countries. In presenting the final text of the resolution, Mr. Goodrich, Government Delegate of the United States, Chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., and Professor of Economic History at Columbia University, kind host of the Conference in New York, explained its spirit in these words:

"What this resolution attempts to do is to set down certain points on which the will of this Conference has seemed to grow clearer and clearer, more definite, more concrete, with each day's discussions.

"The first of these is the conviction that the attainment of the ideals of the International Labour Organisation can be made possible only by the victory of the free peoples over the aggressor nations. The resolution states that simply. I hope it states it unmistakably.

"Second, the victory of the free peoples must be followed by a planned programme of reconstruction which will require the closest international collaboration. It must meet with what may well be the ap-

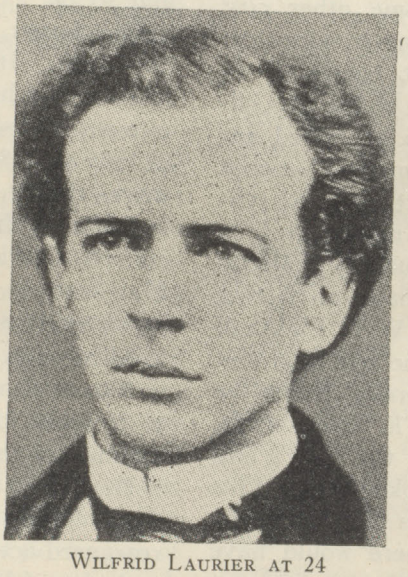
(*Continued on Page 28*)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and McGill

By
JOHN IRWIN COOPER

ONE hundred years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born. Eighty years ago he entered the Law Faculty of McGill University. The conjunction of dates merits, not only the plaque from the Historic Sites and Monuments Commission but, in addition, a brief note in THE MCGILL NEWS.

Laurier came to McGill in the autumn of 1861 with an impressive academic background, and an indifferent bill of health. Those two considerations go far to explain his subsequent career. Six years of formal schooling in the classical college at l'Assomption, and two years of informal training behind John Murray's grocery counter at New Glasgow, Que., gave him an unusual insight into things both French and English. His record at McGill was one of sober success. In his first year, he stood second in his class.* Next term, his luck, or more probably his health, failed, and the honours went elsewhere. It was in the final, or third year, that Laurier showed of what stuff he was made by cancelling the dark record of the previous session and graduating second in a class of eleven. He did even better in his thesis, then an integral part of the B.C.L. course, ranking first. As might be expected, his forte was legal bibliography and constitutional law. That was almost prophetic. The future held dramatic justice, too, since the man who nosed out Laurier from first place was never heard of after graduation.* *Sic transit gloria collegii.*



WILFRID LAURIER AT 24

Success exacts its toll. Laurier became the valedictorian of his class. Convocations, in those days, were held in Molson Hall, the west wing of the present Arts Building. The topic he selected was sufficiently expansive, the mission of the lawyer in the modern world. It was his duty, not only "faire régner la justice," but much more, to guarantee liberty. For the valedictorian sensed the problem we know so well, that of maintaining the rights of the individual against the growing demands of society and of the state. Of course, there was much that was sophomoric; Laurier had little difficulty in demonstrating that the future lay with the lawyer. It would be curious, but futile, to wonder what his auditors thought of the address. It was not until a decade later that McGill had its students' newspaper, and, as Laurier had spoken in French, his remarks went completely over the heads of the local English press. But the valedictory itself was saved for posterity in that uninspiring, yet invaluable series, *The Proceedings of the Annual Convocation.*

The McGill Law Faculty was the first of its kind in eastern Canada. It was even in the literal sense, since the law school of Laval University was not established until 1878. Its excellence, however, was largely due to its teaching staff. They were all practising Montreal lawyers. The Dean was the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the legal godfather of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a reforming Mayor of Montreal, and in 1891, the Tory Prime Minister of Canada. As such he was Laurier's political opponent; surely an odd culmination of the student-teacher relationship. The lecturers were both French and English—Laflamme, Carter, Lafrenaye, Torrance, and Badgley. So were their students. In Laurier's year, for example, five of the eleven were French-Canadians. Teaching was carried on in either language, according to the preference of the lecturer. The faculty was therefore completely bilingual, a fact that added immeasurably to its usefulness. Lectures were held from four to six in the late afternoon. Following the custom of the day, the students were indentured, Laurier being articled to Rodolphe Laflamme. In this instance, apprenticeship meant more than instruction, for the small pay formed a welcome addition to the slender allowance from home. What with attendance at Court, and learning the routine of the office, the students' days were pretty full, and the time devoted to study must have been small. It is this very consideration that has caused the practice of indenture to be dropped in the present Faculty of Law.

Nevertheless, the curriculum of the old Faculty was unusually broad. It embraced the essentials of English common and Roman civil law, along with purely Canadian developments. Great stress, of need, was laid on the study of the Civil Code, but the attention that was given to the principles that underlie all legal systems is worth emphasizing. This insistence on fundamentals was the more remarkable in a day when law training was frequently the most perfunctory, and

*For some curious reason, which has never been explained, no member of the class of '64 signed the University register. We have, therefore, no signature of Laurier while at McGill.

JOHN IRWIN COOPER, M.A., Ph.D., is Assistant Professor of History, McGill University.

when the law degree was no more than a professional licence.

It is a little disconcerting to find that this paragon among faculties was remotely housed on Dorchester Street. Classes were held in what was known as Burnside Hall, a building now occupied by the Fraser Library. At one time Burnside Hall had contained about the entire University, with the exception of the Medical School, but in the 1860's it was relegated to the lawyers and the museum.

What impress did McGill make on Laurier? On the purely academic side, his standing and marks give sufficient attestation. The other influences the University exercised are more difficult to appraise. University life in those days moved in narrow channels. The modern McGill world of discussion groups and debating societies, of clubs and fraternities, was unthought of. It is true that there was "the University Society," but it seems to have met chiefly for gastronomic occasion at Dolly's or some other city restaurant. Sport, which meant not much more than cricket, was practised furtively. It continued so until the late '70's, when the success of the McGill-Harvard football games stirred even encrusted authority to realize that there was a connection between a sound mind and a sound body apart from the syntactical. Not that sport would have meant much to Laurier, whose inclinations were exclusively dialectic and literary. Yet even there he made no lasting impression. Ten years later when Dr. W. D. Lighthall was an undergraduate, Laurier's name was forgotten —at least in association with the University. Nor to the younger men like Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, who came into contact with him in the 1880's and 1890's, does Laurier seem to have spoken much of his McGill days. Of course, the mere fact that the Faculty of Law was housed elsewhere would have made it difficult for its students to take an active part in college affairs. That was true even twenty years later, when the University body was much more close knit, as Maxwell Goldstein assures us in his charming "The Faculty of Law, Fifty Years Ago," THE McGILL NEWS, Vol. 13, No. 4.

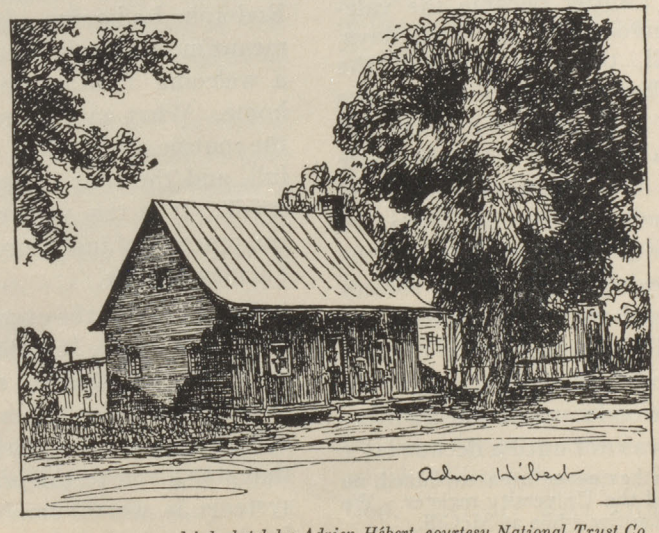
It was the unofficial, perhaps the extraneous, that seems to have counted most. For Laurier, McGill merged into Montreal. He had his entrées to town. The little law offices that clustered round Place d'Armes contained schools of political thought far removed from those countenanced by the University. Young Mr. Laurier was nothing if not radical, and his three years with Laflamme brought him into daily contact with the high priest of Quebec *rougeism*. So he gravitated naturally into such associations as l'Institut des Lois, and into the better known l'Institut Canadien. L'Institut des Lois was, as the name suggests, a law students' society. It had no connection whatsoever with McGill, but was composed of men, university graduates or not, who were reading for the Bar. It met on the last Friday of the month, and seems to have discussed about everything from raising the standards of entrance, to such questions as "la profession religieuse en Canada, entraîne-t-elle la mort civile?" It was, strictly speaking, none of their business but, with the ruthlessness of students, they pursued this and kindred topics: the inequality of the tithe, the ill effects of denominational education, and so on. L'Institut Canadien, half library, half public forum, was the directing cell of advanced liberalism. It speaks volumes for Laurier's predilections that he joined l'Institut shortly after he came to town, and served as its vice-president for two terms in 1865 and 1866. He was active in its affairs in other ways, taking part in the celebrated discussion on freedom of thought that followed Horace Greeley's address. Laurier was one of the group which waited on Mgr. Bourget, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, in whose eyes l'Institut left much to be desired. His Lordship was polite but adamant, and it was perhaps well that when the Bishop and l'Institut Canadien fell to blows at long last, Laurier had retired to the safe distance of the Eastern Townships.

He moved on the borders of the stormy political world where his rouge friends were fighting a losing rearguard action on Confederation. In fact, the most enduring of Laurier's early law partnerships was with Médéric Lanctôt. Laurier kept the business of the office moving, while Lanctôt, voluble and vehement, stormed against ". . . le Grand Tronc, . . . la Banque de Montréal . . .", and the other dark forces of "big business" that were pushing Canadian unification.

But not all Laurier's days were carried on in that shrill key. David, his earliest biographer, gives us a picture of him,

"Il me semble voir Laurier tel qu'il était à cette époque; malade, triste,

(*Continued on Page 28*)



A pen and ink sketch by Adrien Hébert, courtesy National Trust Co.

BIRTHPLACE OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER, ST. LIN, QUE.

The American Front

By
L. S. B. SHAPIRO

Washington, D.C.

AS this article is being composed, the Pacific horizon grows darker. The peace which has lighted the area between Hawaii and East Asia is dimming and it seems inevitable the sun will soon plunge below the mountains of China and that the black of war must shroud the fighting forces of Japan and the United States.

Therefore, the circumstances which make this article pertinent at the moment may not obtain in their present form by the time these words reach the eye of the reader. Whether peace or war comes to the Pacific, however, should not bring about any fundamental change in the issues I propose to discuss. The interest in them may be less but their significance for purposes of record must remain the same.

* * * *

Most of us, especially in Canada, have inclined to the belief that the United States attained her full stature as a great nation during the period between the Spanish-American War and the lush prosperity of the middle Twenties. This had been a fruitful era for the United States. It had seen her come through the first test of her united arms with a decisive victory over Spain. It had seen her flex the muscles of her energy and productivity against the economic depression of the early 20th century. It had seen her march confidently into the World War and carry off a healthy share of victory honours. It had seen her multiply in population and wealth; and it had seen her prod her inventive genius into mass production of luxuries such as the world had never before envisioned.

But, as nations go, the United States was still young. She was a healthy and vibrant youngster with a lot more toys and a lot more plums in her pie than the rest of us had. I do not think she had attained her full stature as a nation. I do not think she had come by that greatness which is the mark of nations whose influence is so vast that it vibrates to events, great and small, in any remote part of the world.

True, the United States had wealth and world-wide interests and an immense influence for good as yet unapplied. These did not bring her the titles of greatness. She was much like a 'teen-age heiress, much publicized, who has wealth and world-wide interests and a potential influence for good but who nevertheless lacks stature in the world of human beings.

This immaturity became more evident in the post-war years. Hugging her toys to her bosom and screaming that she did not want to play any more, America rushed off into her doll's house and slammed the door. There she sat and pouted and played with her multifarious gadgets.

And soon it got dark. Then it began to rain. And America looked out of her doll's house and became frightened.

* * * *

On last July 4 the United States celebrated her 163rd birthday—still young as nations go. But in times of great adversity maturity comes quickly. I incline to the theory that history will show the United States attained her majority and became great in the world of nations in the year 1941.

In this year she took her place in the world community and accepted all the responsibility that goes with it. In this year she shook off the shackles applied to her by the William E. Borahs and the Hiram Johnsons, timorous men with a rampant inferiority complex and a shocking distrust of the nation's strength and genius.

The final collapse of isolationism in American policy and in American thinking marked the end of an era in the nation's history and the birth of a new one. With this collapse came the acceptance of responsibility for the state of the world and the full realization that American security depends not wholly on her strength but also on her influence in the rest of the world.

This was the significance of the passage of the lend-lease bill and the drastic revision of the Neutrality Act to allow American merchant ships to make direct deliveries to the nations fighting Nazi-Fascism. Isolationism died in 1941 and with it were buried America's immaturity, her inferiority complex, and the shackles which held her from stretching her arms proudly toward the heavens.

* * * *

What brought about this sudden maturity? What caused this fundamental change in American thinking in 1941—when as late as 1939 the nation was groggy with the influence of heavy isolationism?

President Roosevelt, great man that he is, could not have accomplished this by himself. The wisdom of no one man—or even of a dozen fabulous men—can effect so drastic a change in the fundamental thinking of 130 million volatile individualists who make up the American nation.

L. S. B. SHAPIRO, B.A. '29, who became New York columnist of the Montreal *Gazette* in 1934, has been Washington correspondent of that newspaper during the last two years.

More than anything else, I believe, this change was brought about by the most dramatic event in many centuries—the last-ditch struggle of Great Britain to save herself in the summer and autumn of 1940 and in the winter of 1940-41.

It wasn't that the American people were desperately anxious that Britain should save herself against Germany because of blood and language ties. The American people were not hypnotized and frightened by this dramatic battle wholly because they wanted Britain to survive for Britain's sake. These were important considerations—but they were not enough to bring about this fundamental change in the nation's thinking, not enough to bring to a sudden and full stop a strongly-entrenched, centuries-old basis of American policy.

The fact is, and I believe completely history will attest it, that the threat to Britain's security—a threat so sudden, so strong and so likely to succeed—brought with smashing impact to the American mind the full realization of Britain's contribution to world security including American security. When it seemed that the pillars of the Empire were crumbling, and only then, was America struck forcibly by the thought that Britain was a great factor in holding the world, America's world too, together.

Many fine minds in the United States had realized this for a long time. But it required the drama of a close call to thrust this fact into the frontal consciousness of the rank and file of the American people. They recoiled at the thought of a world without Britain supporting the sort of democracy America lives by; they declined to accept a world without trade routes patrolled by a navy they don't have to fear; they refused to envision Germany astride two continents and lowering over a third—their own.

America grew up overnight. She suddenly knew that Britain was not merely a nation of shopkeepers but an influence under the warmth of which peaceful nations could live and grow and prosper. America was frightened. And she knew then that never again must she leave this responsibility alone to Britain. Her own future security demanded that she accept a full share.

* * * *

Against this background, then, must be measured the events in Washington during the year 1941. And against this background must be figured the events yet to come in Washington.

The American front is now fundamentally healthy. Together with the British front it will strive for world security until this blessed circumstance is obtained. And never again will the American front crumble. The United States has attained greatness.

Officers and Cadets of McGill C.O.T.C. Take Leading Part in Canada's War Effort

By CAPT. J. EDGAR MARCH

AGGRESSIVE, intelligent leadership, particularly by junior officers, always has been sought as a fundamental necessity by those responsible for military campaigns throughout the ages. These qualities, so necessary in former wars, are required in ever-greater degree, in successfully directing the men and machines who together make up the striking forces of modern warfare. This truism was early recognized in Canada, and particularly at McGill University, where experience gathered by soldiers and statesmen led to the University's remarkable record during the war of 1914-1918, to a continuance of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps on a sound basis during the years of peace, and to an immediate and practical application of these principles on the outbreak of the present war.

The McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, with a sound tradition behind it, with splendid plant and equipment in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury, and with aggressive leadership—first under Colonel A. A. Magee, D.S.O., E.D., presently Executive Assistant to the Minister of National Defence; and latterly under Colonel J. M. Morris, M.C., V.D.—has, since the commencement of hostilities, made no mean contribution in producing well-trained junior officers for the Canadian Active and Reserve Armies. The statistics, which in this case speak for themselves, show that Canadian Active and Reserve units have absorbed approximately 800 of the men trained by the McGill C.O.T.C., and that a majority of these have found their way into the Active units or are headed in that direction. For the past eighteen months every cadet entering the Contingent has done so on the understanding that he will take the first opportunity of going on Active Service.

The detailed figures are illuminating and show the cadets distributed as follows: The Canadian Army, 549; British Army, two; Royal Canadian Air Force,

CAPT. J. EDGAR MARCH, Liaison Officer of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., is Assistant Manager of the Press Bureau, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.



Long lines of McGill University students in uniform pass "eyes right" in front of Principal F. Cyril James, *right foreground*, following their first church parade of the term on November 23. More than 1,500 students took part in the parade to Erskine and American United Church, St. Patrick's Church and the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue. This photograph was taken on Sherbrooke Street in front of the McGill Union.

184; Royal Air Force, two; Canadian Navy, fifty; munitions, two. In addition several hundred of the McGill student body, either before the organization of the McGill Reserve Training Battalion, under the National Resources Mobilization Act, or after the organization of that body, have not waited to complete their training, but have, with typical impatience, joined one or the other of the fighting services. Men have left to join the Armored Corps, the Tank Brigade, Signalling organizations and the extremely important Army Service Corps. They can be found, today, as well-trained non-commissioned officers, or as technicians of different ranks, throughout the entire establishment. McGill-trained men are serving in such regiments as Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the Black Watch, 17th Hussars, Royal Montreal Regiment, Victoria Rifles of Canada, and the Canadian Grenadier Guards. The Artillery units have drawn generously on the McGill C.O.T.C., particularly the 2nd Montreal Regiment. The entire officer personnel of the Anti-Aircraft Battery which left Montreal were products of the McGill C.O.T.C.

Not only have the young men trained in the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., achieved an enviable place in the Canadian military establishment, but the officers and instructors of the Corps have also won recognition which has led to many of them being taken for special



Photographs courtesy The Montreal Daily Star

Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air, inspects the newly-formed Air Force group of the McGill C.O.T.C. in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury on November 20. He is preceded by Sqdr. Leader R. G. Stewart, Air Secretary to the Minister, and followed by Flt. Lieut. L. Savard, O.C. of the unit, and Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

work both in the active and instructional fields. The District courses conducted at Mount Bruno Camp last year were staffed entirely by McGill C.O.T.C. instructors, as was the District signalling course which operated last winter and, again this year, this course is staffed entirely by McGill C.O.T.C. instructors.

At present Captain W. Bowie is running a regimental signalling course as a District School for Military District No. 4, and, in addition, he and his instructors are teaching signalling to the Westmount R.C.A.F. cadets. In keeping with the tradition that everyone should do all within his power, Captain Bowie and his instructors are giving signalling instructions to 130 co-eds in the Royal Victoria College.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Nops, E.D., chief instructor in Army Service Corps work, has been loaned by the C.O.T.C. to Military District No. 4, where he has organized and taken charge of the District courses in this very highly specialized work.

It is more than a passing tribute to the C.O.T.C., and clearly indicative of the high degree of its efficiency, that during the past few months, eighteen of the officers on the instructional staff have been appointed by the military authorities to responsible posts in wider fields of instruction, and to technical positions in the highly specialized branches. These include Major A. T. Field, M.C., formerly in charge of the M.R.T.B., who is now second-in-command of the Mechanical Training Centre, R.C.O.C., at London, Ont.; Captain H. S. L. Brown, formerly second-in-command of the M.R.T.B., now in command of that organization; Captain C. P. Payan, transferred to the Junior Staff College; Captain J. E. H. Stethem, Officer Commanding, Light Aid Detachment, R.C.O.C.; Lieut. R. M. Calder, Canadian Forestry Corps; Lieutenants M. A. Ross, G. A. McVey, W. A. Clark, Infantry Training Centre; Lieutenants G. L. Drysdale and C. J. MacDonald, Canadian Armored Corps; Lieut. L. S. Brown, Active Service Infantry; Lieutenants R. Rowan and J. E. Morgan, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals; Lieut. M. B. McMaster, R.C.D.S.C.; Major George Brown, General Staff, Ottawa; Lieut. E. V. Pinkham, R.H.C.; Lieut. J. A. Bourne, Machine-Gun Training Centre; Lieutenants G. A. R. Hart, and G. A. Flint, Canadian Grenadier Guards.

The work carried on by these instructors is now in the hands of equally competent and highly-trained officers and the McGill C.O.T.C. is determined to continue supplying highly-trained officers to the Canadian military establishment.

A new departure this year is found in the organization and training of the Air Force group, in which forty-four cadets are enrolled. These cadets are pledged to join the R.C.A.F. not later than on graduation from the University. It is interesting to note that their first parade was a rehearsal of Guard of Honour work on November 17 in preparation for the inspection by Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air, which was held at the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury on the afternoon of November 20. This was a particularly fine beginning for this course of study. The Minister, in his inspiring address, stressed the growing strength of the R.C.A.F., and the major part which it is playing and will continue to play in the defeat of Hitler's Germany. The R.C.A.F. band was present and the Guard of Honour was commanded by Flight Lieutenant L. Savard, with Pilot Officer C. Cassells as second-in-command.

The Air Force group commenced active training on November 24. The University, the C.O.T.C. and the R.C.A.F. are jointly responsible for the curriculum. The syllabus, for the major part, includes sixty-six hours on aerial navigation, under the direction of T. H. Matthews, Registrar of the University, formerly navigating officer to Admiral Lord Jellicoe. Signal instruction, forty hours, is under the direction of Captain W. Bowie, with the assistance of instructors from No. 1 Wireless School, Montreal. The cadets wear the Air Force uniform and their caps carry red peaks with white edges. Those who complete their course and pass the examination will proceed to the R.C.A.F. as Leading Aircraftsmen.

The McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., has this year a strength of 200 cadets, of whom fifty are attached from local Reserve units, the C.O.T.C. having undertaken this training which was formerly carried on by the units themselves. Of these fifty cadets, thirty are taking the "B" syllabus course which will qualify them for 2nd Lieutenants in the Reserve. The remaining twenty are taking the "A" syllabus course which will qualify them for 2nd Lieutenants in the Active Forces. Syllabus "B" examinations will be written during December, and the syllabus "A" in March, the latter date providing more time for study and avoiding the cramming which was previously necessary. The cadets are studying three nights a week and on alternative week-ends, when tactical schemes, designed to give them practical field instruction, are carried out.

It is a remarkable tribute to the work of the C.O.T.C. that during the first eighteen months of the war, the Contingent built up a training staff of more than 100 instructors of a calibre and efficiency which can honestly be said to be unsurpassed in the Dominion. Of these, about half are on the strength of the Contingent as officers and the balance attached as instructors. More than fifty per cent of the officers and instructors saw service in the war of 1914-1918. Since the outbreak of war, with the exception of two permanently employed instructors, all of them have given their service and their time without remuneration.



Photo courtesy The Montreal Daily Star

Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, addressing graduates in Canada, the United States and Newfoundland by radio from the Founder's Day dinner in Montreal on October 6. *Left to right:* Gordon McL. Pitts, President of The Graduates' Society; Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, W. M. Birks, Lewis W. Douglas, former Principal of McGill; Miss Muriel Wilson, President of the Alumnae Society; and J. W. McConnell.

"I Give You a Toast, Ladies and Gentlemen"

By
GORDON McL. PITTS,
President, The Graduates' Society

IN the spacious and sumptuous reception room of a famous mid-west hotel, two travellers stood at respectful attention as the following message came to them over the air, "I now call on McGill men and women from sea to sea, wherever you may be, to rise and drink a toast to 'Alma Mater,' and to our Founder, James McGill." In answer they telegraphed, "We have kept our tryst with McGill."

It was the evening of Monday, October 6, and across this continent in gatherings large and small, McGill men and women were taking part in their Quinquennial Reunion and celebration of Founder's Day.

In more tranquil times it is our custom, as graduates and past students, to return to our Alma Mater every five years to spend a few days on her campus, in her buildings, and to join in the fellowship of reunion provided by a varied programme sponsored by The Graduates' Society.

Though the exigencies of war made it impossible for us to meet as usual at the University this year, arrangements were made that the sequence of our Quinquennial Reunions should not be broken and, for the first time in the history of the Society, synchronous gatherings of McGill men and women were arranged across this broad land. In city, town and in private homes, McGill men and women came together on the evening of October 6 to celebrate the 197th anniversary of the birth of our Founder, James McGill, to renew old friendships, and to signify their continued loyalty and support of the great institution which had contributed so much to the pattern of their lives.

Through the medium of radio these gatherings throughout Canada and the United States were linked together to hear inspiring messages from His Excellency, the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of the University; the Principal, Dr. F. Cyril James; and one of the most famous graduates of McGill, Lieutenant-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander of the Canadian Army Overseas.

Thus, in spirit, we took part in the largest Quinquennial Reunion it has been our privilege to enjoy.

Montreal Dinner

The centre of these activities was the City of Montreal, where the Montreal Branch of The Graduates' Society carried out a most successful Quinquennial Reunion and Founder's Day dinner in the ballroom of the Windsor Hotel. The guests arrived at seven o'clock for a reception, which provided an ideal opportunity for meeting old friends. While the orchestra, under the direction of M. C. Davis, B.Com. '28, played appropriate music, the guests took their places. At the head table were:

G. McL. Pitts, Dr. F. C. James, Hon. Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, B. Claxton, W. M. Birks, H. R. Drummond, J. W. McConnell, F. N. Southam, Miss A. M Wilson, Mrs. F. A. C. Scrimger, L. W. Douglas, Dr. F. H. Mackay, J. W. Ross, Dr. W. W. Chipman, Lt.-Col. J. M. Morris, P. A. McFarlane, Dean E. Brown, Dean J. J. O'Neill, A. B. Wood, G. C. McDonald, P F. Sise, Dr. A. T. Bazin, Dr. J. C. Meakins, Senator A. K. Hugessen, W. Molson, Dr. D. S. Lewis, Dean A. L. Walsh, Dr. G. F Stephens, H. A. Crombie, Prof. O. N Brown, Dr. J. P. Day, Dr. C. J. Tidmarsh, G. K. Cowan, W. F. Macklaier, L. H. D. Sutherland, A. A. Tousaw.

Due to the sudden indisposition of Edward Winslow-Spragge, B.Sc. '08, President of the Montreal Branch of the Society, the dinner was presided over by Gordon McLeod Pitts, B.Sc. '08, President of the Parent Society. After the toast to "The King" the chairman welcomed the guests and expressed particular pleasure at the presence of a number of ladies. Mr. Pitts also explained the part to be played by the Montreal Branch in the international broadcast across Canada and in the United States.

Chancellor's Message

The programme from the Montreal dinner went on the air at 8.30 p.m., E.D.S.T., opening with the singing of "Hail, Alma Mater." The following message from Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University, who was unable to be present, was then read:

"Best wishes to McGill Graduates' Society at its annual dinner. In this great crisis of civilization it is with pride that we may remember how many of the graduates and undergraduates of this University are serving their King and Country and the cause of justice and freedom, not only in the armed forces but in every sphere of our national activities. More than ever today there is the challenge to The Graduates' Society to consider how it can aid the University to play its full part in the life of Canada. I know that this challenge will be met successfully."

The chairman brought the greetings of the Society to the continent-wide audience. "The history of our Alma Mater is one of progress and marvellous achievement, for which we are proud and thankful," he said. "As her sons and daughters, ours is a great and precious heritage. Let us, by our loyal support, prove ourselves worthy of this privilege, and by our earnest effort maintain and increase her ability to provide yet greater opportunities for those who come after us, and to be a still more effective instrument for service to our country and to our fellowmen."

Principal's Address

Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, replying to the toast to "Alma Mater" and to our Founder, James McGill, said:

"It is a privilege, and an honour, to respond to the toast that has just been offered.

"McGill University is something greater than any individual among us. It is a vast community; a community composed of students and graduates, faculty and governors; a community whose members are today scattered across the Seven Seas. It is older than the oldest graduate among my audience this evening, and yet more youthful than the youngest freshman who began his course but yesterday, because it has the attribute of immortality.

"The importance of such a community is not to be measured by the number of its members, since it is only mobs that can be appraised in this fashion. In order to constitute a community, men and women must share a significant portion of their lives in common; they must recognize the same ideals. If the community is to be rich in spirit, the members must pour into it the full measure of their own enthusiasm. If it is to attain immortality, they must struggle forward unceasingly in the hope that their joint effort will bring them to the haven that they seek.

"What are the ideals that bind us together into a community? We do not often define them, since words are no more essential to the recognition of them than Bentham's calculus of happiness is necessary to the enjoyment of a summer's day. We talk vaguely about 'the university spirit,' yet each of us understands clearly that this spirit is compounded of fellowship and freedom.

"Each of us learned at the knee of our *alma mater* to value freedom of opinion. We learned that each man had the right to worship God in his own fashion. We learned that our forefathers had struggled, through many centuries, to acquire the priceless heritage of knowledge they handed down to us, and in learning these things we acquired a new sense of responsibility and fellowship. We discovered that each of us is his brother's keeper—not as a censorious guardian who would regiment the lives of those around him, but as a quiet friend in time of trouble. We know that it is our privilege, in turn, to carry the torch, so that we may hand it on to generations yet unborn.

"McGill University did not attain these ideals easily. The discussions that foreshadowed the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning took place in that atmosphere of liberalism which accompanied the French Revolution, but the legislation which embodied the idea was passed in the dark hour of tragedy when liberty had given way to licence and tyranny. Napoleon was assembling his army for the invasion of Russia when our founder wrote his will. Europe was at the feet of a despot and Britain, then as now, was the sole bulwark that defended our liberties. Worse was to follow. The Grenadiers who

stood this afternoon at the tomb of Colonel James McGill, their arms reversed, commemorated the fact that he gladly offered his services to defend Canada from an invading army, and the flames that rose from a dozen Canadian villages, in December 1813, served as his funeral pyre.

"War is not new to our academic community. McGill University was conceived in travail, and its ideals were refined during long periods of tribulation. We have not forgotten the lessons of our history, and the example of our founder was magnificently followed by thousands of his sons during the years between 1914 and 1918.

"Today, we stand in another great crisis of our civilization, and the threat that confronts us is greater than any that mankind has faced for centuries. This is not a battle for patriotism alone: it is a struggle to preserve the fundamental decencies of life and, if McGill University is to be worthy of the high regard in which she is held, each of us must redouble his efforts. The simple virtues of life become more significant when war has taken from us many things we thought indispensable. Ideals that were half-forgotten in pleasanter days are recognized as deeply precious when seen in the cold grey light of tragedy.

"You and I are called upon to reconsecrate ourselves. We must swear a new vow that we shall henceforth live up to the ideals we learned in college, to the end that we may help create a better world. For what else are we fighting, if it be not freedom and fellowship? To what other group of people can the nation look for leadership in its struggle if we, who were taught those ideals at college, are not found in the vanguard?

"This afternoon, in the great hall of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury, the members of the University family assembled for Convocation. This Convocation was less brilliant than that which we held last spring. It was a family meeting, in which we considered among ourselves the great task that confronts us, and appraised the contribution each of us can make to the common cause which now embraces all the democracies that are free from the armies bearing the crooked cross upon their banners.

"Even though I recognize that we may be called upon to carry burdens greater than any we have yet borne, I want to tell you that I am deeply proud of the extent to which McGill University is already contributing to the common effort.

"Each of the British undergraduates who is physically fit is undergoing training that will enable him to play his part in the defence of the ideals for which we are fighting, and many Americans voluntarily participate in the programme. That statement applies equally to men and women because, while the women students are preparing themselves to undertake other tasks that contribute to the war effort, the men are undergoing military training. Most of them are enrolled in the McGill Reserve Training Battalions, which last year contained more than 1,600 students, but many have volunteered for the McGill Contingent of the C.O.T.C. or the new McGill Unit of the Royal Canadian Air Force. As a condition of enlistment in either of these units, the student must volunteer to go on active service as soon as his course is finished.

"I would not, however, suggest that this programme of military training is the sole, or even the chiefest, way in which the student body is making its contribution. We live in an age in which machines have steadily replaced muscular skill, so that in the arts of war, no less than in the arts of peace, there is an insatiable demand for men with trained minds and high professional efficiency. Never before, in our history, have doctors and dentists, chemists and physicists, engineers and economists been as urgently needed as they are at the present time and, since the work of British universities has been impaired by bombardment, an increasing responsibility rests upon the shoulders of those men and women who are studying at Canadian institutions.

"The contribution that is being made by individual governors of the University, and by members of the teaching staff, is equally worthy of our pride. They are serving overseas in every branch of the armed forces; they are working persistently, in research laboratories, on wartime investigations of far-reaching importance; they have gladly undertaken administrative tasks for the British and Canadian governments. Some of them will not come back to us, but our sense of loss is not easily expressed in words, and there is mingled with our sorrow the proud memory that those who had so much to offer were once our colleagues. Can we, who have enjoyed their friendship be niggardly in our own contribution?

"What, then, shall I say of the work of McGill graduates? Their brilliant record of service in the arts of peace, to which many towns and villages on this continent can testify, might have prepared us to expect great things in time of war, but their achievements have staggered our imagination. From the Pacific Ocean eastward to the grey waters of the North Sea, they are on active service. The long lists in THE MCGILL NEWS testify to their numbers, while the achievements of some of them have already become legendary.

"When peace returns, I hope there may arise, from the ranks of the warriors, some new Thucydides to chronicle the full story of this battle for men's freedom. The names of many graduates will appear in his pages, but none, I think, will outshine that of the brilliant son of McGill University whom it is my privilege to present to you this evening. I shall not recount his accomplishments for they are already a household word throughout this Dominion. Beloved by his troops, and highly respected in the Councils of State where he sits, he has shed a new lustre upon Canada, and upon this University. Ladies and Gentlemen, General McNaughton."

Lt.-Gen. McNaughton's Greetings

The following message was then read, on behalf of Lieutenant-General A. G. L. McNaughton who was unable to be present in a broadcasting studio in England, by a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation announcer:

"I welcome the opportunity given me by Principal James to say a few words, through the courtesy of the C.B.C., to graduates of McGill University who are assembled in various places throughout Canada and the United States to celebrate the anniversary of our Founder's birthday. In addition to those who are gathered together in North America, the Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom include many men and women who are graduates and past students of McGill,

and of her associated colleges, and it is primarily on their behalf that I speak to you tonight to send you a message of confidence on the justness of our cause and of patience and determination to see it through to the successful conclusion which we are certain will be within the reach of the democracies when their combined resources are fully deployed in unison. This war is inevitably a long war and we have yet far to walk through the valley of the shadows and, most probably, we will have to suffer much adversity and to meet many obstacles and dangers and disappointments ere we see the longed-for day of peace. It could not be otherwise for, after years of secret and most careful preparation, our enemies launched their vast forces of evil on an unready world and, when the storm broke, it was only to be expected that we, who had neglected our military defence because we had put our trust in the pledged word, His Goodwill to all, and in reason, should, for a period be thrown on the defensive while our armed forces gathered strength and the industry of the British Commonwealth and of the United States made good our lack of equipment and placed weapons in our hands.

"Through these long months our Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom have steadily increased as rapidly as ships could be secured to bring them here across the open danger spaces of the North Atlantic, now in process of becoming a corridor for the safe transit of the further forces, supplies and reserves still so urgently needed. At the moment, and by the decision of those best competent to judge, we stand on guard here in Britain, the one theatre of war which might prove decisive and, from this citadel, as the calls have come, detachments of our men have gone forth in expeditions along the coast of Europe from far away Spitzbergen in the north to the Fortress of Gibraltar in the south, doing the services required and gathering experience and knowledge which, later, we may hope to turn to good account. Of direct action against the enemy so far there has been little. For this we should be thankful to Divine Providence. For else the instrument we forge might well have been destroyed in the making and without a full and proper and continuing opportunity to advance the cause we serve.

"Through all the months there has been the most intense activity. Constantly alert and on guard against the possibilities of enemy invasion; ceaseless training by day and by night in all the intricacies of modern mechanized warfare and, through all the trades, from teaching skill at arms to the individual to the combination of units, divisions and larger formations in order of battle and their exercise in co-operation the one with another. As week by week I have watched the progress of this great endeavour I have been conscious that we have many assets and advantages.

"First, that behind us stands a united people determined to ensure that we shall lack for nothing that is equally effective; training in Canada for the recruits and reinforcements that will later join our ranks; factories converted to the production of munitions and new ones created to meet our needs, their output now coming forward in a rising flood; constant care for our loved ones left at home and friendly forethought for the spiritual and social welfare of those who are with us here. The business has been so vast and complicated, the time so short, the possibilities of detailed direction so limited that one is led to marvel at the result and then to seek a fundamental cause. This I ascribe the most to the high quality and wide extent of education in Canada and the great numbers of our citizens, both here and at home, who have had the basic and fundamental training to permit them to think things out to a conclusion and to meet the requirements of time and circumstance by self-imposed discipline and, almost by instinct, to undertake the things that we all should do. With us, 'Leadership in Education' has been a function of our universities and to them and to their devoted work down the years we must accord the credit for the firm basis from which we now look forward with confidence to meet the hordes of barbarism which menace our future. McGill has long held an honoured place in the forefront of educational progress in Canada and, for her great contribution to this vital aspect of our national life, she merits our continued loyalty and support. For this we, her graduates, bear tribute to her Founder, named McGill, whose work lives on in present service to the State."

Earl of Athlone's Remarks

His Excellency, the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, and Visitor of the University, speaking from The Citadel at Quebec, thanked General McNaughton for his broadcast remarks and gave the following message to the men and women of McGill:

"As Visitor of McGill University, I wish to thank General McNaughton for his stirring and inspiring message. It is a matter of pride that at this fateful moment in the history of our Empire, the Canadian Corps, holding as it does our Empire's first line of defence, should be commanded by a graduate of this University. With the name of General Sir Arthur Currie fresh in our memories as a great Principal of this University, new lustre has been added to McGill, twice honoured by her association with the distinguished soldiers who have commanded the Canadian Corps.

"I should like, on behalf of this University and of The Graduates' Society, to extend to General McNaughton and to all members of the University now serving overseas in various capacities, a special message of greeting and good cheer.

"And the University does not forget its graduates and students scattered over the length and breadth of this continent who are playing a leading part in our war effort. In spite of the great distances which divide us, we are united in a common purpose. We stand together to meet the threat to our traditions of freedom, fair play and toleration. Your upbringing and your education at such a university as this has made those traditions dear to you, and when they are imperilled you can judge how much you stand to lose.

"Therefore, men and women on the threshold of their careers are once more required to make incalculable sacrifices. All must give up their pleasures and ambitions for the life of service. They must put aside their dream of a peaceful and settled life and confront the grim reality of the world situation.

"Yet I think that in times of stress such as these the ideas, traditions and friendships of university life attain special value. They return to us with a new significance, because in the certainty that these ways

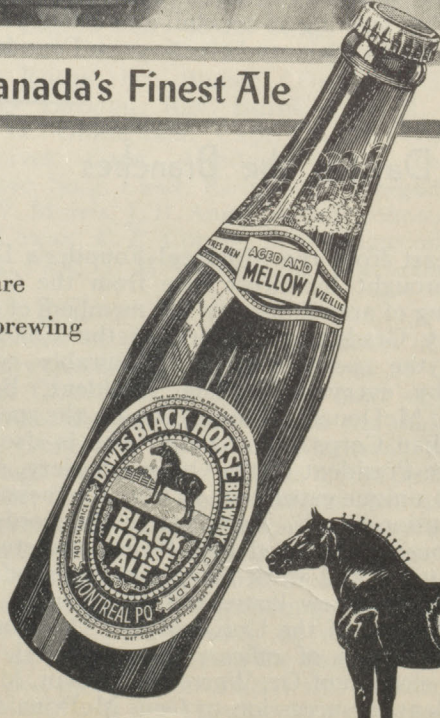


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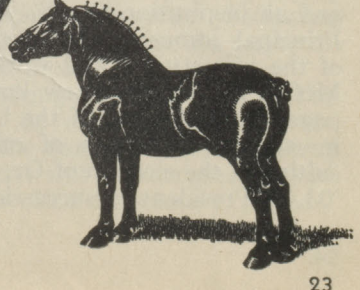
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BLACK HORSE *Mellow*



of thought and ways of life will not be allowed to perish, lies an abiding faith."

Telegrams from Branches

The singing of the National Anthem brought to a close the portion of the Reunion programme in which all Branches of the Society had a part. Following the broadcast, the guests at the Montreal meeting were entertained with McGill songs. The following telegrams from other Branch dinners were read:

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society: "Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill sends greetings to your Founder's Day Dinner. We are listening in at our meeting in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa."

New York Graduates' Society: "On behalf of all members of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University attending Founder's Day Dinner this evening I send warmest regards and best wishes for a most successful reunion to Dr. James and all graduates meeting tonight in Montreal."

McGill Society of Ontario: "McGill Society of Ontario meeting at Royal York Hotel, Toronto, are glad to join with the Montreal Branch in the McGill Quinquennial Reunion Dinner and Founder's Day activities on the 197th anniversary of James McGill. In the shadows of the buildings of the Blue and White we men of McGill and supporters of McGill Society of Ontario again on this memorable occasion pledge our support to the McGill Graduates' Society and the development of its many activities all of which are in the interest of our Alma Mater."

Windsor-Detroit graduates: "We join with you tonight in toasting Old McGill and send our best wishes."

Vancouver and District Branch: "McGill graduates in Vancouver are celebrating as you are the birthday of our University's founder, the Honourable James McGill. Wish you a pleasant evening. We think dinner an excellent idea and will do much good."

Saskatchewan Branch: "McGill graduates, thirty strong, of Regina meeting at cocktail and coffee party at home of Dr. Allan Blair send greetings on Founder's Day. Hope it is as big an evening there as here. What's the matter with Old McGill."

Saskatoon graduates: "Saskatoon group, forty strong, assembling here. All send best wishes.'

St. Maurice Valley Branch: "Graduates of the St. Maurice Valley Branch are pleased to take part in this war reunion of 1941. McGill's admirable and extensive war effort will always be remembered."

The Montreal dinner was then addressed by Brooke Claxton, K.C., M.P., B.C.L. '21, who spoke on the place of university-trained men and women in public affairs and the great part they are playing in the present emergency. Mr. Claxton, who represents the constituency of St. Lawrence and St. George in the Federal Parliament, recalled that the electors of this constituency named James McGill as their representative in the first Canadian Parliament.

One of McGill's oldest, most eminent and most highly-respected graduates, the Honourable Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, B.A. '83, B.C.L. '85, LL.D., a Past President of the Society, was warmly welcomed by his fellow graduates. In voicing the Society's regrets at the absence of the Chancellor, Sir Edward Beatty, Chief Justice Greenshields expressed the sentiments of those present in a fine tribute to Sir Edward's great public spirit, and to his contributions not only to the University but also to the many spheres of public welfare in which he is so deeply interested.

A welcome was also extended to Dr. Lewis Douglas, former Principal of the University, and his reply, though brief and extemporaneous, was relevant and received an ovation.

The singing of "God Save the King" brought to a close the celebration of Founder's Day and the McGill Quinquennial Reunion of 1941, a unique and happy occasion.

Founder's Day at the Branches

Ottawa

The broadcast from the Montreal Founder's Day Dinner was brought by direct wire from the CBC into a gathering of approximately 100 members of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society at the Chateau Laurier, and the speeches were "favourably commented on by everyone." The President, Brig. General H. F. McDonald, commenting on the speech by the Canadian Corps Commander, who is also an Honorary Vice-President of the Ottawa Society, said that it was an unique experience to hear the message, and an inspiration to all. Referring to the words of Principal James, he declared that "when the stories of the war studies and work being accomplished by McGill are written, new lustre will be given to the pages of the history of the University." The annual meeting and election of officers then followed, resulting in the election of Dr. Warren S. Lyman, M.D. '03, as President in succession to Gen. McDonald.

New York

The New York Graduates' Society held its Founder's Day Dinner in the Roosevelt Hotel under the chairmanship of Dr. Terwilliger. About ninety graduates were present. The radio broadcast from Montreal was heard during the cocktail hour before dinner, due to the difference in time, and, as it was not carried by American stations, reception was indistinct. The principal speeches were delivered by Douglas S. Cole, B.Sc. '15, President of the New York Graduates' Society, and Sir Gerald Campbell, Director of British Information Services. Guests included the presidents of all the other Canadian universities' graduates' societies in New York. Announcement was made that through the New York Branch's efforts over $1,000 had been raised in a short period for the despatch by the "Maple Leaf Fund" of war surgical kits to England; and the opportunity was seized to enlist the services of the graduates in disseminating infor-

mation concerning Canada's war effort, and in assisting the Dominion and Great Britain to tell their story adequately and simply to the American public.

The McGill Society of Ontario

Over eighty members of the McGill Society of Ontario observed Founder's Day in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, and by means of radio joined McGill alumni everywhere in celebrating the event. The coast-to-coast hook-up of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation undoubtedly made those present feel that they were participating in an event of more than local importance. A cocktail party preceded an excellent dinner and coffee was being served when the CBC announcer introduced the broadcast from Montreal. All listened attentively and reception through the specially-arranged loud-speaker was excellent. Disappointment was evident when Lieut.-General McNaughton's voice was not heard but his message was received enthusiastically. The words of Dr. F. Cyril James were also given acclamation. The Principal's voice lost none of its clarity and emphasis over the radio.

Following the broadcast, several speakers were heard. John Kerry, B.Sc. '86, the oldest McGill graduate present, recounted some experiences of his early days as a student and later as a member of the staff of the University. He was given a hearty ovation. Major W. D. Wilson, B.Sc. '04, moved that a telegram be sent to General McNaughton offering the thanks of the Society for his message and the co-operation of all McGill men in Ontario in speeding the war effort. The resolution was adopted unanimously. T. W. L. MacDermot, B.A. '17, eulogized General McNaughton and pointed out the appropriateness of his remarks. D. G. Ross, B.Sc. '07, gave a "pep talk" on the importance of selecting leaders and electing the right men to Parliament. "The greatest job of all is to govern our country well," he said. "Punch" McCracken, B.Sc. '24, Secretary and main dynamo of the Society for many years, reviewed recent accomplishments and pointed out the wartime value of the Gymnasium-Armoury which the graduates presented to the University. He made a plea for all McGill men in the province to support the Society. P. R. Hilborn, B.Sc. '09, Vice-President, who acted as chairman in the absence, owing to illness, of the President, F. I. Ker, B.Sc. '09, made several suggestions which were received sympathetically by the assembled members. He proposed that a bulletin be circulated periodically by the Ontario Society to stimulate interest in meetings and to boost the attendance. Efforts should be continued, he added, to have Ontario represented on the University's Board of Governors. Following the speeches, several films loaned by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission were shown.

Detroit-Windsor

Graduates from the "Border Cities" met at the Norton-Palmer Hotel in Windsor at a smoker with G. M. Merritt, B.Sc. '25, President of the Detroit Branch, and C. S. K. Robinson, B.Com. '24, Chairman of the Windsor group of graduates, jointly in charge. The broadcast from the Montreal Founder's Day Dinner was the feature of the programme. Among those present were Robt. Agajeenian, B.A. '18, A. J. M. Bowman, B.Sc. '09, J. E. Caldwell, M.D. '20, Hardie Campbell, M.D. '23, J. E. Daubney, B.Sc. '11, Dr. John Davies, guest, Ernest Ellis, Past Student, F. C. B. Falls, B.Com. '25, W. T. Grant, B.Com. '34, Geo. Laing, M.D. '15, John Marsh, B.Com. '24, C. H. McDowell, B.Com. '37, G. M. Merritt, B.Sc. '25, F. J. Murphy, M D. '25, C. S. Reilly, B.Sc. '10, H. J. Robillard, M.D. '18, C. S. K. Robinson, B.Com. '24, H. B. Smith, M.D. '25, D. W. Smith, B.Sc. '23, J. J. Stuart, B.Com. '35, W. W. Stuart, B.Com. '40, Geo. Turner, M.D. '33, J. A. L. Walker, M.D. '31.

Vancouver

An enthusiastic gathering of about fifty graduates sat down to the Founder's Day Dinner with George A. Walkem, B.Sc. '96, President of the Vancouver Branch, in the chair. A transcription of the radio broadcast from Montreal, made for the benefit of the dinner by Ira Dilworth, B.A. '15, was used, thereby overcoming the four hours' difference in time. The Graduates' Society's two-reel motion picture, which shows the war uses of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury, was enthusiastically enjoyed.

Newfoundland

At St. John's about forty McGill men and their friends in the Active Service Forces met for Founder's Day Dinner at the Newfoundland Hotel under the chairmanship of Cluny Macpherson, M.D. '01. Poor radio reception made it almost impossible to hear the broadcast from Montreal, but parts of Principal James' address were heard. The principal speaker, Dr. A. G. Hatcher, referred with affection to the McGill that was, to the McGill that is and to the McGill that is to be. A toast to H. M. Forces was proposed by Rev. S. G. Garland, B.A. '28. Lieut. H. A. Belloc, B.Eng. '32, R.C.N.V.R., responded. Familiar McGill songs and cheering featured the evening which was brought to a close by a heartily-endorsed suggestion that the Newfoundland Branch of the Graduates' Society be re-established. Among those present were Dr. C. Macpherson, Dr. H. H. Cowperthwaite, Dr. G. Brownrigg, Dr. G. A. Strapp, Dr. L. O'N. Conroy, Dr. J. G. Lynch, Dr. A. Policoff, Dr. Legrow, Dr. J. H. King, Dr. J. Sparkes, Dr. Morton, Dr. A. G. Hatcher, Dr. Wm. Templeman, Dr. Roche, Dr. Blundel, Dr. W. Hampton, Rev. S. G. Garland, Rev. Burns, Prof. R. Duder, Prof. A. G. Gillingham, Capt. T. H. Winslow, Lieut. Greaves, Capt. Armitage, Capt. Temple, Lieut. Belloc, Surg. Lieut. Kirk, G. L. Morgan, J. B. Baird, J. W. Morris, J. B. Angel, Arthur Johnson, P. Crosbie, G. Cowan, E. P. Conroy, J. Collingwood, Mr. Coutts, A. J. Pick, H. M. Garden, Mr. MacLelland.

Trail, B.C.

Sixteen of the eighteen graduates of McGill University residing in Trail gathered at the Rossland-Trail Golf Club at the early hour of 4.30 p.m. to listen to the programme, from the main banquet of The Graduates' Society in Montreal, carried locally through the kind cooperation of the operators of radio station C J A T. Reception was clear and everybody was impressed by the inspiring speeches. Following a turkey dinner, there was a round table discussion on McGill matters and world topics.

As a result of this gathering a local branch of The Graduates' Society may be organized. After obtaining information from the Parent Society a meeting will be called and the matter will be discussed further. F. S. Willis, B.Sc. '11, was elected Secretary, *pro tem.*

Sudbury

Under the leadership of D. R. Lochhead, B.Eng.'36, a Founder's Day Dinner was organized in Sudbury. It was enjoyed by all graduates in the district who were able to attend. The reception of the broadcast from Montreal was very good as it was carried by the local station. Following discussion on the advisability of forming a local branch of The Graduates' Society a committee was elected to obtain information and submit a report. It was noted that all previous banquets, campaigns and activities in Sudbury have been successful, but the lack of any continuing organization has caused confusion and difficulty in maintaining the prestige of McGill in the community and in enabling graduates, old and new, to become well acquainted. Those present were J. B. Cook, M.D.'38, D. F. Cooper, B.Sc. '26, J. A. Dixon,M.D. '07, C. S. Davidson, M.Sc. '25, Allan Fraser, B.Eng. '33, James M. Grassby, M.Eng.'40, Evan F. D. Jones, B.Eng.'40, E. H. Jordan, B.Sc. '12, D. R. Lochhead, B.Eng. '36, Frank B. Learned, B.Sc. '15, J. Fernand Morisset, B.Eng.'34, J. Allan Perham, B.Eng.'38, F. T. Rabbitts, B.Sc. '33, J. F. Robertson, M.Sc. '04, Mrs. Saul Silverman, B.A.'25, W. K. Sproule, M.Sc. '37, H. H. Williamson, B.Eng.'36, Norman Wadge, M.Eng. '36.

Quebec

Under the shadows of the ancient Citadel whence His Excellency the Governor-General sent his message by radio to the graduates of McGill on the occasion of Founder's Day, the graduates in Old Quebec met at dinner under the chairmanship of E. B. Convery, M.D. '14, President of the Quebec Branch of The Graduates' Society. As radio station C B V, the local outlet of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, did not carry the broadcast from Montreal, the reception of the speeches at the dinner there was not very satisfactory. The annual elections took place.

Winnipeg

Twenty-eight members and guests of the Winnipeg Branch met at six o'clock on Founder's Day at the Manitoba Club. Because of the inability of the local stations to carry the C B C programme at that time, it was necessary to tune in on Watrous at 6.30 p.m. Reception was very poor with the result that only a few of the members, who could cluster closely around the radio, could hear the broadcast. At seven o'clock the members sat down to dinner and following this a short business meeting was held under the chairmanship of A. B. Rosevear, K.C., B.A. '16. Sq. Ldr. A. H. S. Gillson, Chief Instructor, No. 1 Air Navigation School, R.C.A.F., Rivers, Man., gave an interesting address.

In addition to the chairman and speaker, the following were present: E. W. R. Butler, B.Sc. '24, Lt.-Col. J. H. Edgar, B.Sc. '03, J. G. Glassco, B.Sc.'00, T. H. Kirby, B.Sc. '13, T. Turnbull, M.D. '99, A. C. Reid, B.Arch. '10, G. M. Hutt, M.Sc. '31, J. D. Bulgin, B.Sc. (Arts) '25, A. E. Macdonald, M.Sc. '22, D. S. MacKay, M.D. '01, C. Gilmour, M.D. '03, L. M. Hovey, B.Sc. '25, W. M. Scott, B.Sc.'95, Rev. C. W. Finch, B.A. '90, F. F. Griffin, B.Sc. '07, F. N. Ruttan, B.Arch. '08, E. J. Jarjour, D.D.S. '17, O. C. Trainor, M.D. '20, R. W. Kenny, M.D. '03, Major N. M. Hall, B.Sc. '07, A. G. Meindl, M.D. '03, H. C. D. Briercliffe, B.Sc. '11, Rev. C. Carruthers, B.A. '05, J. C. Davis, B.Sc. '12, W. A. Gardner, B.A. '98, M.D. '02, T. H. Doherty, B.Sc. '29.

Rochester

A most delightful Founder's Day Dinner was held at the Rochester Club and the graduates enjoyed seeing the Society's third reel of motion pictures depicting in colour the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to McGill in May 1939, and showing scenes of undergraduate activities about the campus and buildings. The annual meeting was held and the following officers were elected: President, S. LeR. Sahler, M.D. '15; Vice-President, H. J. Whalen, D.D.S. '30; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Raymond Drysdale, M.D. '33.

Saskatchewan

In Regina about thirty graduates and their wives assembled at a cocktail party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Allan W. Blair and heard the broadcast from Montreal very clearly. It was a very enjoyable gathering. Among those present were O. E. Bothwell, M.D. '06, and Mrs. Bothwell, F. A. Corbett, M.D. '96, and Mrs. Corbett, J. C. Black, M.D. '04, and Mrs. Black, Fred W. Bates, B.A. '07, M.Sc.'10, and Mrs. Bates, Allan W. Blair, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Blair, O. E. Kritzwiser, M.D. '33, and Mrs. Kritzwiser, D. S. Gorrell, M.D. '37, and Mrs. Gorrell, W. S. Allan, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Allan, Major Maurice Powers, M.D. '34, J. G. McMurtry, M.D. '18, and Mrs. McMurtry, W. M. Blair, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Blair, W. A. Dakin, M.D. '10, and Mrs. Dakin, Lloyd Brown, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Brown, Verne Lane, D.D.S. '28, and Mrs. Lane.

Saskatoon

About thirty-seven graduates and their wives met at the home of Professor Margaret Cameron, B.A.'16, and listened to the broadcast from the Founder's Day Dinner in Montreal. The broadcast was heard clearly through the C B C station at Watrous. A buffet supper was served as it provided opportunity for better social contacts than a formal dinner. All agreed that the gathering was a decided success. Members of the committee in charge were Mrs. A. E. Potts, B.A. '12, Miss E. M. Cartwright and Mrs. R. A. Spencer.

St. Maurice Valley

At the Cascade Inn, Shawinigan Falls, forty-nine McGill graduates and past students attended the Founder's Day Dinner and all enjoyed the radio programme from Montreal which was heard clearly. The speaker, Judge J. G. Nicholson, B.C.L. '21, gave a most interesting description of McGill's wartime activities, referring especially to the excellent work of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

South Porcupine, Ont.

Founder's Day in South Porcupine was celebrated by twenty McGill men and women at the home of J. H. Stovel, B.Sc. '03, who unfortunately was unable to be present himself. The broadcast from Montreal was heard clearly and thoroughly enjoyed. Those present were: G. M. Wither, B.Eng. '41, Mrs. Dorothy Ritzel, B.Sc. '37, Mrs. Bernice Thomson, B.A. '36, A. E. Moss, B.Eng. '39, C. E. Taylor, M.D. '20, A. H. Black, B.Com. '25, J. D. Hope, M.D. '25, W. B. Brewer, B.Com. '23, C. P. Girdwood, B.Eng.'33,

Mrs. Bunty Saville, Ph.Ed. '32, J. W. Thomson, B.Eng. '38, A. S. Porter, M.D. '00, L. H. Hanlan, M.S.A. '25, H. Idsardi, B.Sc. '05, A. L. Sharp, B.Sc.'07, L. R. Simard, M.Sc. '34, C. G. Motherwell, B.Eng.'38, W. H. Johns, Past Student (Science '16), F. W. Brown, B.Sc. '29, L. W. Bladon, B.Sc. '26.

Sackville, N.B.

Miss Zerada Slack, B.A. '23, Phy.Ed. '34, entertained the party which assembled in Sackville to hear the speeches from Montreal, which were "found of great interest, especially that of the Principal."

Moncton

Although the Moncton Branch of the Society is on the inactive list, the graduates there all responded heartily to the suggestion, which had been given them by Ashley A. Colter, that they mark Founder's Day by listening to the broadcast from Montreal which was carried over station C F N B. Regret was expressed that General McNaughton was not heard in person but the programme as a whole met with general approval.

St. Francis Valley Branch

The officers of this Branch of the Society were unable to arrange for a meeting of their members in Sherbrooke. However, local publicity for the broadcast was arranged.

Calgary

Lacking any organization, such as a branch of The Graduates' Society, it was not felt by a committee of Calgary graduates that a successful gathering could be held.

Fredericton

The local committee reported it would be impossible to hold a gathering of the graduates in Fredericton, but they were reminded of the broadcast by telephone, and favourable comments about the speeches were expressed.

Saint John, N.B.

The Saint John graduates who were approached, in the absence of any local organized branch of The Graduates' Society, to form a local gathering of graduates to mark Founder's Day did not think they could do so successfully.

Los Angeles and San Francisco

In Los Angeles and San Francisco the radio broadcast from the Montreal Founder's Day Dinner would have been heard at 4.30 p.m., a time when Canadian radio stations are practically inaudible in that area. As American stations did not carry the programme, it was not deemed advisable to try to organize gatherings of graduates residing in either city.

Chicago Branch

No attempt was made to hold a meeting of the Chicago Branch of the Society on this occasion.

Victoria Branch

No response was received to requests to organize a meeting of the Victoria Branch of the Society to mark Founder's Day.

Northern Alberta Branch

In Edmonton the broadcast from Montreal would have been received at 5.30 p.m. As the local station did not carry the programme, and as the nearest stations which did so are inaudible there, no meeting of the Northern Alberta Branch of the Society was held.

Seattle

The local committee did not respond to suggestions that a meeting be organized due to difficulty in hearing the broadcast from Montreal.

District of Bedford Branch

No meeting of the District of Bedford Branch was arranged.

Halifax, N.S., and Boston, Mass.

No replies were received to requests that meetings of graduates be held in Halifax and Boston.

Philadelphia and Washington

Unsuccessful efforts were made to interest local committees in organizing meetings of graduates in Philadelphia and Washington.

The Quinquennial Reunion of 1941 in Retrospect

THE activities incidental to the organization of a celebration of this character indicate a nation-wide circle of loyal graduates and past students of the University who are deeply interested in her welfare and in each other, and who stand ready and willing, as opportunity and occasion offer, to do their part in helping to promote McGill's aims and ideals. This sentiment is reflected in the proposals for the establishing of new branches of the Society in many centres which have been received by the Parent Society as a result of the Reunion.

On the other hand, a number of graduates and past students have not given concrete expression of their support by becoming members of the Society. The national character and importance of the work being done by the University, which was so ably brought to their attention by the addresses of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Principal and Lieutenant-General McNaughton, should inspire them to take their part in this most worthy cause through membership in The Graduates' Society.

Whereas the broadcast of the Reunion programme was primarily addressed to the men and women of McGill, it was received by a much wider audience—the general public—who could not fail to be impressed with the important contribution which McGill is making to our great national effort, which entitles her to sympathetic and effective public support.

It is of interest that The Graduates' Society's moving picture serial was given its premiere at the Quinquennial Reunion dinner of the Vancouver Branch and that it was much enjoyed.

The Society expresses to the Principal, Dr. F. Cyril James, its thanks and appreciation for his many helpful suggestions and active assistance in the organization and carrying out of the programme for these successful celebrations.

It is a matter of the deepest regret that the sudden indisposition of Edward Winslow-Spragge made it impossible for him to preside at the Reunion dinner of the Montreal Branch, to the planning and arrangement of which he had given so much time and thought. The Society wishes him a speedy and complete recovery.

We wish to thank the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for their courtesy in placing at the disposal of the Society the facilities of their national network thereby making possible the innovation which brought the Quinquennial Reunion of 1941 to both a large number of McGill men and women and to the public.

The Society deeply appreciates the loyal support of the members of committees and graduate organizations in Montreal and throughout Canada, Newfoundland and the United States who were responsible for arranging the various Reunion and Founder's Day celebrations.

The International Labour Office

(Continued from Page 12)

palling problems of much of the world in chaos; it must go further and enable the continuation of the steady progress, the advance of the standards of living for the workers throughout the world, for the workers in every part of the world, which has in so much of the world been interrupted by the outbreak of war, by the outbreak of totalitarian aggression.

"Third, the International Labour Organisation must take its full part in the responsibility for these tasks of reconstruction. It must begin its preparations at once. For this, the resolution attempts to provide. It should be associated with the process of the planning of reconstruction which is going forward and should go forward in the various nations.

"The resolution makes the further suggestion that this Organisation, because it includes representatives of industry and labour, and because it has the confidence of the free peoples, and more than that, of men of free spirit everywhere, that this Organisation may be able to render service in the application of measures of reconstruction, so that the performance of these necessary tasks may make the maximum contribution towards the building of a permanent peace.

"Finally, it expresses the conviction that it is the duty and responsibility of the International Labour Organisation to give authoritative expression to the social objective, both in the decisions on reconstruction and in the creation of the permanent framework of international order."

It should not be necessary to add to this statement to show the magnitude of the responsibility and task which now more than ever before rest with the International Labour Organisation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and McGill

(Continued from Page 14)

> l'air grave, indifférent à tout le bruit qui se faisait autour de lui; il passe au milieu de nous comme un ombre . . ." (*Mes contemporins*, p.85)

He lived quietly on St. André street with his old father, Carolus Laurier.* The younger man's health was rapidly breaking, and he seemed a preordained victim of tuberculosis. It should be superfluous to state that Laurier overcame these early symptoms and, with the practised skill of the chronic invalid, outwitted his doctors for over half a century.

Books had been always his friends; now they must have been doubly so. At McGill, Laurier had sat up all night to read *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, rising from that facile caricature a confirmed abolitionist. It was at this time, no doubt, that he began his life-long study of English constitutional history. It is arresting to observe, that fifty years later, Laurier could write,

> "I would recommend above all things to read history, . . . English history, where you will find the best teachings in all that pertains to constitutional government, and free institutions.
>
> "If you ask me further to particularise, I would suggest Macaulay—both History and Essays—as a companion to have always at hand by day and night."

His devotion to his masters was almost filial.

In 1866, reasons of health compelled Laurier to leave Montreal. He settled finally in Arthabaskaville which was to be his home for a generation. Two years later, Laurier was in town again to claim his bride. He had known Mlle. Lafontaine from college days, and in the spring of 1868 — May 13 — they were married in the little brick chapel that was the forerunner of St. James Cathedral. So in point of time, his marriage was almost a McGill romance.

So far as can be ascertained, Laurier had only one other contact with the University. In 1898, he was made Doctor of Laws. The degree was honorary, and it was granted *in absentia*. It was all very much of an anti-climax. But perhaps the same could be said for most honorary degrees.

*This was his residence after graduation. During his college days, Laurier boarded, but where, it is impossible to determine. The statement made by his biographer, Dr. Skelton, (*Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, v. I, p. 41*) cannot be verified.



Photograph courtesy La Presse, Montreal

Senator Raoul Dandurand presents a tablet commemorating the life and work of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Principal F. Cyril James. *Left*, Hon. C. G. Power; *right*, Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, R.A.F. Ferry Command.

McGill Honours Sir Wilfrid Laurier

To commemorate the life and the work of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., graduate of the Faculty of Law in this University, 1864, Prime Minister of Canada, 1896-1911, this tablet was presented at the ceremonies marking the centenary of his birth, November 20, 1941.

A wooden plaque bearing this inscription was presented to Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, by Senator Raoul Dandurand at a ceremony under the joint auspices of McGill University and the University of Montreal in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury on Thursday evening, November 20. "This tablet is but a temporary one," Senator Dandurand explained. "It will be replaced after the war, when metals are available, by a permanent one, which will recall his memory to the students of McGill for all time."

"Laurier's stay within these gates must have profoundly influenced his character and mode of thought," declared Hon. Charles Gavan Power, Minister of National Defence for Air, who delivered the commemorative address. "With his fertile imagination, his richness of mind, he must have seen the picture which ever after throughout his career remained with him, of divers minds, cultural inheritances and source, meeting somewhere to join together, to mingle in a common stream, to canalize themselves and to flow on and on toward the destiny of a great nation. He, who in his youth distrusted confederation, accepted it once it became an accomplished fact, and came to see the possibility it involved in solving the racial problem by developing a common unhyphenated Canadian nationality, in which the older loyalties would be fused and blended.

"To few more appropriate places than McGill University could he have gone to satisfy his curiosity, his craving for subjective analysis of his own views, and of his and his people's characteristics against the background of those of other racial strains and characteristics."

Principal James, who presided at the ceremony, remarked that the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of one of McGill's most distinguished graduates united the past with the future, pointing out that Sir Wilfrid was a great Canadian who had united in his own personality the best culture of two great peoples. "He was at this University during those momentous years when the great republic to the south was going through the throes of a spiritual

turmoil," Dr. James said, "During those undergraduate years he was imbued with a deep veneration and sincere understanding of the great President who presided over the United States at that time. Throughout his life he carried the ideals of justice, of democracy, of liberty, of courage, which he learned and observed during those years."

Addresses were also delivered by Msgr. Olivier Maurault, Rector of the University of Montreal, and Senator Dandurand who read a message from the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

* * * *

The following message was issued by Principal James in connection with the commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which took place at St. Lin, Que., his birthplace, on the afternoon of Thursday, November 20:

"Destiny gives to few men the opportunity to embody within themselves all that is best in the age in which they live. To fewer still does it give the added opportunity to lead mankind towards the goal of their ideals. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was of the elect.

"Proud of his French-Canadian birth, he wished to supplement the knowledge acquired at the schools of St. Lin and the College of the Assomption by learning from his fellow English-Canadians all that they could teach him at New Glasgow and McGill University. Friend and confident of many statesmen, he added to the experience he acquired from them by continuous reading of books and articles describing the ways of peoples and nations.

"Insatiable curiosity was inherent in his nature, where it was wedded to an abiding sympathy. He was interested in men because he loved them. Like Solomon of old, he desired an understanding heart, and was rewarded with power and dominion.

"The prosperity which Canada enjoyed during the years when Laurier was Prime Minister may be attributed to factors over which he had no control. The western world was surging forward under the impetus of the industrial revolution and growing gold reserves. It was Laurier's task to develop the soul of Canada, to foster the spiritual development of her people in order that they might use their riches wisely. In that endeavour he succeeded magnificently.

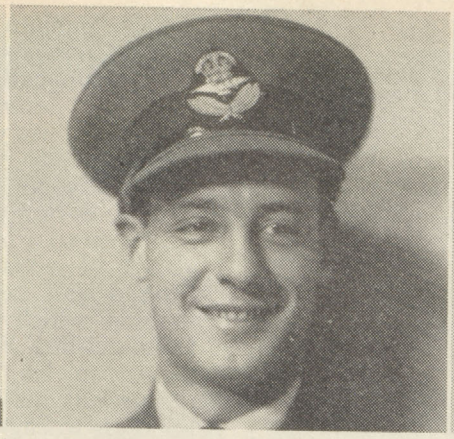
"Envisaging clearly the ideal of the Statute of Westminster, he realized that the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations depended upon the willing partnership of self-governing dominions. It was no selfish nationalism, because Laurier fought for the rights of South Africa as earnestly as he fought for those of Canada. It was no narrow patriotism, since he insisted that Canada should assume her full responsibilities, military and civil, in the affairs of the Empire.

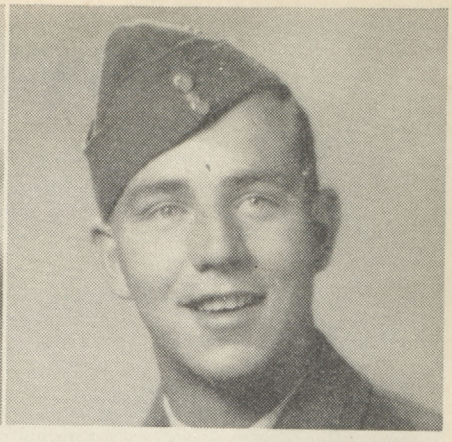
"No man could have expressed better the ideals for which Canada and her allies are fighting today. A united national effort in which each individual voluntarily submerges his own interests because he knows that the democracy which inspires the nation will restore his liberties when victory has been attained. Unflinching courage to speak the truth, in season and out of season, and unremitting devotion to the public service of Canada—these are the qualities of a man who will be long remembered. It were well for the future of this Dominion that the tradition of Sir Wilfrid Laurier should remain always in our thoughts."



". . . . . and we'll arrange it through the **BANK OF MONTREAL"**







Montreal Gazette

P/O Charles F. Hart
Missing, Believed Killed

F/O Hugh John Findlay
Killed in Action

Sgt. Obs. Ben Ross Stevenson
Killed on Active Service

On His Majesty's Service — IX

Edited by
R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

IN the past quarter year, news has continued to reach us of many graduates and past students serving in the Armed Forces in Canada and overseas. We have also been informed of a number of new appointments of McGill men in the Dominion Government's service and in the wartime branches of Canadian industry. Subject to the regulations of the Press Censors for Canada, who have forbidden the precise identification of units in the Canadian Army Overseas, the substance of the news we have received is given in the notices below. As always, we are indebted for the information given to many sources, notably to items printed in the daily press and to those who have forwarded letters or clippings direct to The Graduates' Society's office. We again invite graduates, past students, and others interested to send us information. All news of the appointments, promotions, or transfers of McGill men and women in the Armed Forces, or in civilian wartime occupations, will be warmly welcomed, as will the correction of any errors noted in the items below. Please address correspondence to The McGill News, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

The items here listed are those received in the period from August 15–November 15, 1941. News received too late for inclusion in this issue will appear in our Spring (March 15) number.

Casualties

WE deeply regret to record the following casualties, reported on the period August 15–November 15, 1941.

Killed in Action

Findlay, Flying Officer Hugh John, (B.A. '36), LL.B. (Osgoode Hall, '39), Royal Canadian Air Force, in air operations overseas, September 14, 1941. Flying Officer Findlay is survived by his widow, née Jessie Carroll, (B.A. '38), 547 Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount, P.Q., by six brothers and sisters, and by one daughter, Mary Hamilton, aged six months, born after his departure overseas.

Killed on Active Service

Stevenson, Sergt. Observer Ben Ross, (Engineering, 1938-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force, Overseas, October 8, 1941. Sergt. Observer Stevenson was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Pillans Scarth Stevenson, 3474 Côte des Neiges Road, Montreal.

Killed in Flying Accident

Cameron, Flying Officer Donald, (B.S.A. '33), Royal Canadian Air Force, at Valetta, Malta, on June 21, 1941. Flying Officer Cameron's next of kin is listed as his wife, Mrs. Donald Cameron (Patsy Maitland, graduate of Macdonald College Household Administrative Course), Westboro, Ont.

Missing, Believed Killed

Hart, Pilot Officer Charles F., (Arts, 1929-'31), Royal Canadian Air Force, previously reported "Missing," in air operations overseas, listed as "Missing, Believed Killed," October, 1941. Pilot Officer Hart is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hart, Montreal. He is survived by his wife and one infant son, born after his departure for service overseas.

Kerr, Flying Officer Thomas, (Science, 1937-'38), Royal Air Force, previously reported "Missing," now reported as "Believed to have lost his life in air operations over France, July 17, 1941." Flying Officer Kerr is the son of James Kerr, formerly of Montreal and now of Victoria, B.C.

Missing

Leavitt, Flight Lieutenant Robert F., D.F.C., (Commerce and Science, 1935-37), Royal Air Force, following the loss in mid-Atlantic of a Hudson bomber of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command, September 20, 1941. Flight Lieutenant Leavitt's family lives in Regina, Saskatchewan. He is a nephew of F. W. Leavitt, 4996 Victoria Avenue, Montreal.

Little, Flight Lieutenant Thomas B., (Past Student, 1934-'35), Royal Canadian Air Force, in air operations over Northern France, August, 1941. Flight Lieutenant Little is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Little, 2 Redpath Row, Montreal.

O'Neill, Pilot Officer Gordon Campbell, (Engineering, 1937-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force, following operational flights over Germany, October 22-23, 1941. Pilot Officer O'Neill is a son of Dr. J. J. O'Neill, Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University.

Presumed Dead

Anderson, Sergt. Navigator Robert Edward Venning, (B.Com. '38), Royal Canadian Air Force, previously listed "Believed Killed," now listed as "Presumed Dead, for Official Purposes." Sergt. Navigator Anderson is survived by his wife, who resides at 765 Hartland Avenue, Outremont, P.Q.

Wounded and Prisoner of War

MACNUTT, SERGT. PILOT PERCIVAL STEPHENSON, (Arts, 1937-'39), Royal Canadian Air Force, listed as "Missing" after air operations overseas on September 7, 1941, has since been reported "Wounded and Prisoner of War in Germany." Sergt. Pilot Macnutt is a son of E. A. Macnutt, Vice-President, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal.

Seriously Injured

FELLOWES, MAJOR NORTON A., (B.Arch. '27), Regimental Adjutant, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal, by the accidental explosion at Kitchener, Ontario, of ammunition being used by a Mobile War Show and Recruting Convoy of the Active Canadian Army. Major Fellowes, in command of the Convoy, suffered the loss of his left arm and severe burns.

Prisoner of War

QUINN, SERGT. PILOT IVAN B., (B.A. '39), Royal Canadian Air Force, reported "Missing," September 5, 1941, has since been reported in private advices as a Prisoner of War. Sergt. Pilot Quinn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Quinn, Little Current, Ontario.

ROUTLEDGE, LIEUT. HENRY O., (Science, 1908-'12), Royal Engineers, was captured during the Battle of Boulogne, May 26, 1940, and is now a prisoner of war in Germany.

Interned

KEEFER, PILOT OFFICER RALPH G., (B.Com. '40), Royal Canadian Air Force, interned, following the forced landing of a bombing plane in Eire, October 24, 1941. Pilot Officer Keefer is a son of Mrs. F. K. Keefer, Montreal.

The Distinguished Flying Cross

IN recognition of "fine leadership and exceptional devotion to duty throughout a long period of active operations against the enemy," the Air Ministry on September 12 announced that the Distinguished Flying Cross had been awarded to Squadron Leader Arthur Deane Nesbitt, (B.Eng. '33), Royal Canadian Air Force, serving with No. 401 Squadron, Royal Air Force. On a particular occasion in December, 1940, the Ministry's statement added, Squadron Leader Nesbitt led a section of aircraft over the sea for two hours, during which period visibility was almost nil and only leadership of a high order enabled the section to land safely without loss of personnel. On a previous occasion, during the great air battles in defence of Britain in September, 1940, Squadron Leader Nesbitt was shot down in flames and suffered severe burns. He has shot down two German planes. Shortly after the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross was announced, he returned on duty to Canada.

For "gallantry in the air," the Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Pilot Officer Donald Charles Dougall, (B.Sc. [Agr.] '39), Royal Canadian Air Force, according to an announcement issued by the Air Ministry in London on August 27. As recorded in the Autumn issue of THE NEWS, Pilot Officer Dougall was shot down over Cape Griz Nez, France, during an air engagement in which his gallantry saved a brother pilot of his squadron from the attack of several German fighters. His machine crashed and he became a prisoner of war. The citation which accompanied the gazetting of his Distinguished Flying Cross noted that he was attached to No. 92 Squadron, R.C.A.F., and that throughout his active service he had shown "great keenness to engage and destroy the enemy."

Service Record

Honorary Appointment

MEIGHEN, HONORARY MAJOR-GENERAL FRANK STEPHEN, C.M.G., V.D., (B.A. '89), has been reappointed Honorary Colonel of The Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal, his tenure of the appointment to extend until May 6, 1946.

Royal Air Force

CHRISTIE, FLIGHT LIEUTENANT GEORGE PATTERSON, (Science, 1935-'36), who won the Distinguished Flying Cross and Bar as a Fighter Pilot in the R.A.F., is now in the Royal Air Force Ferry Command. His own account of his service overseas appeared in *Liberty Magazine*, October 22, 1941.

DUVAL, PILOT OFFICER HENRY P., (B.Eng.'34), Royal Air Force, who was "Missing" for a time after air operations overseas in September, has since been officially reported "Safe in England," according to advice received from the Air Ministry by his mother, Mrs. Robert Duval, of St. Johns, P.Q.

WILSON, PILOT OFFICER CHRISTOPHER (Arts, 1933-'34), who crossed to England in July, 1940, has won his Wings and is now on Active Service in the Royal Air Force.

Staff Appointments

BAKER, LIEUT.-COL. W. E., E.D., (M.D. '24), has been appointed General Staff Officer (2), and assigned to duty as Chief Instructor, Officers' Training Centre, Eastern Canada.

GAUVREAU, CAPT. GUY, (B.Com. '39), formerly of theFusiliers de Mont Royal, has been appointed Staff Officer (3), on the staff of a Canadian Division, Canadian Army Overseas.

GOFORTH, MAJOR W. W., (M.A. '32), has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

MCCULLOUGH, MAJOR O. L., (B.Com. '23), Staff Captain, "A" Group Holding Units, Canadian Army Overseas.



P/O GORDON C. O'NEILL
Missing



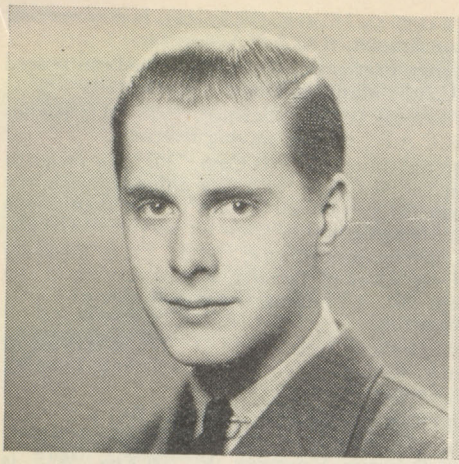
Montreal Star

FLT. LT. THOMAS B. LITTLE
Missing



Montreal Star

FLT. LT. ROBERT F. LEAVITT, D.F.C.
Missing



Rice, Montreal

SGT. PILOT PERCIVAL S. MACNUTT
Wounded and Prisoner of War



P/O RALPH G. KEEFER
Interned



Montreal Star

SGT. PILOT IVAN B. QUINN
Prisoner of War

MENDELS, CAPT. M. M., (B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32), 7th Reserve Reconnaissance Regiment, formerly the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, is now a Staff Captain, General Staff, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

MOODIE, CAPT. E. CAMPBELL, (Arts, 1925-'27), Adjutant-General's Branch, National Defence Headquarters, has been transferred to duty with the Canadian Army Overseas.

PARKER, MAJOR C. A., (B.Sc. '22), formerly of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, has been appointed General Staff Officer (2), Military District No. 4, Montreal.

PERRY, BRIGADIER KENNETH M., D.S.O., (B.A. '06, B.Sc. '08), Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Military District No. 4, Montreal, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant General, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

BACAL, DR. HARRY L., (B.A. '26, M.D. '30), to be Surgeon Lieutenant (Temporary), R.C.N.V.R., July 14, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, August 23, 1941).

BOLTON, SUB-LIEUT. RICHARD ERNEST, B.Sc., (Architecture, 1924-'27), has been appointed to special duty at R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters, Ottawa.

CHENOWETH, MIDSHIPMAN IAN B., (Commerce, 1939-'40), R.C.N.V.R., has been promoted to the temporary rank of Sub-Lieutenant, with seniority from June 1, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, August 9, 1941).

DODDS, SURGEON-LIEUT. JAMES R., (M.D. '40), is serving as Medical Officer in one of His Majesty's Canadian destroyers.

DOHENY, LIEUT. HUGH, (B.A. '37, B.C.L. '40), R.C.N.V.R., serving overseas.

DUNN, SUB-LIEUT. T. H., (B.Com. '40), R.C.N.V.R. (Details of service not reported).

GILMOUR, PROBATIONARY SUB-LIEUT. DOUGLAS W., (B.A. '40), R.C.N.V.R., Halifax, N.S.

HATRICK, SUB-LIEUT. R. G., (Science, 1935-'37), R.C.N.V.R.

JOHNSON, LIEUT. ARNOLD L., (B.A. '35, M.D. '40), Medical Officer, 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal, has been transferred from the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and has been appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant, R.C.N.V.R.

LUKE, PAYMASTER SUB-LIEUT. ALLISON B., (B.Com. '35), R.C.N.V.R., Halifax, N.S.

MACDONALD, SURGEON-LIEUT. CHARLES C., (B.A. '36, M.D.'40), R.C.N.V.R.

MAUGHAN, DR. GEORGE B., (M.D. '34, M.Sc. '38), to be Surgeon Lieutenant, R.C.N.V.R., September 27, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, October 25, 1941).

MOORE, SUB-LIEUT. C. E., (B.Sc. '29), attached Headquarters, R.C.N.V.R., Ottawa.

MURRAY, SURGEON-LIEUT. JOHN MALCOLM, (M.D. '39), R.C.N.V.R.

RIDDELL, DR. ARTHUR E., (M.D. '21), to be Surgeon Lieutenant (Temporary), R.C.N.V.R., July 10, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, August 23, 1941).

ROBB, SURGEON LIEUT. J. P., (B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39), formerly Medical Officer, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal, is now serving in the Medical Branch, R.C.N.V.R., Ste. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

TAIT, SURGEON-LIEUT. WILLIAM MAXWELL, (B.A. '34, M.D.'39), who left for England in the first group of twelve R.C.N.V.R. Medical Officers in October, 1940, was among the Canadians taking part in the Battle of Greece. His ship, at one time reported lost, suffered damage, but reached port in safety.

TWEEDIE, DR. FREDERICK J., (M.D. '40), to be Surgeon Lieutenant, R.C.N.V.R., September 4, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, October 11, 1941).

WOOLLVEN, SUB-LIEUT. JAMES A., (B.Arch. '33), R.C.N.V.R., Atlantic Coast.

WRIGHT, ENGINEER LIEUT. HARLOW H., (B.Sc. [Mining] '35), R.C.N.V.R., has been promoted to the acting rank of Engineer Lieutenant Commander, with seniority from July 1, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, August 9, 1941).

WRIGHT, LIEUT. W. STANLEY, (B.Sc. '22), R.C.N.V.R., serving overseas with the Royal Navy.

WYLIE, SURGEON-LIEUT. E. W., (M.D. '31), R.C.N.V.R., Port Arthur, Ontario.

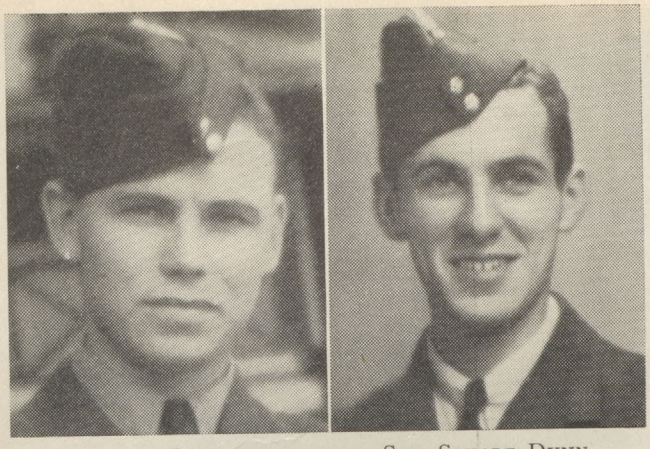
The following Sub-Lieutenants of the R.C.N.V.R. graduated from the Royal Roads Naval College, Victoria, B.C., in August.

BROWNE, A. D., (B.Com. '39)
CAMPBELL, ROBERT D., (B.A. '40)
CHENOWETH, D. M., (B.A. '38)
DESSAULLES, P. L., (B.C.L. '39)
MCCONNELL, R. H. ,(B.Com. '39)
MCLAUGHLIN, J. G., (B.Com. '40)
WELDON, R. D., (B.A. '38, B.C.L. '41)
WINSER, F. C., (B.A. '41)
WRIGHT, W. R., (B.A. '40)

The following officers of the R.C.N.V.R., all Probationary Sub-Lieutenants, graduated from the Naval Training Centre at King's College, Halifax, N.S., in September.

BURNELL-JONES, E. C. B., (B.Sc. [Agr.] '38)
KERR, DAVID F., (Past Student in Arts).
MCDONALD, JOHN H., (B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39)
RIDGE, DERRICK, (B.Eng. '41)

The following Probationary Sub-Lieutenants, R.C.N.V.R., left Montreal in September and are now



SGT. JOSEPH BRISSENDEN SGT. STUART DUNN
Killed in Flying Accidents
(Reported in Autumn Number)

taking officers' courses at the Naval Training Establishments in Halifax, N.S., or Victoria, B.C.

CULLEY, J. R., (B.Com. '41)

LEWIS, DAVID J., (B.A. '41)

PACAUD, C. E., (B.A. '29)

PEROWNE, R. H., (B.Com. '39)

SCHLEMM, L. G., (B.Sc. '36, M.Sc. '39)

Royal Canadian Air Force

ALEXANDOR, FLIGHT LIEUTENANT BERNARD M., (B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31), is now Assistant Judge Advocate General, No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

ANDERSON, FLIGHT LIEUT. GORDON L., (M.D. '34), R.C.A.F. Medical Corps, R.C.A.F. Recruiting Centre, Windsor, Ontario.

BELLEW, FLYING OFFICER LEO T. F., (B.Eng. '34), has been appointed second-in-command, Maintenance Flight, No. 2 Air Navigation School, R.C.A.F., Pennfield Ridge, New Brunswick.

BERGER, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN MONTAGUE, (B.A. '39), R.C.A.F. Overseas.

CAMERON, DR. J. W. MACBAIN, (B.S.A. '30, M.Sc. '32, Ph.D.'38) Provincial Entomologist for Nova Scotia, has received a commission in the R.C.A.F. and is serving at Brandon, Manitoba.

CHURCH, PILOT OFFICER C. B. G., (M.D. '33), was promoted to Flight Lieutenant, Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., August 23, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, October 11, 1941).

COHEN, SERGT. OBSERVER SAMUEL, (B.A. '33), received his Wing recently on graduating from the Training School of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Fingal, Ontario.

COOPER, AIRCRAFTMAN GERALD M., (B.A. '39), Radio Technician, No. 1 R.C.A.F. Manning Pool, Toronto.

CORBETT, SQUADRON LEADER VAUGHN BOWERMAN, (B.C.L.'36), Royal Canadian Air Force, is reported in press despatches to have added to his record of enemy planes destroyed during a sweep of the Channel conducted by his squadron in early October.

DOYLE, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN JAMES NEVILLE, (B.C.L. '41), who graduated recently from a Radio Technicians' training school of the Royal Canadian Air Force in Canada, is now serving overseas.

FOSS, WING COMMANDER ROY H., (B.Sc. '22), Senior Administrative Officer, Eastern Air Command, has been appointed to command the world's largest airport in Newfoundland. The appointment was announced in Halifax, October 29, 1941.

FRIEDLANDER, JOHN B., (B.A. '41), is serving with the Security Guard, No. 31 Bombing and Gunnery School, R.C.A.F., Picton, Ontario. (Rank not reported).

GRAHAM, WING COMMANDER C. C. P., (Arts, 1914), has been appointed Director of Airmen Personnel Services, R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa.

HEAMAN, FLIGHT LIEUTENANT J. D., (B.Eng. '33), formerly Major, 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal, has transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force and has been posted for duty at R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa.

JAY, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN HARRY, (B.A. '41), is now serving in the Radiolocator Branch, R.C.A.F. Overseas.

JENKINS, PILOT OFFICER LLOYD H., (M.A. '30), has been posted to duty at the R.C.A.F. Manning Depot, Toronto.

JOHNSTON, PILOT OFFICER W. R., (Science, 1938-'41), Radiolocator Branch, R.C.A.F., is now serving overseas.

JONES, FLYING OFFICER BRUCE N., (B.Com. '36), has resigned his commission in the R.C.A.F. and has enlisted, with the rank of Aircraftman (2), to take advantage of new regulations permitting men in his age group to train for service in the air.

JOSEPH, FLIGHT LIEUTENANT HENRY, (B.A. '34), formerly Captain, the Victoria Rifles of Canada, is now serving in the Equipment Branch, No. 3 Training Command, Royal Canadian Air Force, Montreal.

KIRSCHBERG, FLYING OFFICER LEO S., (M.D. '39), is serving in the Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., No. 6 Initial Flying Training School, Belleville, Ontario.

LEROUX, FLYING OFFICER GEORGE G., (B.Eng. '40), R.C.A.F., Trenton, Ontario.

LOCHHEAD, FLYING OFFICER KENNETH Y., (B.Eng. '32), is Station Engineer Officer, Alliford Bay, B.C.

MACARTHUR, PILOT OFFICER W. J. C., (M.D. '38), was promoted to Flight Lieutenant, Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., August 27, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, October 11, 1941).

MACFIE, ARMOURER G. M., (B.A. '39), No. 4 Wireless School, R.C.A.F., Guelph, Ontario.

MACGREGOR, FLIGHT LIEUT. HUGH D., (B.Eng. '34), R.C.A.F. Overseas.

MACLURE, SQUADRON LEADER KENNETH C., (B.Sc. '34), Royal Canadian Air Force, is now serving as Instructor in Navigation at a school of the Royal Air Force in Ontario.

MACNUTT, SQUADRON LEADER E. GERRARD, (B.Eng. '37), is now Armament Officer, No. 1 Training Command, Royal Canadian Air Force, Toronto.

MANN, AIRCRAFTMAN DOUGLAS, (Commerce, 1937-'41), R.C.A.F. Training School, London, Ontario.

MCGILL, GROUP CAPTAIN FRANK S., (Past Student), formerly Commandant of the R.C.A.F. Training Centre at Uplands, Ontario, was appointed in September to command the new R.C.A.F. Holding Unit on the Atlantic Coast. His duties will include the inspection of quarters provided aboard military transports for drafts of Air Force personnel proceeding overseas.

MCGREGOR, SQUADRON LEADER GORDON R., D.F.C., (Science, 1920-'22), Commanding No. 2 Fighter Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force Overseas, returned to Montreal on September 15 and recrossed to Britain in October. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallant fighting against the attacking enemy during the Battle of Britain last year, and was Mentioned in Despatches, September 24, 1941.

MCNICOLL, SQUADRON LEADER CHARLES D.S.C., (B.Sc. '20), Royal Canadian Air Force, has been appointed Commanding Officer, R.C.A.F. Recruiting Centre, Toronto.

MEAKINS, FLIGHT LIEUT. J. F., (M.D. '36), was promoted to Squadron Leader, Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., September 1, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, October 11, 1941).

MORELAND, SERGT. PILOT J. W., (Science, 1939-'40), received his Wings recently on graduating from a training school of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Moncton, N.B.

MURRAY, THE REVEREND C. C., (Arts, 1928-'30), for the past two years Minister of Morrison Street United Church, Niagara Falls, Ontario, has been appointed Flight Lieutenant, Chaplains' Branch, Royal Canadian Air Force.

NESBITT, SQUADRON LEADER A. DEANE, D.F.C., (B.Eng. '33), was among the officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force who returned on duty from Great Britain to Canada in September. At that time the award to him of the Distinguished Flying Cross had just been officially announced.

NICHOLLS, FLYING OFFICER GEORGE V. V., (B.A. '29, B.C.L.'32), R.C.A.F., Trenton, Ontario.

O'BRIEN, PILOT OFFICER WILLIAM L. S., (B.Com. '40), Royal Canadian Air Force, listed as "Wounded" in our Autumn Number, received his injuries when a bombing plane, in which he was Second Pilot, crashed in flames in Britain after an attack on Dortmund, Germany, on the night of July 6, 1941. The full story of this daring operation was reported in a Canadian Press despatch from London, October 25, 1941.

PARKINSON, PILOT OFFICER ROLAND, (B.Sc. '37), Royal Canadian Air Force Overseas.

PITCHER, SQUADRON LEADER PAUL B., (B.A. '35, B.C.L. '38), Royal Canadian Air Force Overseas, was in September named by the Air Ministry to fly the Spitfire plane, "Byng of Vimy," presented to the Ministry of Aircraft Production by Lady Byng, in memory of the late Lord Byng, former Governor-General of Canada.

POWER, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN W. PENDLETON, (B.C.L. '41), was among the graduates of the R.C.A.F. Radio Technicians Training Plan who proceeded overseas in October.

ROBERTSON, SERGT. OBSERVER A. M. H., (Commerce, 1929-'31), received his Observer's Wing in August on graduating from the R.C.A.F. Training School at Fingal, Ontario.

STOVEL, SERGT. PILOT E. BRUCE, (B.Com. '37), who received his Wings at Camp Borden, Ontario, in October, has been commissioned and is now a Pilot Officer in the R.C.A.F.

WILLIAMS, SERGT. PILOT F. G., (Science, 1939-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force, received his Wings recently on graduating from the R.C.A.F. School at Dunville, Ontario.

WILSON, PILOT OFFICER H. E., (M.D. '37), was promoted to Flight Lieutenant, Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., July 7, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, October 11, 1941).

WRIGHT, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN J. Roderick, (B.Sc. '40), No. 21 Elementary Flying Training School, Chatham, N.B.

Royal Canadian Artillery

GAGNON, MAJOR JOSEPH H. REAL, (B.Eng. '36), formerly Regimental Adjutant, 2nd Montreal Regiment, R.C.A., has been appointed Commanding Officer, 50th Field Battery, Active Canadian Army, Montreal. This battery has been authorized to recruit with French-Canadian personnel, in pursuance of the Government's policy of raising technical units among the French speaking population.

GRIER, CAPT. G. A., (B.A. '26), is promoted to the rank of Major and appointed to command a battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas, June 25, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, July 30, 1941).

ROTHSCHILD, CAPT. R. P., (B.Eng. '39), Royal Canadian Artillery has been appointed Staff Captain, R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas, with seniority from June 14, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, August 9, 1941).

VEITH, MAJOR G. S., (D.D.S. '21), is the Commanding Officer, 2nd Field Brigade, R.C.A., Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

WATEROUS, CAPT. C. L., (Science, 1910-'15), is the Commanding Officer, 54th Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Reserve Army, Brantford, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Engineers

DOUGLAS, LIEUT. D. S., (Engineering, 1936-'38), Royal Canadian Engineers, Canadian Army Overseas.

FRASER, MAJOR C. D., (Past Student, 1925-'28), has been promoted to command a Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, Canadian Army Overseas.

GALLAHER, LIEUT. LOGAN V., (B.Arch. '35), Royal Canadian Engineers, Halifax, N.S.

LECKY, WILLIAM J., (B.Eng. '32), R.C.E., Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas, (Rank not reported).

MCINTYRE, MAJOR GORDON, (B.Sc. '21), Royal Canadian Engineers, has been appointed Officer in Charge of Efficiency and Maintenance, Mechanical Transport Equipment, R.C.E., Canadian Army Overseas.

MICHAUD, LIEUT. J. MARCEL, (B.Eng. '40), R.C.E. Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

PECK, 2ND LIEUT. RONALD M., (B.Arch. '40), R.C.E., Halifax, N.S.

WARBURTON, MAJOR J. A., (B.Sc. '13), formerly Captain, Veterans' Home Guard, Quebec, P.Q., has been posted for duty to the Royal Canadian Engineers Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

CHENG, 2ND LIEUT. ROGER, (B.Eng. '38), Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Active Canadian Army, was ordered in October to report for advanced instruction at the Signals Training Centre, Brockville, Ontario. Lieut. Cheng, born in British Columbia of Chinese parents, is believed to be the first officer of his race to win a commission in an active unit of the Armed Forces of Canada.



Montreal Star

SQD. LDR. A. D. NESBITT



R.C.A.F. photo

P/O D. C. DOUGALL
Awarded the
Distinguished Flying Cross

Royal Canadian Army Service Corps

CREBER, LIEUT. KENNETH J., (Partial Student, 1938-'39), R.C.A.S.C., Active Canadian Army, Petawawa, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps

FERRABEE, MAJOR FRANCIS GILBERT, (B.Sc. '24), is the Commanding Officer No. 3 Army Field Workshop, R.C.O.C., Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal. Much of the training of this unit is carried out in the Machine Shop, Faculty of Engineering, McGill University.

PAINTER, CAPT. GILBERT W., (B.Eng. '33), is now in charge of a Brigade Workshop, R.C.O.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

CRAMER, MAJOR RAYMOND WALTER I., (M.D. '20), London Military Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., London, Ontario.

CROSS, COLONEL CARLETON ERNEST, (B.A. '05, M.D. '09), formerly Commanding Officer, No. 1 Neurological Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., is now commanding a General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

DICKISON, DR. JOHN C., (B.A. '28, M.D. '40), is serving in the R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas. (Rank not reported).

ELDER, LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT MUNRO, (M.D. '23), formerly Commanding Officer, No. 9 Field Ambulance, Canadian Army Overseas, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel and has assumed duties as Assistant Director of Medical Services, 5th (Armoured) Division, Active Canadian Army.

GEGGIE, LIEUT. J. S., (M.D. '40), has been posted for duty on the staff of No. 6 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army, Montreal.

GILHOOLY, CAPT. JOSEPH, (M.D. '20), formerly Medical Officer, The Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, was among the officers of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps who took part in the British-Canadian-Norwegian expedition to Spitzbergen in September.

GORDON, LIEUT.-COL. J. Keith, (B.A. '16, M.D. '20), now serving as Officer in Charge of Medicine with a General Hospital of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, Canadian Army Overseas, has been promoted, *in absentia*, to the rank of Assistant Professor, in the Medical Faculty of McGill University.

GURD, LIEUT. FRASER N., (B.A. '34, M.D. '39), is among the McGill men serving with No. 6 Field Ambulance, Active Canadian Army, Montreal.

HANNA, LIEUT. R. J. E., (M.D. '27), is serving in the R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army.

HUME, MAJOR W. E., (M.D. '24), R.C.A.M.C., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services, Base Units, Canadian Army Overseas.

JENKINS, LIEUT.-COL. J. S., D.S.O., V.D., (M.D. '12), has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services, in charge of hospital equipment and supplies, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

LOCHEAD, MAJOR (ACTING LIEUT.-COL.) J. R., (B.A. '23, M.D. '27), formerly Medical Officer, Victoria Rifles of Canada and No. 4 District Depot, Montreal, has been appointed Medical Officer, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Training Centre, Barriefield, Ontario.

MORRISON, LIEUT.-COL. D. A., M.C. (and Bar), E.D., is President of Medical Boards, Military District No. 2, Brantford, Ontario.

PALMER, MAJOR J. H., (M.D. '21), has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and appointed Officer in charge of Medicine, a Province of Quebec General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

PLACE, LIEUT. R. E. G., (B.A. '34, M.D. '39), was among the officers appointed on mobilization to duty with No. 6 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army, Montreal.

REID, LIEUT.-COL. R. GRANT, (M.D. '28), formerly Medical Officer, 2nd Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment, Canadian Reserve Army, has been appointed to command No. 6 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army, Montreal.

RICE, LIEUT. ROBERT GERALD, (M.D. '40), R.C.A.M.C.

RUDDICK, LIEUT.-COL. W. W., (M.D. '14), formerly Officer in Charge of Surgery, No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., has been appointed Officer in Charge of Medical Boards Military Recruiting Centre, Montreal.

WIGHT, LIEUT.-COL. G. EARLE, (M.D. '25), who went overseas with an advance party of the R.C.A.M.C. in November, 1939, has been promoted to the command of a Convalescent Depot, Canadian Army Overseas.

WRIGHT, COLONEL R. PERCY, C.M.G., D.S.O., (M.D. '08), formerly Commanding Officer, No. 14 Canadian General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., has been appointed to the command of Fort Osborne Military Hospital, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

YOUNG, CAPT. DONALD A., (M.D. '35), was among the Medical Officers on the recent Canadian-British-Norwegian expedition to Spitzbergen and on the transport which subsequently conveyed the Russian miners and their families from Spitzbergen to Archangel.

YOUNG, LIEUT. SIDNEY, (M.D. '40), R.C.A.M.C.

Canadian Dental Corps

The promotion to the rank shown of the following officers of the Canadian Dental Corps, Canadian Army Overseas, was announced on November 15.

BOURKE, MAJOR EDWARD TENNANT, (D.D.S. '23)

FRANKLIN, MAJOR GERALD, (D.D.S. '22)

JEKILL, MAJOR VICTOR H. T., (D.D.S. '25)

Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force

The following McGill graduates, having enlisted in the newly-formed Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force, left Montreal in October to take the officers' and non-commissioned officers' training course at Havergal College, Toronto.

CUMMING, MISS JEAN GORDON, (Library School, 1928).

MARSTERS, MISS JOAN, (B.A. '29)

PATCH, MISS LYDIA JOAN, (B.A. '37)

TYNDALE, MISS DOROTHY MARGARET, (B.A. '41)

Canadian Women's Army Corps

The appointment of the following McGill graduates as Examining Medical Officers for the Canadian Women's Army Corps was announced by Medical Headquarters, Military District No. 4, Montreal, on November 14.

BROWN, DR. LYLA, (B.A. '26, M.D. '30)

GOULDEN, DR. LEILA, (M.D. '39)

MELLOR, DR. DOROTHEA, (B.Sc. [Arts] '26, M.D. '30)

WISELBERG, DR. DOROTHY, (B.A. '26, M.D. '30)

First Aid Nursing Yeomanry

The following McGill graduates are among the Canadian women who have joined the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry overseas.

CLOUSTON, MISS JANET S., (B.A. '34)

MINER, MISS M. ELEANOR, (B.A. '34)

MINER, MISS SARAH E., (B.A. '35)

Military Service

BOIS, DR. J. S. A., (M.A. '34, Ph.D. '36), is now receiving officer's training in the Active Canadian Army, prior to being detailed as a Psychological Director in the Army's new Department of Personnel.

BRADLEY, LIEUT. WESLEY H., (B.C.L. '37), The Sherbrooke Regiment, Canadian Reserve Army, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

BUTLER, LIEUT. W. T., (B.Eng. '40), Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, was among the officers chosen in October to reinforce a Reconnaissance Regiment from the Province of Quebec, Canadian Army Overseas.

DOHENY, LIEUT. WILLIAM, (Partial Student in Arts, 1938-'40), formerly of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)of Canada, Montreal, is now serving in a battalion of the Province of Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

DONNELLY, LIEUT. W. G., (B.A. '39), Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, was assigned in October to duty with a Reconnaissance Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

GRANDA, LIEUT. CEDRIC W., (B.Com. '37), Province of Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

HENDERSON, LIEUT. THOMAS G., (B.A. '27, M.A. '28), The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal, was among the officers of the Regiment chosen in September to reinforce a battalion serving in the Canadian Army Overseas.

HUGHES, 2ND LIEUT. HENRY GORDON, (B.Arch. '29), Royal Canadian Engineers, Canadian Reserve Army, Ottawa.

JAMIESON, LIEUT. D. K., (Commerce, 1939-'40), Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, was among the officers named by the Regiment in October to reinforce a Reconnaissance Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

LYNCH, LIEUT. D'ARCY THOMPSON, (B.C.L. '39), Province of Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

MATHESON, LIEUT. ARTHUR IAN, (B.Com. '32), is among the infantry officers of the Active Canadian Army recently transferred to duty with the Canadian Army Overseas.

MORTON, DR. N. W., (B.A. '30, M.A. '31, Ph.D. '33), Assistant Professor of Psychology, McGill University, is now taking officer's training in the Active Canadian Army, prior to being assigned duties as a Psychological Director in the Army's recently established Department of Personnel.

MUNN, TROOPER DAVID BERESFORD, (B.A. '41), Reconnaissance Battalion, Province of Quebec Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

NICHOLLS, PRIVATE ROBERT V. V., (B.Sc. '33, M.Sc. '35, Ph.D. '36), McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

WALTERS, CAPT. ALBERT, (M.D. '27), The Sherbrooke Regiment, Canadian Reserve Army, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

We have been informed that the following graduates and past students are serving in the Armed Forces as noted. Further details of their service have not yet been received.

CARMICHAEL, SUB-LIEUT. C. M., (Science, 1936-'39), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

DOBBIE, G. H., (Commerce, 1936-'39), Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

DOUGLAS, FLIGHT LIEUT. P. H., (Arts, 1936-'37), Royal Canadian Air Force.

GREENWOOD, LIEUT. PETER W., (Commerce, 1939-'40), Royal Canadian Artillery.

GRIER, PETER, (Commerce, 1939-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force.

GRUNDY, FLYING OFFICER HARRY E., (B.C.L. '30), Royal Canadian Air Force.

HENDERSON, J. M., (B.Sc. '40), Royal Canadian Air Force.

HINGSTON, F. W. B., (B.A. '40), Royal Canadian Air Force.

HOWARD, SUB-LIEUT. DOUGLAS S., (B.C.L. '37), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

JAMIESON, LIEUT. STEWART E., (B.Eng. '41), Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

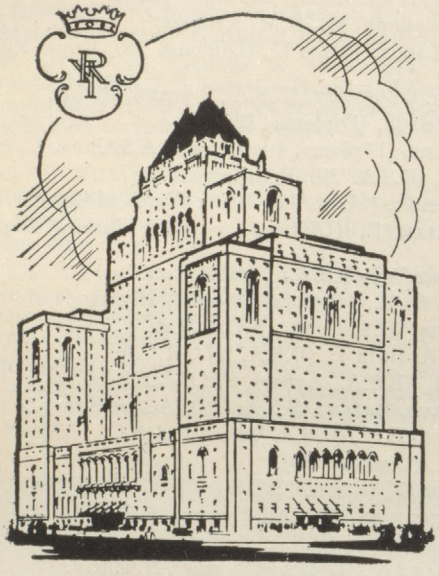
PATCH, LIEUT. R. A., (B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39), Royal Canadian Artillery.

PERODEAU, LIEUT. G. G., (Science, 1938-'39), Royal Montreal Regiment.

RODNEY, PILOT OFFICER G. W., (Arts, 1937-'40), Royal Air Force.

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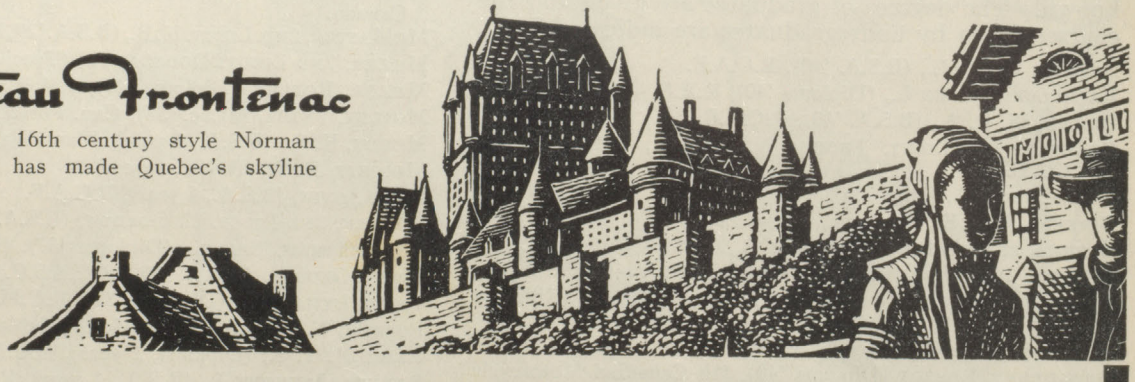
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Toronto . . . city of metropolitan pleasures . . . theatres and restaurants . . . symphony concerts . . . dancing under the stars. And to complete your pleasure, the ROYAL YORK—largest hotel in the British Empire. Here you'll find unexcelled cuisine in the gay Venetian Room and the beautiful Imperial Dining Room . . . popular priced Sandwich Shop . . . supper dancing nightly (except Sunday) to Horace Lapp's orchestra. And tastefully appointed rooms with tub and shower, and a radio beside your bed. Moderate rates.

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On His Majesty's Service—IX—*Continued*

SMITH, LIEUT. G. HOWARD, (Commerce, 1939-'40), Royal Montreal Regiment.

SMITH, LIEUT. ROBERT H., (Commerce, 1939-'40), Royal Montreal Regiment.

SOUTHAM, B. G., (Commerce, 1936-'40), Royal Canadian Engineers.

WEAVER, FLYING OFFICER ARTHUR G., (B.A. '36), Royal Canadian Air Force.

WOODS, LIEUT. JAMES DOUGLAS, (Arts [Partial], 1937-'39), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The following officers, proceeded in October to advanced training centres of the Active Canadian Army.

DAVEY, 2ND LIEUT. WILLIAM F., (B.Com. '41), 2nd Montreal Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, to Petawawa, Ontario.

LYMAN, 2ND LIEUT. W. F. S., (B.A. '39), 2nd Montreal Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, to Petawawa, Ontario.

TRENHOLME, 2ND LIEUT. W. H., (B.Com. '40), Sherbrooke Fusiliers Regiment, to Farnham, P.Q.

The following officers were named in October by Military District No. 4, Montreal, to proceed for instruction to the Officers' Training Centre, Eastern Canada, Brockville, Ontario.

BUSH, 2ND LIEUT. W. A., (B.A. '37), 2nd Montreal Regiment, R.C.A.

CALDER, LIEUT. ROBERT M., (B.A. '34), McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

EAVES, 2ND LIEUT. A. K. L., (B.Com. '39), Royal Montreal Regiment.

FERGUSON, 2ND LIEUT. JOHN R., (B.Com. '39), Royal Montreal Regiment.

FINDLAY, CADET H. T., (B.Com. '39), Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

MISLAP, LIEUT. S. H., (B.A. '38), Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

Correction

TETRAULT, LIEUT. CLAUDE M., (B.A. '39, M.A. '40), is a combatant officer serving in the Victoria Rifles of Canada, Active Canadian Army. He was incorrectly listed as Medical Officer of the unit in our Autumn Number.

Macdonald College

We are indebted to the Registrar of Macdonald College for the following list of graduates and undergraduates now in the Armed Forces. Details of ranks and appointments are given so far as they are known. The degrees of graduates are given and the courses taken by undergraduates are indicated.*

ARCHER, PHILIP L., (B.S.A. '40), R.C.A.F.

BACHELDER, ALLEN L., (Diploma '40), R.A.F.

BAILEY, W. R. A., (B.S.A. '40), R.C.A.F.

BEAUPRE, 2ND LIEUT. THOMAS N., (B.S.A., M.Sc. '40), R.C.A.S.C.

BERRY, JOHN C., (Diploma).

BIRKETT, JOHN E., (Diploma, '41), R.A.F.

BLENKHORN, 2ND LIEUT. HERBERT A., (B.S.A. '38).

BOLSTER, 2ND LIEUT. BRUCE I., (Diploma, 2nd Year), R.C.A.S.C.

BRISSENDEN, SERGT. JOSEPH, (B.S.A. '39), R.C.A.F. (Killed in Action).

BRITTAIN, W. B., (Teachers' 41), R.C.A.F.

BROADBENT, ROBERT (Diploma '40), 5th Canadian Motorcycle Regiment.

BUZZELL, C. W., (Diploma '40), R.A.F.

CAHUSAC, PILOT OFFICER THOMAS G., (B.S.A. '36), R.C.A.F.

CAMERON, FLYING OFFICER DONALD, (B.S.A. '33), R.C.A.F. (Killed in Flying Accident overseas).

CAMERON, J. W. MCB., (B.S.A. '30), R.C.A.F.

CANN, KEITH E., (B.S.A. '38), Navy.

CANNON, LIEUT. DOUGLAS G., (B.S.A. '37), R.A.C.S.

CARLOS-CLARKE, A., (Diploma), R.A.F.

CHILDERS, 2ND LIEUT. W. R., (B.S.A. '38), R.C.A.

CLELAND, THOMAS B., (B.S.A.).

COLLEY, AIRCRAFTMAN JOHN, (Diploma), R.A.F., (Killed in Action).

CREELMAN, D. W., (B.S.A. '38), Nova Scotia Highlanders.

DESROSIERS, JACQUES, (Diploma, 1 year).

DOHAN, 2ND LIEUT. MICHAEL L., (Diploma, 1st year), R.C.A.S.C.

DOUGALL, PILOT OFFICER DONALD C., D.F.C., (B.S.A. '39), R.C.A.F. (Prisoner of War).

DUNN, JAMES A., (B.S.A. '38), R.C.N.V.R.

EAVES, CHARLES A., (B.S.A. '32).

EVERETT, CHARLES E., (B.S.A., 3 years), R.A.F.

FISH, WILLIAM, (Teachers' 40), R.C.A.F.

GAUTHIER, LIEUT. CLEMENT, (B.S.A., 1 year).

GEDDIE, T., (Diploma '40), R.M. Rangers.

GILBERT, 2ND LIEUT. JAMES C., (Diploma '38), Royal Rifles of Canada.

GILMAN, SERGT. GEOFFREY, (B.S.A., 2 years), R.C.A.

GLEADALL, GEORGE, (Diploma '39).

GORDON, ROBERT, (Diploma, 1 year), R.C.A.S.C.

GOSS, C. G. E., (B.S.A. '39), R.C.A.

GRIFFIN, LIEUT. P., (M.Sc. '40), Black Watch of Canada.

HANNA, WILLIAM J., (Diploma, 1 year), Survey Regiment, R.C.A.

HANSON, HENRY W., (B.S.A., 1 year), R.A.F.

HARRISON, W. L. E., (Diploma, 1 year), Highlanders.

HARVEY, DENIS, (B.S.A. '34), R.C.N.V.R.

HICKS, CAPT. ARTHUR J., (B.S.A. '27), R.C.A.

HORN, JOHN A., (B.S.A., 1 year), P.P.C.L.I.

HOW, 2ND LIEUT. BRIAN, (B.S.A. '39), Active Army.

HUDSON, LIEUT. S. C., (B.S.A. '30), R.C.A.S.C.

HUGHES, G. S., (Diploma '39).

HUNT, GEORGE E., (B.S.A. '25).

KNIGHTON, GEOFFREY, (B.S.A., 2 years), R.CA.

LEONARD, E. MURRAY, (B.S.A., 3 years).

LEPINE, CHARLES A., (Diploma, 1 year), R.C.M.P.

LONGLEY, LIEUT. H. G., (B.S.A. '35).

MACKENZIE, RALPH, (B.S.A., 1 year).

MACLENNAN, C. G., (B.S.A., 3 years).

MAY, D. N., (Diploma '37), R.A.F.

MCCAW, C. W., (Teachers '34), Black Watch of Canada.

MCDONALD, D. W., (Diploma '35), R.CA.F.

MCKIMMEL, ROBERT, (Diploma, 1 year), Black Watch of Canada.

MCMASTER, 2ND. LIEUT. N. B., (B.S.A. '29, M.Sc. '32), R.C.A.S.C.

MILLER, 2ND LIEUT. DOUGLAS A., (Teachers '39).

MILLER, ROBERT, (Diploma '41), R.A.F.

MORLEY, PETER, (M.Sc. '38), Can. Forestry Corps.

MURDY, H. S., (B.S.A., 1 year), Black Watch of Canada.

MUSSETT, D. S., (B.S.A., 1 year).

NESS, ALVIN, (B.S.A., 1 year), R.C.A.F.

O'BRIEN, 2ND LIEUT. C. GORDON, (B.S.A. '35), R.C.S.C.

O'CALLAGHAN, BRIAN, (Diploma '37), Highlanders.

OWEN, GEORGE, (B.S.A. '40), R.C.A.S.C.

PAIGE, LYMAN W., (Diploma '32), R.C.M.P.

POPE, F. N., (B.S.A. '38), Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

REED, N. T. S., (Diploma, 1 year), R.C.A.

REEVES, ANTHONY J., (B.S.A., 1 year), R.A.F.

ROBINSON, A. W., (B.S.A., 2 years), R.A.F.

RUSSEL, BURNS F., (B.S.A., 2 years).

SEED, 2ND LIEUT. J. R. W., (Diploma '38), R.C.A.S.C.

SHEWELL, LIEUT. GUY E., (B.S.A. '35), R.C.A.

SMITH, SUB-LIEUT. KENNETH W., (Diploma '38), R.C.N.V.R.

SMITH, ROBERT ARTHUR, (Teachers '35), P.A. Regt.

STANDISH, N. E., (B.S.A., 3 years), R.A.F.

STOTHART, J. C., (M.Sc. '38).

*Through an editorial error, which we regret, the B.Sc. [Agr.] degree appears in the obsolete B.S.A. form throughout this list. This will be corrected in a supplementary list of Macdonald College men on Active Service to appear in our Spring Number.—*Editor, O.H.M.S. Section.*

TEMPLETON, H. A., (Diploma '33).
VARNEY, M. E., (B.S.A., 1 year), Black Watch of Canada.
WALKER, A. H., (B.S.A. '39), R.C.E.
WALLACE, R. H., (Partial '41), R.A.F.
WATSON, JAMES, (Diploma '38), R.C.N.V.R.
WAY, CYRIL, (B.S.A. '37), R.C.A.
WETMORE, F. R., (B.S.A. '41), R.A.F.
WRIGHT, J. R., (B.S.A. '40), R.A.F.

Civilian Service

BROWN, CLIFFORD FRANCIS, (B.Com. '37), British Purchasing Commission, New York, N.Y.

BURR, E. GODFREY, (B.Sc. '07), Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering, has been granted by the University "such leave as required for special war research for the National Research Council."

CAIRNS, WILLIAM M., (B.Eng. '40), is employed as a metallurgist on munitions work, Oshawa, Ontario.

COLE, LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE EDWARDS, (B.A. '02, B.Sc. '06), is a Member, Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, Ottawa.

CURRIE, LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE S., (B.A. '11), Executive Assistant to the Hon. J. S. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, was a member of the party which accompanied the Minister when he flew to Britain in a bomber of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command in October.

HARGRAVE, WILLIAM HOWARD, (B.Sc. '07), is serving as Assistant Engineer in the construction of military airports.

JONES, EDWARD LOGAN, (B.Com. '36), British Purchasing Commission, New York, N.Y.

KEYS, DR. DAVID A., F.R.S.C., (Professor of Physics, McGill University), has been appointed by the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel to direct the taking of a census of all persons skilled in scientific research in Canada.

KILBOURN, F. B., (Science, 1905-'06), Vice-President and Director of Canada Cement Company, Limited, has been appointed Steel Controller in the Dominion Department of Munitions and Supply.

KING, DR. T. E., (Ph.D. '39), a member of the staff of the National Research Council of Canada, sailed for overseas on liaison duty in September.

LAWRENCE, A. J., (B.Sc. '14), is on leave of absence from The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal, and is serving in charge of production and procurement with Allied War Supplies, Limited.

MUNN, MISS KATHERINE A., (B.H.S. '38), is serving as a Dietitian at the Military Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

PENFIELD, DR. WILDER, (Professor of Neurosurgery, McGill University, and Director of the Montreal Neurological Institute), who crossed to Britain on a bombing plane on July 24 to conduct medical investigations on behalf of the Associate Committee on Medical Research, National Research Council of Canada, returned to Montreal in October. He reported less psychoneurosis and hysteria among the civil population of Britain than during the ordinary times of peace.

ROSS, J. H., (Lecturer in Chemistry), has been granted half-time leave by the University for war work with the Allied War Supply Corporation.

TAYLOR, E. P., (B.Sc. '22), was appointed in September to the newly created post of Chief Executive Officer of the British Supply Council in North America.

TOWERS, GRAHAM F., (B.A. '19), has been reappointed Governor of the Bank of Canada for a second term of seven years. His first term expired October 23, 1941.

WARD, W. H., (Arts, 1925-'26), has been appointed Assistant Director of Royal Canadian Air Force Public Relations.

WILSON, MORRIS W., (Governor of McGill University), President and Managing Director of the Royal Bank of Canada, was appointed in September to succeed the late Right Honourable Arthur B. Purvis, (Governor of McGill University), as Chairman of the British Supply Council in North America.

WRENSHALL, C. L., (Ph.D. '36), Associate Professor of Chemistry, Macdonald College, is on leave of absence "for the duration of the war, for special work with the United Kingdom Technical Mission in the United States."



Many thanks, nurse, but—

Make Mine Molson's!

Annual General Meeting of the Society

ALL members of The Graduates' Society were sent invitations to attend the annual meeting which was held in the Arts Building on the evening of October 3 with the President, G. McL. Pitts, B.Arch., M.Sc., in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous annual meeting and their acceptance, several annual reports were presented and adopted.

Honorary Secretary's Report

W. F. Macklaier, B.C.L., K.C., Honorary Secretary, in a review of the Society's activities during the year, referred to the production under the direction of the Society of three reels of motion pictures in colour depicting current events at McGill, which have been made available for exhibition at the Branches of the Society. He reported that "pursuant to the instructions given at last year's annual meeting your Executive have undertaken efforts to bring the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund again to the attention of the graduates. This has been done by, amongst other means, advertisements in THE McGILL NEWS and although the total receipts for last year were but $60 the effect of the advertising is now being reflected by various small subscriptions which are coming in from time to time, and it is confidently expected that improvement in this regard will be manifested if appropriate steps are continued to keep this worthy project active in the minds of the graduate body.

"We were fortunate in having visits paid this year by the Principal to our graduates in distant places, namely Fredericton, Saint John, Halifax, Sackville, New York, Toronto, Windsor, Chicago, Minneapolis and Winnipeg. These visits did much to enliven graduates' interest in the University and formed valuable direct contacts with The Graduates' Society.

"As a token of appreciation to Mr. H. M. Jaquays as Chairman of the Gymnasium-Armoury Campaign Committee and to his co-workers a complimentary dinner was held in the Officers' Mess at the Gymnasium on November 28 at which a fitting tribute was paid to the tireless and effective efforts of these members.

"Your Society is presently carrying in funds and securities segregated as the McGill Graduates' Gymnasium Building Fund a residue of $9,347.38, and in pledges receivable, $8,350.19, which, in accordance with the resolution taken at the annual meeting of the Society a year ago, will form the nucleus for an enlarged fund by which the original plan of the Gymnasium-Armoury project may be completed by the addition of a swimming pool or for further ultimate purposes connected with the development of the Gymnasium-Armoury.

"In October, 1937, the Montreal Branch of the Society celebrated Founder's Day by holding a graduates' dinner in Montreal. A second successful dinner was held in October, 1938, and it became the intention to establish the custom of Founder's Day dinners each year. However, in October, 1939, the outbreak of war decided your officers to abandon the functions temporarily, especially in view of the policy adopted by the University authorities to omit as far as possible all social functions. Similarly, the function was omitted last year. But this year it has been deemed necessary to draw the graduates, not only in Montreal but in all centres across the country, closer to the University through holding dinners on Founder's Day, to mark McGill's historic anniversary and to keep alive and develop the sentiment of her graduates towards the University, in the expectation that this may serve a very useful purpose in the difficult years which lie ahead for the University. As well it was deemed important that the series of Quinquennial Reunions be not broken as would otherwise have happened had we not developed these synchronous gatherings as a form of graduates' reunion for 1941; and this idea has been strengthened through arrangements to carry by radio broadcast to the dinners at places outside Montreal the special programme of speeches and music to be heard at the Montreal dinner. In this way we have endeavoured, and we hope with some success, to continue the custom of holding every five years a reunion of McGill graduates. It is also hoped that our branch organizations will adopt Founder's Day as an anniversary on which they should hold, without fail, a gathering of McGill men and women in their midst."

The Secretary then referred to the election of three new honorary members of the Society and to the addition of two new life members during the year, and explained in detail the membership report, which follows:

MEMBERSHIP REPORT
For the Year 1940-41

	Montreal Branch	Alumnae Society	All Other Branches	No Branch Affilliation	Totals 1940-41
Annual Members, (dues paid)	1014	205	824	733	2776
Life Members	96	2	42	65	205
Members on Active Service (dues remitted)					104
Total Membership	1110	207	866	798	3085
Comparative Totals, Previous Year, 1939-40	*1152*	*236*	*909*	*798*	*3095*

The drop of ten in the number of members (including the deaths reported during the year) was considered not excessive. New members to the number of 202 from the graduating classes of '41 had joined on graduation; but this number was not included in the above figures as their membership dues do not apply financially until the year 1941-42.

Appointments of representatives of the Society on certain boards were reported: E. A. Cushing, B.Sc.'17, to the Advisory Athletics Board; G. W. Bourke, B.A. '17, to the Board of Trustees of the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund, replacing Douglas Bremner, B.Sc. '15, on the completion of his term of office.

Honorary Treasurer's Report

E. A. Leslie, B.Sc., Honorary Treasurer, addressed the meeting, saying in part:

"You have before you copies of the financial statements which form our auditors' reports for the year ended 31st August, 1941.

"Looking first at Statement No. 1, the balance sheet, I would call your attention to the three trust

Statement No. 1—BALANCE SHEET AS AT AUGUST, 1941

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash on Hand and in Bank of Montreal	$2,254.47	
Due from Branch Societies	152.00	
Due from McGill University	665.86	
		$3,072.33
INVESTMENTS COST	13,456.70	
Accrued Interest	146.22	
(Approximate market value: $13,647.37)		
		13,602.92
UNEXPIRED TRAVELLING CREDITS		123.90
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	5,019.80	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	4,650.97	
		368.83
THE SIR WILLIAM DAWSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND:		
Cash in Bank	309.72	
Investments—as per statement No. 3		
(Approximate market value: $10,682.62)		
Cost	$10,448.65	
Accrued Interest	127.00	
	10,575.65	
		10,885.37
THE MCGILL GRADUATES' GYMNASIUM BUILDING FUND:		
Cash in Bank	1,346.78	
Investment:		
$8,000 Dominion of Canada 3% Bond due 1952		
Cost	$7,900.00	
Accrued Interest	100.60	
	8,000.60	
Pledges Receivable	8,350.19	
		17,697.57
THE GRADUATES' ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Cash in National Trust Company	1,691.12	
Investments—at Cost	86,655.02	
(Approximate market value: $88,245.00)		
Mortgage Loan	5,750.00	
		94,096.14
		$139,847.06

LIABILITIES

AMOUNTS HELD FOR BRANCH SOCIETIES:			
Montreal Branch		$1,046.42	
Other Branches		413.00	
			1,459.42
DEFERRED REVENUE—Advertising paid in advance		160.00	
Fees received in advance		2,828.00	
			2,988.00
SURPLUS:			
Commutation Fund Account—			
Balance—31st August 1940		10,368.35	
Add: Life Memberships		100.00	
		10,468.35	
Revenue and Expenditure Account—			
Balance—31st August 1940	$2,050.33		
Excess of Revenue over expenditure for the year—as per statement	201.88		
		2,252.21	
			12,720.56
THE SIR WILLIAM DAWSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND:			
Balance—31st August, 1940		10,842.00	
Interest on Investments and Bank Interest, less Donations and Miscellaneous Charges		43.37	
			10,885.37
THE MCGILL GRADUATES' GYMNASIUM BUILDING FUND:			
As per Statement			17,697.57
THE GRADUATES' ENDOWMENT FUND:			
Balance—31st August 1940		92,777.37	
Add: Subscribed during year	60.00		
Excess of receipts over disbursements for the year	4,187.67		
Profit on sale of Investments	71.10		
		4,318.77	
		97,096.14	
Deduct: Donation—Gymnasium Maintenance		3,000.00	
			94,096.14
			$139,847.06

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Graduates' Society of McGill University for the year ended 31st August, 1941, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. We have been furnished with audited financial statements of The Endowment Fund, which was not examined by us. A summary of such financial statements is included in the above Balance Sheet.

In our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Society.

(Signed) McDONALD, CURRIE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

---

funds held by the Society, namely the Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund, the McGill Graduates' Gymnasium Building Fund and, thirdly, the Endowment Fund, the aggregate assets of which are $122,481. In addition the Society owns outright investments amounting to $13,602. Cash and other assets total $3,563 as compared with current liabilities of $4,447, which consist of cash held for the Montreal and other branches, $1,459, and deferred revenue for advertising and fees paid in advance $2,988.

"Statement No. 2 shows the revenue and expenditure for the year with comparative figures for the previous year. It will be noted that the surplus for the year amounted to $201. There was a decrease in revenue from membership dues the total being $6,590 compared with $6,813. THE MCGILL NEWS advertising shows a small gain over last year, while the deficit of $1,002 on THE MCGILL NEWS publishing is somewhat higher than last year. This will be referred to by the Chairman of the Editorial Board. For purposes of control postage expenditure has been segregated in the current year. The sum of the stationery and printing account amounts to $817, and postage of $446, aggregate $1,264, as compared with $1,191 in the previous year. As the furniture and equipment have been written down over the last twelve years to almost a nominal amount it was decided to reduce the depreciation to ten per cent of the net balance of $409. Three new expense accounts are shown. The Society incurred an expenditure of $38 in order to assist the development of 'The McGill Associates,' the principal item representing the cost of sending a complimentary copy of THE MCGILL NEWS to each non-graduate member of The McGill Associates. In order to promote interest in the Graduates' Endowment Fund an expense of $70 for advertising for subscriptions in THE MCGILL NEWS was incurred. Miscellaneous expenditures were slightly higher because of payment on insurance which falls due once in three years and expenditures incurred in connection with special functions held in recognition of the effort of those graduates and others who were instrumental in bringing the Gymnasium-Armoury project and C.O.T.C. Equipment Fund to a successful conclusion. A new expenditure, that for the production of motion pictures amounting to $300, will be dealt with by the President later in the meeting. There was a credit adjustment during the year of $161 resulting from travel credits recovered.

"Twice during the year the Society responded to appeals for investment in Dominion of Canada War Loans. In October, 1940, we invested part of the working capital of the Society to the amount of $2,000 in Dominion of Canada Second War Loan 3%, 1952. In June, 1941, we similarly invested another $2,000 of the working capital of the Society in the Dominion of Canada Victory Loan, 3%, 1951.

"In March payments were made from the income earned by the Sir Wm. Dawson Memorial Library Fund as follows: $250 to the Redpath Library and $150 to the McGill Travelling Library.

"During the year advertisements were carried in

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement No. 2 for Year Ended 31st August, 1941

REVENUE

REVENUE FROM MEMBERSHIP DUES:			
Montreal Branch Society—			
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member		$2,036.00	
Branch Society's allotment to Parent Society for clerical services at 50c per member		509.00	
		2,545.00	
Alumnae Society—			
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member	406.00		
Less: Allotment to Alumnae Society in lieu of clerical services at $1.00 per member	203.00		
		203.00	
Other Branch Societies—			
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member		1,640.00	
Members with no Branch affiliation—			
Parent Society's share at $3.00 per member		2,202.50	
			$6,590.50
Interest on Investments and Bank Interest...			487.74
MCGILL NEWS:			
Advertising Administration—			
Advertising revenue—35%		1,940.75	
Less: Salaries (Proportion)	1,200.00		
Agents' Commissions	288.14		
Expenses	19.26		
		1,507.40	
		433.35	
MCGILL NEWS:			
Publishing Administration—			
Advertising Revenue—65%	3,604.25		
Subscriptions	16.00		
	3,620.25		
Less: Cost of publishing	$4,122.88		
Salaries (Proportion)	500.00	4,622.88 (-) 1,002.63	(-) 569.28
PREMIUM ON U.S. FUNDS:			117.72
TRAVELLING CREDITS, previously written off, now recovered			161.41
TOTAL REVENUE			$6,788.09

EXPENDITURE

Salaries	$6,546.79		
Less: Portions allocated to MCGILL NEWS	1,700.00		
	4,846.79		
Less: Contribution from McGill University	360.20		
		4,486.59	
Printing and Stationery		817.56	
Postage		446.74	
Provision for Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures		40.98	
McGill Associates—Expenses incurred in their behalf		38.60	
Graduates' Endowment Fund—Expenses incurred		70.00	
Miscellaneous		202.93	
Production of Motion Pictures		300.59	
Publicity		12.00	
Travelling		97.11	
Bank Charges		73.11	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Deduct)			(-) 6,586.21
Excess Revenue over Expenditure for the Year			$201.88

THE MCGILL NEWS soliciting a renewal of graduate interest in the McGill Graduates' Endowment Fund. With the notices for dues sent out on the 1st of September, a form of cheque was made out which would facilitate graduates making donations to this Fund. As there are undoubtedly a number of graduates who would be glad from time to time to add a subscription to the amount they remit for dues, it is suggested that the Executive of the Graduates' Society continue to endeavour to secure subscriptions to the McGill Gymnasium Building Fund and the Graduates' Endowment Fund. No doubt the incoming executive will wish to see what, if any, further steps could be taken in this direction."

Attention was drawn to a statement which showed the schedules of the investments held by the Society for (a) The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund, (b) The McGill Graduates' Gymnasium Building Fund and (c) The Graduates' Endowment Fund; and it was shown that the market value of these investments is $2,014 in excess of their cost. Another statement set forth the transactions for the year in the capital account of The McGill Graduates' Gymnasium Building Fund, formerly carried under the name of The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium and Armoury Fund. The amount of $4,208 was transferred to McGill University in response to a special request from Principal James that the Society provide the funds to purchase additional equipment made necessary because of the greatly enlarged war training programme for students. This brought the total contribution to the University for the construction and equipment of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury to $195,628. During the year the $5,944 balance of the amount collected for the C.O.T.C. Equipment Fund was paid over to the C.O.T.C. The total amount collected and paid over has amounted to $11,944 and subsequent subscriptions received raised the total amount collected to over $12,000.

The fifth statement showed the revenue and expenditure accounts for the Montreal Branch Society for the year, as given in detail in the report of the annual meeting of the Branch, elsewhere in this edition.

McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund

The Executive Secretary reported verbally, at the request of D. C. Abbott, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, that $3,000 had been assigned to the University from the income of this Fund during the year to defer maintenance costs on the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury. It was recommended that further efforts should be made by the Society to interest the graduates in their fund and to develop a widespread habit of sending annual subscriptions to the fund.

Representative on the Board of Governors

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mackinnon gave information on ten matters dealt with at various meetings of the

Attention, please:-

The large number of small subscriptions received this year have amounted to six times the total received last year. Send us your donation — any amount — and support McGill through the Graduates' own effort,

The McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund

Unless you specify a special purpose your money will be used only for the assistance and advancement of McGill University.

Board of Governors, which might be of interest to the graduates:

The establishment of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations on University premises at 3480 University Street; military training for all regular students as a compulsory requirement of the University; the nomination of three councillors to the new City of Montreal Council—P. E. Nobbs, M.A., John R. Fraser, M.D., C.M., R. C. Holden, Jr., B.A., B.C.L.; the visit of the Governor General, His Excellency the Earl of Athlone, and the conferring of honorary degrees on His Excellency and Her Royal Highness, Princess Alice; resolution on the death of the late Dr. Francis McLennan, graduate of the Faculty of Law, an Honorary Doctor of Laws and a former Governor; approval of the training of 500 men of the R.C.A.F. during the past summer as Radio Mechanics under the direction of Dr. D. A. Keys; the completion of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury at a cost of $315,278, of which The Graduates' Society contributed $195,628; the establishment of a Department of Radiology and a Research Institute of Endocrinology in the Faculty of Medicine, also a Department of Nutrition at Macdonald College; the approval of the Principal's proposals for balanced budgets for the sessions 1940-41 and 1941-42; resolutions on the deaths of the Rt. Hon. Arthur B. Purvis and Sir Herbert Holt, both Governors of the University.

Editorial Board of The McGill News

The Chairman, Dr. D. S. Lewis, referred to the features of the work of the Board during the year, and especially to the credit due Dr. H. E. MacDermot, Chairman, during most of the period under review, for the good showing of the publication. The section entitled "On His Majesty's Service," which has recorded the part being played by our graduates in the prosecution of the war, was brought to mind. This section of the magazine is edited by R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, well-known and skilled military historian.

Changes in the constituency of the Board were reported, and the achievement of publishing the magazine well within the authorized cost was brought to mind in a review of details of the financial statements which referred to the publication of the magazine.

Advisory Athletics Board

A report by J. H. Murphy referred to the reorganization of the Athletics Board whereby the former Athletics Board became advisory in its function thus greatly lessening its responsibility. Although the programme of undergraduate sports has been drastically curtailed because of the war, the students with few exceptions seem to be satisfied with it. The only major athletic event during the year was the hockey game between the McGill Reserve Training Battalion and the Black Watch Highlanders, won by McGill. A trophy in memory of the late Flying Officer "Bill" Sprenger, who was killed on active service and who did so much to develop swimming at McGill, has been accepted by the Intercollegiate Union for competition in swimming. A testimonial dinner to Dr. J. C. Simpson on his retirement was attended by many past and present members of the Athletics Board. New appointments to the Board were reported.

From our files . . .



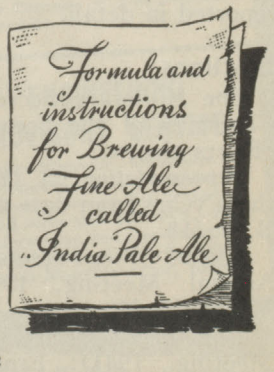
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Reports of Branch Societies

Four branches were represented at the meeting.

Alumnae Society: The President of the Alumnae Society, Miss Muriel Wilson, gave an interesting report on the work done by the Society and announced that the membership had been maintained at approximately the same level as in the previous year. Interesting addresses had been given at several of their meetings, while at the annual meeting seventeen reports had been received, indicating the widespread activities of the Society. The University Women's Fellowship had recently been awarded to a McGill student.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society: The President, Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, reported that the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society had maintained its membership and reported itself in sound financial condition. The annual dinner dance had been well attended. He described the importance of the rehabilitation policy of the Government which provides that university students who interrupt their studies to enter the armed forces may receive financial assistance as an inducement to complete their studies upon their return to civilian life.

The McGill Society of Great Britain: It was fortunate that a representative of this Society, who was in Canada for only a few days, attended the meeting. George E. Bell, B.Sc., Honorary Secretary, reported that due to the war it is not practicable to hold meetings of McGill graduates in Great Britain at the present time and that the branch organization can best be described as being in "suspended animation." He had no financial report to present from the Treasurer. Like the other residents of Britain, the spirit of McGill graduates is high, he reported amidst enthusiastic applause.

The Montreal Branch Society: The President, E. Winslow-Spragge, B.Sc., expressed appreciation of the harmonious relations between the Branch and the Parent Society in working for the advancement of the University, and referred to the good counsel and assistance frequently given their officers by Principal James. Several officers—W. M. Markham, A. M. Robertson, W. S. Fry and G. S. Challies—had resigned on going on active military service, and the Council had appointed W. Taylor-Bailey, Hugh A. Peck and Dr. H. P. Wright as new councillors. A smoker and motion picture entertainment had been held on April 24 to raise money which was given to the Queen's Canadian Fund for Air Raid Victims. The financial and membership standing of the Branch were reported in detail.

Elections

The Honorary Secretary read a report from the Chairman of the Scrutineers showing the following officers elected:

Representative on the Board of Governors (Term three years from date of election): Hugh A. Crombie, B.Sc. '18.

Second Vice-President (Term two years from Annual Meeting, 1941): Theodore H. Leggett, M.D.C.M. '10.

Honorary Secretary (Term two years from Annual Meeting, 1941): Ernest C. Common, B.A. '21, B.C.L. '26.

However, on September 2, 1941, a letter was received from Mr. Common submitting his resignation from the office to which he had just been elected due to war service. At its last meeting the Executive Committee accepted this resignation with the greatest regret and the present Honorary Secretary (W. F. Macklaier) was requested to accept appointment (under Article X of the By-laws) to fill the vacancy arising through this resignation until the next annual election.

Honorary Treasurer (Term two years from Annual Meeting, 1941): A. A. Tousaw, B.Sc. '19, M.Sc. '20.

Members of the Executive Committee (Term two years from Annual Meeting, 1941): A. D. Campbell, M.D.C.M. '11, and Miss Grace Gardner, B.A. '18.

Introduction of Newly Elected Officers

The President then introduced those newly-elected officers who were present, namely, Hugh Crombie, A. A. Tousaw and Dr. A. D. Campbell, and asked them, and Dr. T. H. Leggett and Miss Grace Gardner, to assume their duties.

Vote of Thanks to Retiring Officers

Hugh Crombie, in moving a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, expressed the appreciation of the Society for their services and especially to John T. Hackett who has served the Society faithfully and well over a considerable number of years. It was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the society be expressed to the following officers: John T. Hackett, B.C.L., K.C., Representative on the Board of Governors; E. A. Leslie, B.Sc., Honorary Treasurer; F. G. Robinson, B.A., and A. B. McEwen, B.Sc., members of the Executive Committee; Douglas Bremner, B.Sc., Representative on the Board of Trustees, Graduates' Endowment Fund; D. L. Gales, B.A., B.C.L., Representative on Advisory Athletics Board; A. E. Sargent, B.Sc., Representative on Advisory Board, Students' Council; H. E. MacDermot, M.D.C.M., Chairman, Editorial Board, THE McGILL NEWS; F. S. Patch, B.A., M.D.C.M., Chairman, Nominating Committee; R. R. Struthers, B.A., M.D.C.M., and E. A. Cushing, B.Sc., members, Nominating Committee.

General Remarks by the President

G. McL. Pitts spoke briefly on the following topics: The need for subscriptions, small or large, to the Graduates' Endowment Fund; the use by branch societies and other groups of graduates of the motion picture films which have been made by the Society; the necessity to increase the membership in the Society; the advantages of increasing the advertising in THE McGILL NEWS through the personal efforts of officers and members of the Society; the desirability of attracting a larger attendance at annual meetings.

Mr. Pitts expressed his personal thanks to the officers of the Society during the past year and referred, with appreciation, to the assistance and counsel given by Principal James.

Amendments to the By-Laws

The Honorary Secretary, William F. Macklaier, reported that during the year the Executive Committee under the authority of Article XX of the By-laws had repealed some and amended other By-laws, which thereupon became effective until this meeting. On behalf of the Executive Committee he

requested that these repeals and amendments be confirmed.

Article X

Moved by Mr. Macklaier, seconded by Mr. Winslow-Spragge, and carried: "That pursuant to the authority to amend the By-laws under Article XX thereof, Article X item (a) be amended by the addition thereto of the following: 'and the Graduates' Society's representatives on the Board of Governors of the University'."

Consequently the first paragraph of Article X will now read:

> ARTICLE X.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
>
> There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of—
>
> (a) The Officers of the Society, and the Graduates' Society's representatives on the Board of Governors of the University;
> (b) The immediate past President;
> (c) One representative elected or appointed by each Branch Society having at least 100 members in good standing, and in the absence of any election or appointment, the President of said Branch Society;
> (d) Four other members, two of whom shall be elected each year for two years;
> (e) The President of the Students' Executive Council, who shall be a member of the Executive Committee whether he is already a graduate or not, and the provisions as to membership in good standing shall not apply in his case.

Article XI

Moved by Mr. Macklaier, seconded by Mr. McEwen, and carried: "THAT pursuant to the authority to amend the By-laws under Article XX thereof, Article XI—Nominating Committee—be repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

> ARTICLE XI.—NOMINATING COMMITTEE
>
> There shall be a Nominating Committee of ten consisting of the three immediate Past Presidents; six members, each of whom shall be elected at a regular Annual Meeting of the Society, and shall serve for a term of three years; and the President of the Society, who shall act as Chairman of this Committee.
>
> Except as specifically provided above, no member of the Executive Committee of the Society may be a member of this Committee; and no person who has served on this Committee shall be eligible for re-election within a period of three years after the expiration of his term of office.
>
> The Executive Secretary shall act as Secretary of the Nominating Committee.
>
> Five members shall constitute a quorum.
>
> The duties of the Nominating Committee shall be to present, through the Secretary, nominations for all offices to be filled in the Society and also all candidates for election by the Society to the Board of Governors or other University bodies."

Article XV, Sections 2 and 3

Moved by Mr. Macklaier, seconded by Mr. McLeod, and carried: "THAT pursuant to the authority to amend the By-laws under Article XX thereof, Article XV, Section 2 of the By-laws be amended by repealing the second sentence thereof and substituting therefor the following: 'The nominations shall in each case be at least double the number of places to be filled, save in the case of nominations for the offices of President and First and Second Vice-President, in which cases the Nominating Committee may, in its absolute discretion, nominate a single nominee for any of the said offices.' "



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Moved by Mr. Macklaier, seconded by Mr. Leslie, and carried: "THAT pursuant to the authority to amend the By-laws under Article XX thereof, Article XV, Section 2 of the By-laws be amended by repealing the third sentence thereof and substituting therefor the following: 'The Secretary shall mail a list of the nominations transmitted by the Nominating Committee to the Secretary of each Branch of the Society before March 25th, and shall publish these nominations in the second quarterly issue for the current calendar year of the official publication of the Society'; and that the last sentence of this Section be amended to read: 'Additional nominations for any office or for elections to the Board of Governors, signed by at least fifteen members of the Society entitled to vote, shall also be placed on the ballot by the Secretary if received by him before April 25th.'; and that Section 3 be amended by the addition of this paragraph: 'The newly elected officers of the Society and members of the Executive Committee shall assume their duties at the close of the Annual Meeting immediately following their election. Members elected as the Society's representatives on the Board of Governors shall assume their duties on the date of their election ' "

Consequently Sections 2 and 3 of Article XV will now read:

> SECTION 2.—Prior to March 1st in each year, the Nominating Committee shall transmit to the Secretary nominations for the offices to be filled in the Society and also for the graduate members of the Board of Governors. The nominations shall in each case be at least double the number of places to be filled, save in the case of nominations for the offices of President and First and Second Vice-President, in which cases the Nominating Committee may, in its absolute discretion, nominate a single nominee for any of the said offices. The Secretary shall mail a list of the nominations transmitted by the Nominating Committee to the Secretary of each Branch of the Society before March 25th, and shall publish these nominations in the second quarterly issue for the current calendar year of the official publication of the Society. Additional nominations for any office or for elections to the Board of Governors, signed by at least fifteen members of the Society entitled to vote, shall also be placed on the ballot by the Secretary if received by him before April 25th.
>
> SECTION 3.—Prior to April 30th, letter ballots containing the names of all candidates shall be sent by the Secretary to all the members of the Society entitled to vote for such candidates. The voter shall have the privilege of voting for any eligible person, whether or not the name of such person appears on the ballot. The voter shall place an X opposite the names of those he desires to elect, and the ballot thus marked shall be enclosed and sealed in two envelopes provided for the purpose. The inner envelope containing the ballot shall bear no identifying mark, while the outer envelope shall be signed with the name and class of the voter. Ballots shall be returned to reach the Honorary Secretary on or before June 30th, and any ballots received by him after that date shall be disregarded.
>
> The Executive Committee shall appoint three scrutineers, whose duty shall be to count the votes and to report the result of the ballot to the Executive Committee, who shall promptly announce the names of the successful candidates to the individuals and bodies concerned. The candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed elected. Should there be a failure to elect on account of a tie, the tie shall be resolved by lot drawn by the Honorary Secretary.
>
> The newly elected officers of the Society and members of the Executive Committee shall assume their duties at the close of the Annual Meeting immediately following their election. Members elected as the Society's representatives on the Board of Governors shall assume their duties on the date of their election.

Article XVI

Moved by Mr. Macklaier, seconded by Mr. Leslie, and carried: "THAT pursuant to the authority to amend the By-laws under Article XX thereof, Article XVI be amended by repealing the second sentence of the Article which reads as follows: 'One of these issues, containing the names of the nominees for office, must be published between March 1st and 15th of each year.' "

Consequently Article XVI will now read:

> ARTICLE XVI.—OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
>
> The official publication of the Society shall be known as THE MCGILL NEWS, and shall be published at least quarterly. The editorial and business management of this publication shall be vested in the Executive Committee.

Centenary of Sir Wilfrid Laurier

A suggestion that The Graduates' Society request the University to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, B.C.L. '64, LL.D. (Hon.) '98, was received from A. J. Livinson, M.A. Subsequently this suggestion was accepted by the University.

Auditors

Expressing appreciation of the services rendered by the auditors, the Honorary Treasurer moved and it was so resolved that the firm of McDonald, Currie and Company be reappointed as auditors for the ensuing year.

Annual Meeting of the Montreal Branch Society

IN response to invitations sent by mail to the 1,100 members of the Montreal Branch Society, twenty members attended the thirteenth annual meeting held in the McGill Union on Tuesday evening, October 21. The President, E. Winslow-Spragge, was unable to attend through illness, and the Vice-President, Prof. O. N. Brown, took the chair.

After the minutes of the twelfth annual meeting had been presented and approved, Dr. C. J. Tidmarsh, Honorary Secretary, reported that although the Branch Society's customary activities had been curtailed during the past year due to war conditions, nevertheless a part had been taken in bringing about an outstandingly successful military gymkhana which included a demonstration of war training by both men and women undergraduates and by which a substantial sum for the "Wings for Britain Fund" was raised. Another entertainment was conducted entirely by the Montreal Branch as a motion picture show with refreshments, for the purpose of raising a sum of money for the "Queen's Canadian Fund for Air Raid Victims." The officers had directed the Founder's Day Dinner on October 6, one of the most enjoyable McGill functions ever held in Montreal.

During the year the Executive Council had accepted with regret resignations from W. M. Markham, A. M. Robertson and W. S. Fry who had joined the Active Service forces, and their places on the Council had been filled by H. A. Peck, B.Arch., W. Taylor-Bailey, B.Sc. and H. P. Wright, M.D.

The summary of the membership standing, excluding sixty-nine members on Active Service whose dues had been remitted, showed a reduction of forty-two as compared with the previous year.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31st, 1941

	This Year 1940-41	Last Year 1939-40
Annual Members who kept up membership	840	888
New Members (a) from graduating class	79	92
(b) from other graduates	99	80
	1,018	1,060
Transfers to other branches	4	6
Annual Members in good standing, dues paid	1,014	1,054
Life Members	96	98
Total Members in Good Standing	1,110	1,152
Members on Active Service, dues remitted	69	

The Honorary Treasurer, L. H. D. Sutherland, explained the financial report which showed the Branch Society in a strong financial position with a surplus of $1,046 on hand.

MONTREAL BRANCH SOCIETY
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31st, 1941

REVENUE:	
Branch Society's share of dues from 1,018 annual members at $1.00 per member	$1,018.00
LESS Allowance made to the Parent Society for the services of the executive staff — 0.50 per member	509.00
NET REVENUE FOR THE YEAR	$509.00
EXPENDITURE:	
Annual Meeting, Oct. 15, 1940, notices and printing	15.30
Gymkhana, expenses incurred	108.01
Miscellaneous items	40.48
NET EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	$163.79
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR 1940-41	345.21
	$509.00
SURPLUS ACCOUNT:	
Surplus carried forward at September 1st, 1940	701.21
Add, surplus for the year 1940-41	345.21
TOTAL SURPLUS, carried forward at September 1st, 1941	$1,046.42

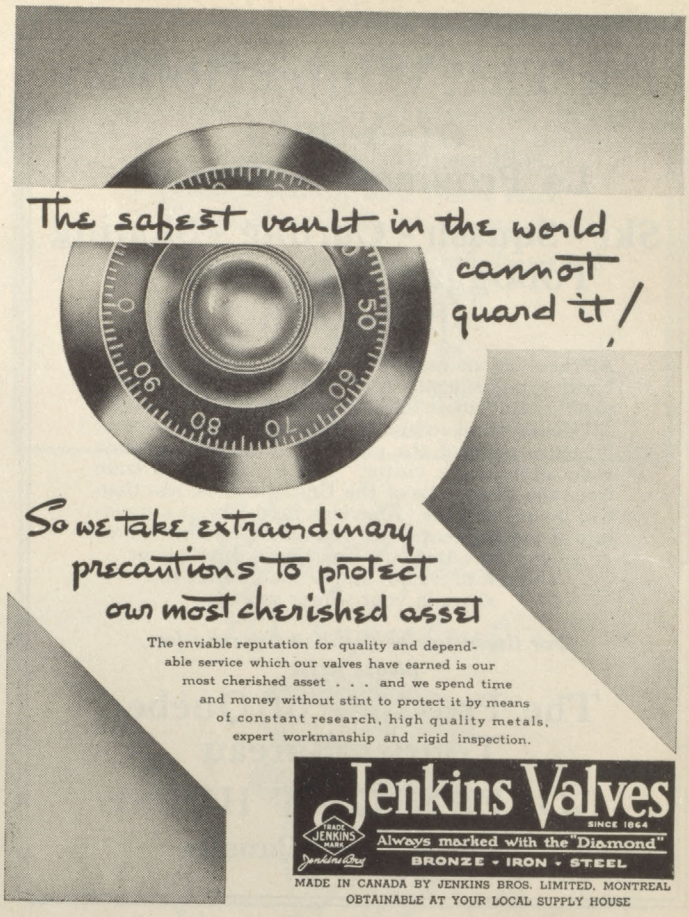
The above figures check with statement No. 5 of the report by the auditors of The Graduates' Society.

Elections

In the absence of R. B. Perrault, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, F. G. Robinson reported the nominations which had been made in accordance with Article VI of the By-laws.

For Vice-President. Term two years.
C. J. Tidmarsh, B.A. '16, M.A. '22, M.D. '24, F.R.C.P. (C.). Hon. Secretary, Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society 1939-41.

For Honorary Secretary. Term two years.
Leslie N. Buzzell, B.Com. '23.
Chartered Accountant, McDonald, Currie & Co., Montreal. Member, Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS, June 1929-Sept. 1932.



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For Executive Council. Term two years. Five to be elected.

Alan Aylesworth Macnaughton, B.A. '25, B.C.L. '29.
Graduate of the London School of Economics, University of London, 1929-30. Junior Crown Prosecutor for City and District of Montreal, Past Secretary of the Bar of Montreal, Advocate, Noel & Macnaughton, Barristers. Immediate Past President, Montreal Junior Board of Trade.

John Geoffrey Porteous, B.C.L. '27.
Advocate, Montgomery, McMichael, Common & Howard, Montreal.

Hugh B. Savage, B.Com. '36, C.A.
Chartered Accountant, Defence Industries Ltd., Montreal. Secretary, Commerce Graduates Association.

Prof. Theo. R. Waugh, M.D., C.M. '20, B.A. (Yale '12).
Pathologist-in-Chief, Royal Victoria Hospital. Assistant Professor of Pathology, McGill University.

Mr. Robinson then reported that the Nominating Committee had placed the name of Dr. Wm. L. Ball, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, Ph.D. '35, in nomination for the fifth member of the Executive Council but Dr. Ball was obliged to withdraw his nomination when he was appointed to a position in war service which necessitated his residence elsewhere than Montreal. It was then too late for another nomination to be made by the Committee in accordance with Article VI of the By-laws of the Society. In consequence the fifth place on the Council should be filled by appointment by the Executive Council.

The Honorary Secretary reported that no additional nominations had been received and the Chairman declared these officers elected.

Prof. Brown thereupon introduced Dr. C. J. Tidmarsh, the newly-elected Vice-President, and asked him to take the chair. Dr. Tidmarsh then introduced the following officers who were present and asked them to assume their duties: A. A. Macnaughton, J. G. Porteous, H. B. Savage and Prof. T. R. Waugh.

Vote of Thanks to Retiring Officers

F. G. Robinson, in moving a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, referred to the service they had rendered the Society not only during the past year but also in the previous year when, he recalled, their assistance to him as President had been most valuable. He then named the following officers, and the vote of thanks, seconded by E. S. Mattice, was unanimously approved:

(a) Retiring upon expiration of their terms of office:—
Vice-President—Prof. O. N. Brown, B.Sc. '10.
Hon. Secretary—Dr. C. J. Tidmarsh, B.A. '16, M.A.'22, M.D. '24.
Members of the Executive Council— L. Phillips, K.C., B.C.L. '18; J. H. Holden, B.Sc. '23; I. O. Sabourin, K.C., B.C.L. '21; and H. I. Ross, B.A. '30.
Members of the Nominating Committee— R. B. Perrault, B.Sc. '21; J. C. Emo, B.Com. '23; and F. B. Taylor, B.Arch. '30.

(b) Resigned from office through absence from Montreal on war service—Victor Jekill, D.D.S. '23; W. M. Markham, B.Com. '35; A. M. Robertson, B.Sc. '21; W. S. Fry, B.A. '28; G. S. Challies, B.A. '31, M.A. '33, B.C.L. '35; and Hugh A. Peck, B.Arch. '11.

Nominating Committee

J. H. Holden, W. McG. Gardner and G. H. Fletcher were elected as members of the Nominating Committee for the regular term of two years.

General Discussion

A. J. Livinson, M.A., suggested the Society take steps to interest the University authorities in marking the centennial of the birth of Sir Wilfrid Laurier,

B.C.L. '64, LL.D. '98, in some such manner as exhibiting in the Redpath Library all possible material on hand relating to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and by inviting an important member of the Dominion Cabinet to give a public address at McGill relating to this prominent graduate.

Many of those present took part in a general discussion on means which might be taken to develop more active interest in the University by many of the graduates residing in Montreal. The support of McGill by her graduates was shown to be something of national importance, both during wartime when the University is doing splendid work for the country and its war effort, and during the rehabilitation which will follow the successful conclusion of the war. It was stated that their loyalty is dependable but requires inspiration and leadership to become more effective.

Medicine '06 Graduates Meet in California

A reunion of the medical graduates of the Class of 1906, residents of Southern California, was held at the Biltmore Bowl, Los Angeles, on December 30, 1940. A reunion dinner was also held there in 1939. Those attending the 1940 dinner included: Dr. and Mrs. Cole, of Mexico City; Dr. and Mrs. James W. Turnbull, of Santa Monica; Dr. and Mrs. T. V. Hunter, of Hollywood; Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Clark, and Dr. and Mrs. R. S. MacArthur, both of Los Angeles.

McGill Mourns Holt, Purvis and Stredder

Resolutions of regret at the deaths of Sir Herbert Holt and Right Hon. Arthur B. Purvis, Governors of the University, and Paymaster Commander F. Owen Stredder, Bursar of McGill, were adopted recently by the Board of Governors and Senate of the University.

The resolutions read, in part, as follows:

Sir Herbert Holt—"His interests were much wider than his business associations, as is evident from his long service as a Governor of McGill University and President of the Royal Victoria Hospital. He has left an indelible impress on both institutions because his unfailing interest in medical subjects made him not only a generous benefactor but a wise leader. The Holt Foundation, and his many specific donations, were the visible product of his desire to contribute to the development of medical and biological research, and his advice and assistance were always available to workers in these fields."

Rt. Hon. Arthur Purvis—"Gallant in his leadership, generous in the gift of his time and energy to public and philanthropic affairs, sincerely friendly in his relationship with all those who came in contact with him, the Right Hon. Arthur Purvis was widely recognized as one of the leading Canadians of his generation. The story of his life, and the diversity of his interests, offer a foundation that is more than adequate to bear that reputation."

Paymaster Commander F. O. Stredder—"His boundless energy and his capacity for understanding all the details of any task assigned to him, made him an invaluable executive officer, so that McGill has profited greatly from his work."

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G. MILLER HYDE — H. LARRATT SMITH
EDMOND H. EBERTS — H. WEIR DAVIS
JAMES P. ANGLIN

In the Realm of Literature

Edited by
T. F. M. NEWTON

Leaves From a Literary Note-book

IT seems that Dunkirk may eventually find in English literature a place to compare with that held since the days of Elizabeth by the Spanish Armada. There has been nothing like the Armada since 1588; in all the history of England there has been nothing like Dunkirk. I do not know how many books on the subject have already been written. Three at least are of quality above the average. *Return Via Dunkirk*, by "Gun-Buster," tells the story from the viewpoint of an artillery officer in the B.E.F. In the best sense, it reflects the spirit of 1914 and the Old Contemptibles. I had not thought to find its like in 1941. John Masefield's *The Nine Days Wonder* is an official account of Dunkirk. It is short and simple. Masefield saw that Dunkirk could not be "written up." It had to be "written down." His restraint is strangely exciting. As military history, *The Nine Days Wonder* will be read for years; as a feat in English writing, it will be studied with attention. *The Sun Shall Greet Them*, a novel by David Rame, is dedicated to "The Little Ships of Dunkirk and the Men Who Went with Them." Rame was of those who went. It will be long before the tale of the sacrifice of the little ships is told with more insight or appreciation.

* * * *

No one with Roget or Crabbe in reach can doubt the richness in synonyms of English speech. To apply an old, familiar word in a new, appropriate sense is the work of a literary craftsman. In *The Nine Days Wonder*, John Masefield writes of "lifting" the British Army from the beaches of Dunkirk. Perhaps this is a naval term. But I have not seen the word so used in other accounts. It is unusually descriptive. Incidentally, how should an English writer spell Dunkirk? Masefield prefers "Dunquerque;" Gun-Buster and David Rame use "Dunkirk;" other writers have adopted the hybrid "Dunkerque." Perhaps a Battle Honour will eventually provide an "official" answer.

* * * *

Since the notes above were written, word has come that Macmillan's have published in Toronto an epic poem, *Dunkirk*, by Dr. E. J. Pratt. I have not yet seen this work, but Mr. Morgan-Powell, of the Montreal *Star*, has seen it. "The rescue of the men of Dunkirk," he writes, "has here inspired a poem truly worthy of its theme."

* * * *

To Sir Andrew Macphail, Thucydides was the model historian. "Study Thucydides," he told me once; and to make sure the advice was followed, he sent me *The Peloponnesian War* next day. That gift is before me as I write. Again there is war in the Peloponnese and Hellas, and on and over and under the waters of which Thucydides wrote. Is Britain the modern Athens? Are the words of Pericles and Churchill akin? There are those who would have it so. Be that as it may, Churchill might have used of Germany today the words in which Pericles warned Athens of Lacedæmon two thousand years ago. "For all claims from an equal, urged upon a neighbour as commands, before any attempt at legal settlement, be they great or be they small, have only one meaning, and that is slavery."

* * * *

Unless all signs fail, Sir Archibald Wavell will eventually merit one of the great biographies of the present war. Even in the enemy camp, there is no commander who has experienced more vicissitudes of fortune or conducted operations more varied in conception. His *Allenby* proves him capable of effective writing, and perhaps some day Wavell will tell the tale himself. Such an autobiography would suffer from certain restraints, and a more objective work would be likely to follow. It is, perhaps, too soon for discussion of the matter to be profitable, for there are still vital scenes in the drama to be acted, and how they will affect the final composition no one can say. All that seems sure is that a task of surpassing interest and worth is forming now for some fortunate biographer in the future.

Scriptor.

Our Reviewers

T. W. L. MacDermot, a former Editor of The McGill News, is Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Miss M. S. MacSporran is Principal of Miss Edgar's and Miss Cramp's School, Montreal.

John Culliton is Assistant Professor of Economics at McGill University.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, author of *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police* and several military histories, is Vice-Chairman of the Editorial Board of The McGill News.

Leonard L. Knott, newspaperman and publicist, is President of Editorial Associates, Ltd., Montreal.

Rhetoric on Parade: A Study in Contrasts

Germany: Der Fuehrer Fulminates

MY NEW ORDER: SPEECHES BY ADOLPH HITLER, *edited by Raoul de Roussy de Sales. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. 1,008 pp. $2.75.*

"MY *New Order*, a collection of Hitler's speeches set in a running commentary, is a sequel to *Mein Kampf*." Thus, in the first two lines of an excellent introduction, Mr. Raymond Gram Swing describes this substantial book. He explains further that "the material has been presented so that an American reader can follow the course of Adolf Hitler from his status as No. 7 of the German Workers' Party to his mastery of Europe and his bid for domination of the world."

Considering the fact that Hitler has made more than 1,500 major speeches, each consuming from one to four hours' time, the difficulty of choosing and editing the speeches that would most clearly reveal his character and ideology has been great. Mr. de Roussy de Sales' choice was complicated moreover by the necessity for competent translation of what at times approached the untranslatable, and by the fact that Hitler's oratory, capable of stirring to a frenzy of hate an audience under its peculiar spell, was often bereft in print of the last trace of the persuasive logic it had seemed to possess when spoken.

In spite of these difficulties, Mr. de Roussy de Sales has done his work well. There seems to be no major aspect of Hitler's rise to power and leadership on which a relevant speech is not presented, and the comment is judicial and fair. Few of the many speeches included are given in full. That was impossible. But those of historic significance are presented as fully as space would permit. Their value for all practical purposes seems quite unimpaired.

As for the content of the speeches, what can a reviewer say? There they stand in all their bewildering array of intolerant power. To read them is to travel with a strange sense of frustration into a realm where words are devoid of their familiar meaning. Like the insistent beat of a tom-tom, their savagery is easy to recognize and almost impossible to describe. The first speech was delivered in Munich in 1922. None of the leading papers in Germany gave it a line of notice. The last speech, or document, is the Proclamation Hitler issued when his armies invaded Russia on June 22, 1941. Between lies the story as Hitler tells it of the last nineteen years. Whence he has come, and whither his troubled vision of domination has led a suffering world, these unhallowed speeches reveal.

R. C. F.

Books Received

MAUDE ABBOTT, *by H. E. MacDermot. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 264 pp. $2.50.*

INTO THE BLITZ, *by William Strange. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 318 pp. $2.50.*

LAND AND LABOUR, *by George V. Haythorne in collaboration with Leonard C. Marsh. Social Sciences Research Committee, McGill University. 568 pp.*

Canada: The Premier's Platform

CANADA AT BRITAIN'S SIDE, *by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 332 pp. $2.50*

THIS is an adequate book. It is not a great book, and, for that matter, I do not think it was so intended. However, it is worth buying and reading. I put them in that order, because it is part of our history.

A world war and a long war, judging from this collection of addresses, was clearly envisaged by Mr. King from the start of hostilities. See speech one, page one, paragraph one: "It is this determination to dominate throughout the world . . . ;" or see page nine: "If this conqueror . . . is able to crush the people of Europe what is going to become of the doctrine of isolation, of this North American continent?"; or page 36: "If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate — one might almost say the immediate—aim of Nazified Germany was the domination of Europe, as a step towards world domination, that doubt has surely been removed." He is equally emphatic on the duration of the war: "a long war," "at least three years," "a long and terrible struggle."



Montreal Gazette

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King has been a public figure for almost half a century. He has been Leader of the Liberal Party since August, 1919, and Prime Minister most of that time. While one cannot agree with the sentiment, "My views and aims are pretty well known to all of you," it is perhaps for the reason suggested when he says, "*No* one, I believe, would accuse me of being an exhibitionist, a firebrand or a jingo." Mr. King is admittedly a modest man, but what else is he? Perhaps it is his very simplicity that makes his character so baffling, and the rewards of search so barren. He is unashamedly a lover of peace, freedom, and order. He says, "I have had, all my life, a positive hatred of war." "I have seized every opportunity to foster, in positive ways, the friendliest relations between classes, and races, and countries, believing that only on a basis of friendship and good will could nations hope to enjoy an enduring peace." But, "I hate dictatorship no less than I hate war," and "If, to-day, I am prepared to continue to lead a government, charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Naziism can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown." Having made up a mind, which takes much making up, he is, consistently enough, still cautious. "My task was to see that no false step, no extreme policies or measures, no hasty action should be allowed to

destroy, in advance, either the clearness of vision of our people, or its power for action." Such is not the stuff of which movie heroes (or villains) are made. Nor is this,—"If I were called upon to sacrifice . . . the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days."

The reader may well ponder for himself these statements, which I think have not been unfairly lifted from their context. "I doubt if two years ago (broadcast, October 27, 1939) the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European War." "Had we been guided by vociferous demands that were made at the outset, (of the war) we would have concentrated our efforts, our wealth and our strength on recruiting large numbers of men for service in the army overseas, rushing them across the ocean, with conscription as probably the only method of maintaining large supernumerary armies in the field. That might have served to meet a certain clamour of the hour, but, in the long run, *it would have made for disunity in Canada*" (Italics mine). "I know, and you know, that we cannot continue at war, at least with the strength we all desire, except as a united nation." "Keep clear the real issue (Freedom) as it is and no compulsion will be needed to find all the men required for the armed forces of Canada overseas."

The only public man in the British Empire who could have delivered the Mansion House address is rightly proud of the outcome of his "visits" to the United States. "The Agreement (Ogdensburg Agreement, Aug. 17, 1940) marks the full blossoming of a long association in harmony between the people of Canada and the people of the United States, to which, I hope and believe, the President and I have also in some measure contributed. The link forged by the Canada-United States defence agreement is no temporary axis. It was not formed by nations whose common tie is a mutual desire for the destruction of their neighbours. It is part of the enduring foundation of a new world order, based on friendship and good will. In the furtherance of this new world order, Canada, in liaison between the British Commonwealth and the United States, is fulfilling a manifest destiny."

In this book is the story of these visits. Perhaps, the Empire's good fortune has not been simply that Mr. Roosevelt is in the White House.

The only general criticism of this book which might be made is that there is not enough of Canada at Britain's side and not enough of Mackenzie King. It could have been written by his secretary.

John Culliton.

Of Interest to Authors

IN view of the difficulty of obtaining early and accurate notice of the publication of books by McGill graduates or members of the University staff, THE McGILL NEWS requests authors and their friends to notify us of forthcoming or recently-published volumes so that they may be brought to the attention of the readers of this magazine. Address all communications to THE McGILL NEWS, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

Funny Business (Nazi Style)

YOU CAN'T DO BUSINESS WITH HITLER, *by Douglas Miller. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. 229 pp. $2.00.*

AS the isolationist movement in the U.S.A. shows, there is still plenty to be done to educate the Western democracies in what Nazi dictatorship in being or as it intends to be is really like. It almost seems that the English-speaking world is too innocent in the ways of the modern world to comprehend what that modern world threatens to become This book is one more lesson in "What Nazism Is." Mr. Miller, who was American commercial attaché in Berlin from 1924 to 1939, has distilled his experience into it for the special education of businessmen, "one group in America which has not been adequately brought face to face with the facts."

Mr. Miller writes very clearly and with complete conviction. Hitler is bent on world conquest, and he means world conquest. As Mr. Churchill says, his method is one by one. If he can beat Britain the last obstacle to his control over Europe, Africa, Asia Minor will have gone. He will control the oceans, force South America into his orbit and then turn to the more interesting process of bringing the United States to heel. Mr. Miller evidently thought that Russia or Japan would be allowed the dubious independence of "a working agreement" with Germany, but the attack on Russia seems to dispose of even that deviation from the Nazi theme of world conquest. In any case, Mr. Miller's picture is not altered. He has been at close quarters with the Nazis, their government, and their business methods; he has talked to the highest and the lowest, read their memoranda, studied their maps; and what he has to say should be studied carefully by all business men. They would then, in terms of their own working standards, see in practice the debauchery of ideals, the prostitution of political ethics, the elevation of brutality into a social purpose and the perversion of science which prevail in other sections of German life. This general turning upsidedown of moral principles is not confined to a few international crooks or even to German business men, but is the stock in trade of Nazi Germany. Business men there sign contracts as Hitler signs treaties and, as he himself said, so that they can be broken when his interest dictates. Barter arrangements are made: American airplane parts, copper, petroleum and phosphates were shipped to Germany before the war "in the hope that someday arrangements could be made to obtain payment" but it was never obtained. An American soft drink firm had built up a big business before Hitler came to power. The German doctors certified that the product was injurious: and the police reported that some of their buildings must be torn down "because they did not measure up to the Building Code." The company approached Mr. Miller who spoke to Nazi Party headquarters, and a few days later a young propaganda leader appeared and offered to help. He was already helping seventeen other companies. "How is that arranged?" asked Mr. Miller. By appointing the young man a director at $800 a month, he learned. This was done and business waxed for a couple of years. Then another Nazi leader wanted his cut and charged that the drink was Jewish and would pollute Aryans. Dr. Ley,

head of the German Labour Front, was then appealed to, and the curse was removed but the official, annoyed by this higher-up interference announced that the drink was foreign and not to be drunk by good Nazis; and so on.

But blackmail is not the only the weapon of Nazi business. Mr. Miller outlines the world economic aims of Nazi Germany, its rule of force, its theory of racial superiority, its regular use of lies and breach of contract. He sketches its plans for world expansion, its high pressure methods through exchange control, manipulation of clearing agreements, dumping of subsidies. And having established his new order in Europe, Hitler will reach out to the New World and with the rest of the world in his pocket—for example, with the Rand gold mines to reinforce the gold reserve behind the German reichmark, and the Papacy controlled through its Cardinal electors, mainly from Europe—could then settle down to squeeze the New World into his mould.

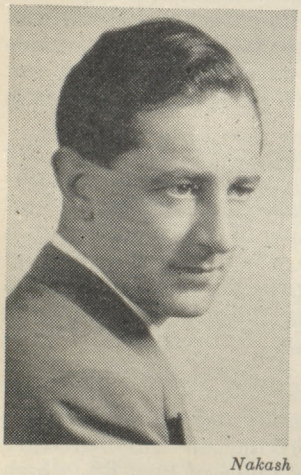
None of this, except the illustrations drawn from Mr. Miller's experience, is new. But it is pulled together in a brief, readable form and should be assigned reading for business people who have any doubts or confusion about what business and the rest of the civilized world is up against.

T. W. L. MacDermot.

A New Canadian Novel

BAROMETER RISING, *by Hugh MacLennan. Wm. Collins Sons & Co., Toronto. 326 pp. $2.50.*

IN peacetime, Halifax is a comparatively quiet little city; in war it bursts into feverish activity, the dynamic citadel of a whole empire. It is now a focal point in our defence and has recently been visited by thousands of Canadians. Hence a novel with this "Eastern Canadian Port" as its locale has a timely appeal. In his first venture into fiction Hugh MacLennan, of the Lower Canada College staff, portrays the city sympathetically, conveying a feeling of its colour and personality, ably sketching its individuality and character. His narrative covers only eight days in the momentous years of the last war, but they are the days that saw the great Halifax explosion of 1917: darkest disaster in Canada's history.



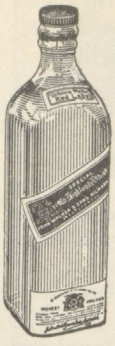
Nakash

HUGH MACLENNAN

Barometer Rising is a happily inspired title. It provokes curiosity, and from the outset the author admirably maintains the atmosphere of suspense he creates on the very first page. The title suggests the rising emotional pressure in the lives of the characters and the mounting tension of the forewarned reader awaiting the impending doom, but, like a member of a Greek chorus, powerless to stay events.

Not a little of the telling effect of this novel comes from the fact that the drama of the protagonists is intensified by the far mightier drama that engulfs

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them. The Haligonians gain in stature and in dignity by contact with the catastrophe. Under other circumstances the love story of Penelope Wain and Neil Macrae would be less convincing, less compelling.

As it is, the story moves swiftly and surely with a variety of individuals vividly presented. In a city soon to be torn asunder, we meet a mysterious young man furtively skulking through once familiar streets. If recognized, he is liable to court martial, so he is unobtrusively seeking the one man whose word can vindicate his honour. For two years he has been supposedly dead; unexpectedly, he is back alive.

All this while he has apparently made no attempt to send any kind of reassuring message to the girl who remains loyal to his memory, the modern Penelope. Of a family long associated with ships, she is the first of the Wain women to throw herself into building them. She is not drawn to mathematics and kindred studies by the passion that moved Charles Morgan's heroine of *The Flashing Stream;* rather, with her they have served to fill the emptiness in her life created by her lover's departure; they bring her closer to the thoughts he thought, even as they did in student days. It has pleased her to work over an idea that he had outlined, and at last hours of labour have just been crowned with success, for the Admiralty has accepted her design.

The concerns of the selfish Neil, the loving Penelope, the unrequited Angus Murray, the frustrated Colonel Wain—father of Penelope—are, however, dwarfed by the immensity of the horror that overwhelms them and the depth of suffering in a community suddenly and completely cut off from the rest of the world by the disruption of rail, telephone, and telegraph facilities. The heroic measures taken in the hour of emergency, the brave makeshifts organized to meet the crisis, are the most thrilling episodes in a story that is full of excitement.

When it is all over, a way seems open for the couple who wish to find the good life in Nova Scotia as their forebears did before them, the two who sense the destiny of Canada as a great North American nation. Though Neil is a less striking person than Penelope, with her devoted help he may achieve more than he has yet. We leave him hopefully ". . . identifying himself with the still-hidden forces which were doomed to shape humanity as certainly as the tiny states of Europe have shaped the past. Canada was still hesitant. . . . But if there were enough Canadians like himself, half-American and half-English, then the day was inevitable when the halves would join and his country would become the central arch which united the new order."

M. S. MacSporran.

How to be a Newspaperman

NEWSROOM PROBLEMS AND POLICIES, *by Curtis D. MacDougall, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 592 pp.*

IF McGill University should ever undertake to become the first university in Canada to establish a full-fledged department of journalism, this volume by a professor of journalism at Northwestern University should be the first library text, and should be marked required reading. This book, the author states in his preface, is intended for use as a text for seniors or graduate students. It should also be of value to any young person planning a newspaper career.

Reviewed from the standpoint of an active newspaperman, this text is unusual in that it presents a picture of modern newspaper publishing that is almost completely accurate and true. There has been no attempt at glamorizing what has become a business instead of a profession, and the old-time romance is omitted to make way for the facts of newspaper life. To the non-professional reader, the book is of interest because it gives clearly and concisely detailed chapters on the role of the modern newspaper, the press and democracy, the "controlled" press, sensationalism in the news, and anti-social news.

The final chapter on the future newspaperman discusses the qualifications necessary for success under present day conditions and the new conditions which are likely to follow the war, appraises newspaper editorial work as a life career, and discusses the importance of schools of journalism.

Canada today has no important school of journalism and the study of newspaper work as presented in this thick volume should help university leaders to formulate a policy or to judge the need for such a branch of education.

Leonard L. Knott.

Audubon in New Plumage

THE BIRDS OF AMERICA, *by John James Audubon, with a foreword and descriptive captions by William Vogt. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 475 pp. (9" x 12"). $5.95.*

AFTER studying for many years the wild birds of the eastern and midwestern United States in their natural habitats of woods, marshes, and rivers, John James Audubon more than a century ago depicted with accurate detail by water-colour paintings of considerable artistic merit, and by descriptive legends, some 435 species of birds. These paintings were reproduced formerly in London as aquatint engravings or "plates," on elephant folio Whatman paper, from copper engravings, to the number of less than 200 complete sets; and were published over the period of years from 1827 to 1838 under the title *The Birds of America.*

For large numbers of nature lovers who held the original plates in high esteem, yet to whom acquaintance with them was almost denied on account of their rarity, the Macmillan reprinting of a new edition in a single volume four years ago was a duly appreciated boon. And now a second reprinting has appeared as a low-priced edition, enabling those who missed the opportunity of a few years ago, to become possessors of a volume containing exact 9" x 12" copies of these famous plates in their original colours.

To those who are not yet acquainted with Audubon's superb illustrations, this reproduction will introduce one of the most remarkable studies of bird life which has ever been published. Its value, already high because of the accuracy of its delineation and its artistic excellence, is increased by the attention it draws to the importance of protecting our birds and of adding to our knowledge of them.

In his introduction, William Vogt pays this tribute to Audubon: "Few of the men who wrested its virgin fruits from this continent dealt so fairly with it as Audubon . . . who, loving that rich land as few men have loved it, before or since, captured within his books, and saved for us who must painfully correct

our ancestors' mistakes, the essence of America that was. The stature of Audubon, the artist, can best be judged by an examination of his work. Posterity has established him among the immortals . . . Audubon vowed he would never paint stuffed specimens, and took ornithological art out of its glass case for all time . . . And his wide-ranging, vigorous mind anticipated by a century the experimental investigation of bird behaviour that plays an increasingly prominent part in American ornithology."

As a gift for young or old, this handsome volume can be well recommended.

M. M. G.

McGill Principal to Visit Western Canada

It is the intention of Principal James to carry out the visit to the western provinces and the Pacific coast in January and February which has twice been postponed since the outbreak of the war. As soon as his itinerary has been arranged, the Branches of The Graduates' Society in the West will be advised so they can organize gatherings of graduates affording them opportunities to meet the Principal.

The McGill Associates

The McGill Associates are continuing their efforts to interest business and professional men in the University and to obtain from them some measure of financial support. Considerable progress has been made. The Associates' membership increased from 268 in 1940 to 362 in 1941. Since the formation of the McGill Associates eighteen months ago some $29,600 has been contributed by them to the University.

285 Foreign Students at McGill in 1940-41

Foreign students numbering 285 from twenty countries attended McGill University last session, of whom 219 were men and sixty-six were women. Americans registered totalled 244.

57 Get Degrees at Fall Convocation

Fifty-seven degrees and diplomas were conferred at the Fall Convocation of McGill University in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium on October 6. Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, who presided, declared that neither the graduates nor their country could be content with less than the greatest possible effort of human energy and resources in the war for freedom and democracy.

Brilliant French Scholar Enrols at McGill

Miss Madeleine Juliette Frances, one of France's most brilliant students, who is making a special study of the influence of Spinoza on 18th century thinking in France, is enrolled at McGill this session. Miss Frances, at McGill under the auspices of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Science and Learning, is pursuing her research as the University Women's Fellow in Philosophy.

Travelling Libraries Extend Scope

During their first year in their new quarters at Macdonald College, McGill Travelling Libraries were sent to more than thirty communities which had not previously taken advantage of this service.

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Excerpts from the Annual Report Of McGill University for 1940-41

NOTABLE for its comprehensive review of the University's war effort, the Annual Report of McGill University for the 1940-41 Session, prepared by Principal F. Cyril James, was issued in October. Space does not permit the printing here of the entire report, but some significant paragraphs are reproduced on this page.

The Response to Challenge

The fundamental challenge to our civilization which underlies the vital struggle in which the British Commonwealth of Nations and its allies are now engaged has exercised a profound influence upon the life of McGill University during the past session. Even though the demand for men to serve in the Armed Forces has not yet reached an intensity comparable to that which existed from 1914 to 1918, hundreds of graduates and undergraduates have entered the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. We who remain on the campus have watched these young men depart, realizing keenly the loss of their companionship, and yet proud of the great work they have voluntarily undertaken. With that pride, there is also mingled an eager, envious wish that we too might be permitted to make a larger contribution to the common cause; so that we watch their activities from day to day with a prayer for their well-being in our hearts and a ready willingness to do all that we can to back them up.

Evidences of that willingness are everywhere present to those who are in close contact with the everyday life of the University. Members of the teaching staff have quietly taken over increased responsibilities in order to carry on the work of colleagues now on service with the Armed Forces, and in all cases, excepting those of the most junior members of the staff, this increased work has been undertaken with no thought of increased salary or academic preferment. Still other members of the staff have gladly undertaken research investigations of great importance to the war effort and, although it is not possible to reveal the nature of these studies or the places at which they are being carried on, it can confidently be stated that the dogged courage and determination of Canadian scientists will (if their story is ever written) constitute one of the brightest pages in the history of the Dominion's war effort. Similarly, in the case of members of the Board of Governors, there has been such a general willingness to undertake additional work at the request of the Dominion and Imperial governments that it would be invidious to select particular examples.

But of those who went forth gladly, there are some who come not back. Arthur Purvis will not sit with the Board of Governors when it meets again, but the memory of his courageous leadership and the warm savour of his friendship will remain forever with those who knew him. We mourn the passing of Sir Frederick Banting who, although formally associated with the University of Toronto, was an outstanding figure among Canadian scientists; and of Gordon Scott, who maintained a deep interest in McGill University throughout his long period of association with the Council of Education of the Province of Quebec. We realize that we are poorer because Owen Stredder died on naval service, and René du Roure could not survive the collapse of his beloved France. "And some there be, which have no memorial . . . Their seed standeth fast, and their children for their sakes. Their seed shall remain forever, and their glory shall not be blotted out."

Academic Facilities for Special Training

Although the subject is touched upon in other paragraphs of this Report, it seems appropriate at this point to call attention to the fact that Canadian universities have not yet been given an opportunity to make their maximum contribution to the war effort of the Dominion.

Sir Lawrence Bragg, in a recent statement issued from Ottawa, emphasized the interdependence of the armed forces, industry, and science, "all three are so interlocked that without one the others could not function." This is not a new idea, and it has already been magnificently recognized in regard to the co-ordination and encouragement of research that can contribute directly to the war effort. In the long run, however, and even as an immediate contribution to the war itself, the training of new generations of technicians and scientists is just as important to the nation as the activities of our present scientists, and it has seemed to many who are in close touch with Canadian university life that the academic resources of our country could be utilized much more effectively than they are at the present time. . . .

Although no man can pretend to prophesy the probable march of events during the next few years, it seems probable that the increasing severity of the struggle will demand steadily growing numbers of scientists, technicians and professional men. Canadian universities are excellently equipped to train doctors, engineers, physicists, chemists and others with special technical qualifications—and it cannot be too much emphasized that the skills and equipment necessary for such training are, in many cases, identical with those required for the training of specialists in the various branches of the armed forces. It follows, therefore, that universities can, if they are permitted to do so, assume responsibility for a good deal of the instruction in technical subjects now given by the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, while it is obvious to all that great advantages would accrue from a policy which made it possible to combine academic instruction with specialized military training in the case of undergraduates who are not yet old enough to enter the armed forces but eager to prepare themselves for service at a later date. It is to be hoped that the present basic military training programme is a first step in this direction, and that the Government will soon take steps to utilize to the fullest extent the facilities offered by this, and every other Canadian university.

William Bentley Appointed Bursar and Secretary of Board of Governors

WILLIAM BENTLEY, a member of the administrative staff of McGill University since 1926, has been appointed Bursar of McGill University and Secretary of the Board of Governors, succeeding the late Paymaster Commander F. Owen Stredder. Mr. Bentley, Acting Bursar since 1939 when Paymaster Commander Stredder was granted leave of absence for naval duties, is a former President of the Canadian General Accountants' Association.



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WILLIAM BENTLEY

Born in Birkenhead, England, forty-nine years ago, Mr. Bentley came to Canada in 1913. First employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, he was later on the staff of the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Freres Trading Company. In 1926 he joined the McGill administrative staff as an accountant, and quickly established a reputation as a hard worker. Three years later he was promoted to Chief Accountant and he was named Acting Bursar shortly after the outbreak of war.

Sir Edward Beatty Better, Attends Meeting

Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, was present at a meeting of a sub-committee of the University's Board of Governors in October. It was the first University meeting the Chancellor had attended since his recent illness.

Coach Doug Kerr Takes L. C. C. Post

Doug Kerr, head football coach at McGill University for the past five years, was appointed head coach at Lower Canada College this fall. Coach Kerr, who succeeded Ronnie Perowne at L.C.C., retains his position at McGill but, of course, intercollegiate football has been suspended for the duration of the war. Perowne, now on active service with the Royal Canadian Navy, was quarterback of the McGill football team which won the intercollegiate title in 1938.

No Drug Cures Cancer, Dr. C. K. P. Henry Says

There is no specific drug that will cure cancer, but surgery, X-ray and radium offer hope, courage and new life to thousands of sufferers of the disease, Dr. C. K. P. Henry, Professor of Surgery at McGill, told the annual meeting of the British Columbia Cancer Foundation in Vancouver on September 17. Dr. Henry, who graduated from McGill in 1900, also lectured in Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton in September under the auspices of the Department of Cancer Control of the Canadian Medical Association.

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Personals

THE MCGILL NEWS *welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to The Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Spring issue should be forwarded prior to February 1.*

Astbury, John S., M.A. '38, holder of the Bachelor of Arts degree from Mount Allison University, received the degree of LL.D. from that University recently. Dr. Astbury is Principal of Baron Byng High School, Montreal.

Bennett, George F., B.Sc. '31, has become one of the proprietors of the newly-incorporated Foulis & Bennett Electric, Limited, Halifax, N.S.

***Bieler, John H.,** B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19, former Director of Budget of the League of Nations at Geneva, has assumed duty as a special officer of the Quebec Treasury Department.

Bissett, Captain George W., M.D. '17, Victoria, B.C., has been admitted as an Officer (Brother) in the Canadian Commandery of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

***Blaylock, S. G.,** B.Sc. '99, LL.D. '29, President of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited, has been elected a Director of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company.

***Bremner, Douglas,** B.Sc. '15, has been re-elected President of the School for Crippled Children, Montreal.

***Brown, B. A.,** M.D. '18, of Oshawa, Ont., has been elected Vice-President of the Ontario County Medical Association.

Casselman, Rev. A. B., B.A. '36, of Valleyfield, Que., has assumed charge of the Presbyterian churches at Hull and Aylmer, Que.

Clark, Dr. J. Artemas, M.S.A. '26, has been selected to serve as Chairman of the Canadian Advisory Committee, member of the Nominating Committee for President, and member of the Refugee Placement Committee of Rotary International. Dr. Clark founded and is in charge of the Experimental Station and the fourteen Illustration Stations on Prince Edward Island, is President of the P.E.I. Branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, a member of the P.E.I. Seed Board, and a charter member and Past President of the Rotary Club of Charlottetown.

***Colby, C. W.,** B.A. '87, LL.D. '21 has been elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Stanstead College, Stanstead, Que.

Colm, Lieut. Leland, M.D. '38, is on active duty with the California National Guard at San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Coppick, Sydney, B.Eng. '36, M.Sc., Ph.D., is now a Research Chemist with the American Viscose Corporation, Marcus Hook, Pa.

***Cushing, H. B.,** B.A. '92, M.D. '98, of Montreal, has been re-elected President of the Argenteuil Historical Society.

Cuthbertson, A. C., B.Sc. (Arts) '26, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29, of Sackville, N.B., has been elected President of the Maritime Chemists' Association.

Dawes, Mrs. Marion M., B.A. '23, has been appointed Personnel Supervisor for Women, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, with jurisdiction over that Company's employment offices for women in Montreal and Toronto.

Dawson, Victor E., B.Sc. '08, of California, eldest Dawson grandson of Sir William Dawson, with his family, visited his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. Bell Dawson, of Westmount, Que., during the summer. Dr. Dawson, who is a former President of the Los Angeles Branch of The Graduates' Society, was interested in the recent changes and improvements at the University.

Dowd, Norman S., B.A. '11, of Ottawa, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labor and Editor and Manager of its official publication.

***Dudley, Seymour,** M.D. '37, is on the medical staff of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Cal., and is in private practice in Hollywood.

Dunbar, Maxwell J., Ph.D. '41, has been appointed Acting Canadian Consul to Greenland.

Durley, T. R., B.Sc. '28, is now employed by the Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Toronto.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Fitzmaurice, Lawrence W.,** M.D. '25, D.P.H. '40, has been appointed Chief Medical Officer of the British Hospital at Nassau, Bahamas.

George, John D., M.D. '01, has completed forty years of practice in the one community—Verona, N.Y.

***Goldbloom, Alton,** B.A. '13, M.D. '16, of Montreal, attended the meeting of the American Academy of Paediatrics in Boston.

***Gordon, G. Blair,** B.Sc. '22, of Montreal, has been elected a Director of Canadian Investment Fund, Limited.

Hankinson, C. H., M.D. '19, of Prince Rupert, B.C., has been elected President of the British Columbia Medical Association.

***Haughton, Harold M. S.,** B.Sc. '07, retired some months ago as Garrison Engineer at Gibraltar and is now living in Parkstone, England.

Havey, H. B., M.D. '11, of Stewiacke, N.S., has been elected President of the Colchester-East Hants Medical Society.

Hobbs, Miss Helen R., Phy.Ed. '31, of London, Ont., has assumed charge of physical education at River Bend Girls' School, Winnipeg, Man.

Johnson, R. E. L., B.Eng. '32, is now with Stevenson & Kellogg, Limited, Toronto.

***Joseph, Montefiore,** B.A. '70, oldest living graduate of McGill University, celebrated his 90th birthday on September 21.

Kennedy, Rev. T. E., B.A. '15, who has been Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Janetville, Ont., has been called to the church at Southampton, Ont.

***Ker, Frederick Innes,** B.Sc. '09, Hamilton, Ont., represented McGill University at the inauguration of Walter Theodore Brown, M.A., Ph.D., as Chancellor and President of Victoria College, University of Toronto, on October 15.

Koehler, J. W., B.Sc. '30, is now teaching in the vocational school at Weston, Ont.

***Legg, John H.,** B.Sc. '29, has been appointed Superintendent of the Wakefield plant of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Wakefield, Que., where magnesia will be produced from brucite ore.

Lloyd, David C. P., B.Sc. '32, of New York City, has been elected an Associate of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research.

MacLeod, Colin M., M.D. '32, an Associate of the Rockefeller Institute, has been appointed Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Medicine, New York University, and director of its bacteriological laboratories.

Macphail, M. S., M.A. '34, has been granted a year's leave of absence from his duties as instructor in mathematics at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. in order to pursue post-graduate studies at Princeton University.

***McDonald, George C.,** B.A. '04, delivered an address on behalf of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants before the 54th Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Accountants in New York in September.

McDougall, J. G., M.D. '97, of Halifax, N.S., has been elected a Director of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

***McNaughton, Lieutenant-General A. G. L.,** B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in absentia, from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

***Moran, Taylor M.,** B.Sc. '23, is Vice-President of Stevenson & Kellogg, Limited, Toronto,

***Morgan, Henry,** M.D. '38, is attached to the contagious disease staff of the Los Angeles County Public Health Department and is in private practice in Hollywood.

***Murray, W. E. G.,** B.A. '12, General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, has returned from a seven-weeks' tour of the United Kingdom.

*Nowlan, Miss Shirley M., B.A. '33, has been appointed Supervisor of the Montreal employment office for women of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

Olker, Louis, M.D. '36, is in private practice in Chico, California.

Parker, V. H. T., M.D. '17, of Stellarton, N.S., has been elected President of the Pictou County Medical Association.

*Peat, G. B., M.D. '06, of Saint John, N.B., has been promoted to the grade of Commander (Brother) in the Canadian Commandery of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Peers, Mrs. Ada Fanjoy, B.H.S. '29, was awarded the degree of Master of Science in Home Economics at the Commencement of the University of Maryland in June.

*Peers, James H., M.D. ,C.M. '31, Research Associate of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the recently-organized alumni association of the Mallory Institute of Pathology at its first annual meeting in Boston, Mass., on June 21.

Percival, Dr. W. P., B.A. '12, of Quebec, has been elected Vice-President of the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association.

Peterson, Rev. Norman E., B.A. '20, of Granby, Que., has been elected President of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College Alumni.

*Pick, Alfred J., B.A. '36, M.A. '37, B.C.L. '40, who has served for some time as Third Secretary in the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa, has gone to St. John's, Newfoundland, as Secretary to the office there of the Canadian High Commissioner.

Reid, Lieut. Richard H., M.D. '37, is on active duty with the United States Navy stationed in Philadelphia.

*Richardson, R. M., B.Sc. '24, has resigned as West District Plant Superintendent, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal, to become General Plant Manager, New Brunswick Telephone Company, with headquarters at Saint John.

Rodi, Albert, M.D. '39, is Resident in Orthopaedics at the Los Angeles County General Hospital.

*Rosenberg, William J., Past Student, who graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture last June, has been elected to membership in the American Institute of Architects. He is connected with the firm of Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford, Montreal.

Ross, Arthur L., B.Eng. '32, is now employed by Defence Industries, Limited, Pickering, Ont.

Roy, L. C., B.S.A. '17, has been re-elected President of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association.

Shapiro, Lionel S. B., B.A. '29, Washington correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, represented Montreal's English-language newspapers on an exploratory visit to the United Kingdom to gain first-hand knowledge of the general war situation and Britain's war effort this fall as guest of the British Council.

Sellar, William, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, who has been connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal since 1935 and who is now in the office of its Vice-President of Traffic, has been admitted to the Bar of Quebec.

*Sherman, George A., M.D. '24, Superintendent of Oakland County Sanatorium and President of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association, has been appointed Director of the newly-organized Bureau of Tuberculosis of the Michigan Department of Health.

*Silverman, Baruch, M.D., C.M. '21, F.A.P.A., has been appointed Director of the Montreal Mental Hygiene Institute.

Smith, George R., Ph.D. '39, of Truro, N.S., has been appointed Provincial Chemist of Nova Scotia.

Stapells, Miss Phyllis, Phy.Ed. '38, has gone to Kingston, Jamaica, to direct physical education in the Y.W.C.A.

*Stavert, R. E., B.Sc. '14, of Montreal, has been elected a Director of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and of Dominion Engineering Works, Limited.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

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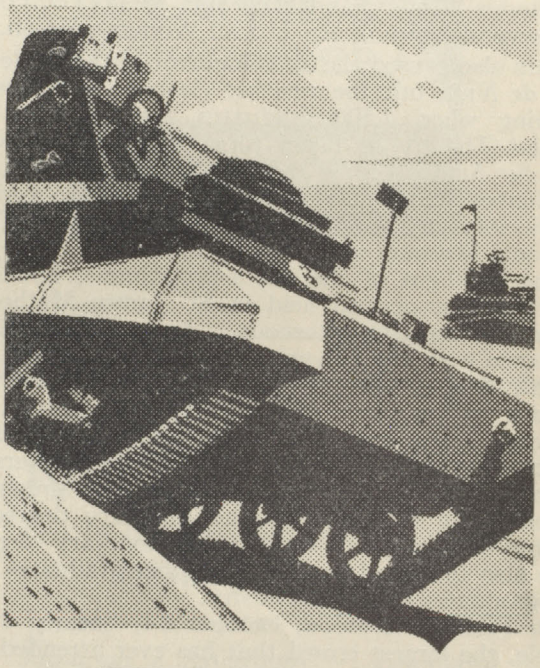
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Twenty Years Ago at McGill

The McGill News: December, 1921: Vol. 3, No. 1

"THE Centenary Reunion has come and gone . . . But if the event is passed, it is certainly not yet forgotten nor will it be for many years to come . . ." With these words, an anonymous contributor began "The Story of the Reunion," the leading article in THE McGILL NEWS twenty years ago.

The first event on the programme was a reception in the Art Gallery on Wednesday, October 12, under the auspices of the McGill Women's Union. It replaced the garden party, which was cancelled on account of rain. "It is estimated that about 2,000 in all attended the reception," THE NEWS reported. "Upon arrival they were received by Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, General Eric McCuaig, Chairman of the Reunion Committee, Mr. Paul Sise, President of the Graduates' Society, and Mrs. Sise, Mrs. J. B. Porter and several ladies of the McGill Women's Union."

Rain also caused the abandonment of the students' *Fete de Nuit*, but the weather cleared the following morning when 2,500 graduates assembled in the Capitol Theatre to listen to addresses of welcome from Sir Arthur Currie and Mr. Sise, to establish the Graduates' Endowment Fund and discuss the work of the Society and the University. Later, the McCord National Museum was officially opened.

The highlight of the day's programme, however, was the Convocation held in St. James Methodist Church during the afternoon. Among those in attendance were the Governor-General of Canada, the British Ambassador to the United States and the Premier of Quebec. After the opening prayer, the Principal introduced Mr. E. W. (now Sir Edward) Beatty, K.C., the new Chancellor of the University. Then Dr. F. D. Adams, Vice-Principal, presented Baron Byng of Vimy for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, following which honorary degrees were also conferred on fifty-five other graduates and non-graduates of the University.

On Friday afternoon, October 14, "nearly 3,000 people, the largest crowd that has ever attended the McGill sports" witnessed the competitions in the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium. During an intermission, Sir Arthur Currie unveiled the memorial flag staff in the southwestern corner of the Stadium dedicated to the men of the McGill Siege Battery (afterwards the 10th Canadian Siege Battery) who were killed in France. Over 3,000 persons attended the reception and dance held in the New Medical Building that evening.

On Saturday morning about 300 graduates visited Macdonald College, journeying to Ste. Anne de Bellevue by special train, and in the afternoon over 12,000 persons witnessed the intercollegiate rugby game between McGill and the University of Toronto. The game ended in a draw, 4-4.

The final event on the Reunion programme was a special church service held in St. James Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon, October 16.

* * * *

In addition to the names listed in this column in the Autumn Number, this issue of THE McGILL NEWS reported that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the following: *Graduates*—Hon. Mr. James Thomas Brown, B.A. '93; Dr. James Edward LeRossignol, B.A. '88; David Ross McCord, B.A. '63, B.C.L. '67; Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, M.C., B.Sc. '94. *Non-graduates*—Right Rev. John Cragg Farthing, Bishop of Montreal; Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States; James Harkness, Acting Dean of McGill's Faculty of Arts; Phelps Johnson, designer of the Quebec Bridge; Dr. Arthur Stanley Mackenzie, President of Dalhousie University; M. Paul Pelliot, Professor in the College of France; Dr. Robert Bruce Taylor, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston; and Prof. George McKinnon Wrong, University of Toronto.

* * * *

The unveiling of the bronze memorial tablet to the 121 graduates and past students of the Faculty of Arts who laid down their lives in the Great War was also reported in this issue. The ceremony was performed by His Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor to the University, on October 13.

Personals—*Continued*

***Stephens, George F.,** M.D. '07, Superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Hospital Council for a third term.

Strean, L. P., D.D.S. '23, M.Sc. '40, has achieved a practical skin test to discover those susceptible and those immune to whooping cough.

Stryble, Lieut. Francis, M.D. '35, is on active duty with the California National Guard at San Luis Obispo, Cal.

***Tellier, Miss Joy M.,** Phy.Ed. '41, has assumed duty as Assistant Physical Director of Women at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

***Tooke, F. T.,** B.A. '95, M.D. '99, has been elected President of the Opthalmologic Society of Canada.

***Towers, Graham F.,** B.A. '19, has been appointed to a second term of seven years as Governor of the Bank of Canada.

***Wadsworth, Miss Pauline,** Phy.Ed. '41, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Health Education Department of the Montreal Y.W.C.A.

Walbridge, Miss Frances M., B.A. '34, of Westmount, Que., left for Portuguese West Africa in September to become a foreign missionary for the United Church of Canada.

White, W. W., B.A. '85, M.D. '86, of Saint John, N.B., has been promoted to be a Commander (Brother) in the Canadian Commandery of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

***Whitehead, Miss J. V. Elizabeth,** B.A. '39, M.A. '41, winner of the Cornell Fellowship in English, has entered the Cornell Graduate School, Ithaca, N.Y.

***Wilgress, L. D.,** B.A. '14, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and **Yves Lamontagne,** B.Sc. '15, Director of Commercial Relations, were members of the Canadian trade delegation which visited South America recently.

***Wither, George M.,** B.Eng. '41, is engaged in engineering work at the Hollinger Gold Mines Limited, Timmins, Ont.

Woollatt, D. H., B.Sc. '16, of Walkerville, Ont., has been elected a Director of the Canadian Builders' Supply Association.

Wright, E. K., M.D. '31, formerly of Athabaska, Alta., has taken charge of a Provincial Health Unit at Holden, Alta.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

McGill Announces 24 Extension Courses

A total of twenty-four extension courses on a wide variety of subjects will be given at McGill University this session.

Deaths

Blake, Edson Andrew, M.D. '06, of Waterloo, Que., in Montreal, on September 7, 1941.

Burnham, Harold Bostwick, B.A.Sc. '97, in Toronto, Ont., on October 29, 1941.

Burritt, Charles H., M.D. '90, in Claremont, Cal., on September 20, 1941.

Cappon, James, LL.D. '17, in Kingston, Ont., on September 19, 1939.

Casgrain, Mr. Justice Alexandre Chase, B.C.L. '03, in Montreal, on October 27, 1941.

Cattanach, Walter Colquhoun, M.D. '86, in Dalhousie Station, Que., on August 12, 1941.

Chasse, Paul E., B.C.L. '36, in Sorel, Que., on October 29, 1940.

Cheesbrough, Arthur Gordon, B.Sc. '09, M.Sc. '10, in Muskoka, Ont., on August 25, 1941.

Davidson, Thomas Reginald, B.Sc. '06, in Montreal, on August 1, 1941.

Deane, Reginald Burton, M.D. '98, in Calgary, Alberta, in July 1941.

Dunbar, William Roderick, M.D. '97, in New Glasgow, N.S., on September 12, 1941.

Goodwin, Wilfrid W., M.D. '88, in Dover, N.H., on September 5, 1941.

Harvie, John Bruce, M.D. '81, in Troy, N.Y., on November 14, 1941.

Holt, Sir Herbert S., LL.D. '27, in Montreal, Que., on September 28, 1941.

Howell, Archibald Rennie, B.A. '96, in Westmount, Que., on November 21, 1941.

Kenney, F. L., M.D. '88, in Saint John, N.B., on December 3, 1940.

Mackay, Robert Burns, M.D. '93, in Montreal, on November 15, 1941.

Macnaughton, Benjamin Franklin, M.D. '15, in Montreal, Que., on September 17, 1941.

Murphy, Edward Vincent, M.D. '14, in Montreal, on October 27, 1941.

Norman, Telfer J., M.D. '87, in Vancouver, B.C., on October 8, 1941.

Parmelee, George William, LL.D. '21, in Quebec City, on September 9, 1941.

Patterson, Raymond Harvey, B.Sc. '07, in Sydney, Australia, on March 27, 1941.

Rosenblum, Mrs. Julius (Edith Goodman), B.L.S. '35, in Montreal, on August 8, 1941.

Ryan, Percy C., K.C., B.C.L. '92, in Montreal, on November 15, 1941.

Trueman, David Bayard, Past Student (Agriculture '42), of Parrsboro, N.S., accidentally drowned at Bass River, N.S., on August 5, 1941.

Marriages

Argue—In Ottawa, on September 13, Miss Mary Margaret Newlands, to John Fenton Argue, Jr., M.D. '37, son of John Fenton Argue, M.D. '96, all of Ottawa.

Balfour—In Montreal, on September 6, Miss Doris Mabel Crombie, to George Herbert Balfour, Past Student, son of R. H. Balfour, B.Sc. '97, and of Mrs. Balfour, all of Montreal.

Bassen—On December 2, 1938, Miss Mildred R. Bassen, B.A.'29, to Benjamin R. Guss.

Belkin—In Westmount, Que., on October 26, Miss Freda Belkin, B.A. '39, to Dr. David Bruser, of Macklin, Sask.

Bercovitch—In Montreal, on October 2, Miss Margery Frances Bercovitch, B.A. '41, to Alfred Norman Miller.

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Marriages—*Continued*

Blachford—In Westmount, Que., on September 13, Miss Audrey Julia Earl, to Hugh Wilmot Blachford, B.Arch. '37.

Bonter—In the Town of Mount Royal, Que., on October 25, Miss Norma Bonter, B.A. '40, to Lieut. G. Howard Smith.

Carr—In Huntingdon, Que., on August 21, Miss Elizabeth M. Carr, B.H.S. '40, to Charles O. Jones, Jr., of Bedford, Que.

Carroll—In Montreal, on October 25, Miss Ernle Morgan, of London, Eng., to Lovell Caverhill Carroll, B.A. '29, M.A. '30, LL.L. (U. of M.), of Montreal.

Chadsey—In Brockville, Ont., on September 6, Mrs. Carrie Warren, to Louis Colvin Chadsey, M.D. '24, both of Brockville.

Challenger—In Mortimer, Berks., England, on August 16, Assistant Section Officer Joyce Merrilees Strachan, W.A.A.F., of Victoria, B.C., to Captain Neville E. Challenger, M.D. '14, R.A.M.C.

Chipman—In Ottawa, on August 30, Miss Eileen Devlin, daughter of the late Emmanuel B. Devlin, K.C., M.P., B.C.L. '95, and of Mrs. Devlin, to Noel Chipman, B.Arch. '20, of Montreal.

Crabtree—In Montreal West, on September 13, Miss Eleanor Jane Crabtree, B.A. '39, Phys. Ed. '40, to Lieutenant Joseph Hope Ross, R.C.N.V.R., of Ottawa.

Crowfoot—In Quebec City, on October 11, Miss Margaret H. Crowfoot, B.A. '38, to George W. Sinclair, of Montreal.

Crowley—In Outremont, Que., on September 6, Miss Marjorie Aileen Young, to Vernon Frederick Crowley, B.Eng. '40.

Cunningham—In Senneville, Que., on September 20, Miss Elizabeth Munn Shaw, to Lieutenant John Douglas Locke Cunningham, B.Com. '29, of Montreal.

Delahay—In Ottawa, on September 13, Miss Lillian Irene McNaughton, to James Reginald Delahay, M.D. '25, both of Ottawa.

Dickason—In Saint John, N.B., on July 26, Miss Rosalie Maud Dickason, Homemakers '36, to Gerald Read Spencer, both of Saint John.

Dunlop—In Montreal West, Que., on November 8, Miss Kathleen E. Dunlop, Past Student, to Stanley Vaughan Walsh.

Eberts—In Ste-Agathe des Monts, Que., on September 6, Miss Gertrude Arnoldi, of Ottawa, to Edmond Melchior Eberts, M.D. '97, of Lac Paquin, Que.

Elie—In Outremont, Que., on October 11, Miss Violet Corinne Trenye, to Jean Paul Elie, B.Com. '37.

Elliott—In Montreal, on September 10, Miss Muriel Merlyn Donaldson, to Robert Barry Elliott, B.Eng. '39.

Foss—In Ithaca, N.Y., on September 13, Miss Jane S. Hosmer, to Ernest Foss, M.D. '41, of Rochester, N.Y.

Fullerton—In Ancaster, Ont., on October 11, Miss Margaret Ruth Howitt, to Charles William Fullerton, B.A. '38, of Toronto.

Fyfe—In Montreal West, on August 11, Miss Helen Grant Fyfe, B.A. '36, to Drummond Ross Stuart, of Montreal.

Gale—In Quebec, on September 6, Miss Ethel Louisa Gale, B.A. '93, to Herbert Henry Williams, of Sherbrooke, Que.

Goldwater—In Montreal, on October 15, Miss Theresa Irene Leavitt, to Ephraim Goldwater, B.A. '19, D.D.S. '21.

Grassby-Bettesworth—In Quebec City, on October 18, Miss M. Aileen Bettesworth, Past Student, to James Neil Grassby, B.Eng. '39, M.Eng. '40, of Levack, Ont.

Gravel—In Montreal, on August 2, Miss E. Aimee Gravel, B.Com. '27, to Harold G. Hesler.

Gubbins-Granger—In Montreal, on September 17, Miss Caroline Granger, B.A. '41, to Reynaldo J. E. Gubbins, B.Eng. '41.

Hale—In Westmount, Que., on September 13, Miss Patricia G. Hale, B.A. '39, to Flying Officer W. Douglas Laird, R.C.A.F.

Henderson—In Montreal West, on September 17, Miss Rhoda Gordon Henderson, B.A. '39, to George Chapman Swan.

Hickey—On September 27, Miss Eleanor M. Hickey, B.A. '35, B.L.S. '36, to Donald John Mundy.

Howitt-Gruer—In Ottawa, on November 8, Miss Margaret Jean Gruer, B.H.S. '35, to James Bain Howitt, B.Eng. '41, of Drummondville, Que.

Hull—In Montreal, on October 4, Miss Jessie M. Baillie, to Carlos A. Hull, B.A. '37.

Jamieson—In Montreal, on September 27, Miss Margaret Ethel Jamieson, Phys. Ed. '38, to Kenneth George Martin.

Kinghorn—In Paul Smith's, N.Y., on August 23, Miss Nora Kinghorn, Past Student, daughter of Hugh M. Kinghorn, B.A.'90, M.D.'94, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., to Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, son of the late Sir Wilfred Grenfell, LL.D. '28.

Kirkpatrick—In Montreal West, on October 18, Miss Elsie Ellen Trites, of Fredericton, N.B., to Captain Robert Evans Kirkpatrick, B.Eng. '37, R.C.A., son of Everett C. Kirkpatrick, B.Sc. '06, and of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Montreal West.

Latour—In Montreal West, on September 27, Miss Florence Mary Emily Vaughan, to Jean Paul Andre Latour, B.Sc.'38, M.D. '40, of Ste-Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Laws—In Montreal, on September 7, Miss Brenda Isabel Dunbar Sutherland, to Flying Officer H. Wyatt Laws, B.A.'40, M.D. '40, R.C.A.F.

Leahey—In Montreal, in October, Miss Catherine Jean MacDonald, of Stellarton, N.S., to James Leahey, B.Eng. '35, of Montreal.

Louis—In Montreal, on October 16, Miss Anabel Miller, to Benjamin L. Louis, B.Sc. (Arts) '30.

Low—In New York City, on October 1, Miss Mary Isabelle Coleman, to John Hatch Low, D.D.S. '32, of Potsdam, N.Y.

MacCarthy-Hagmeier—In Preston, Ont., on October 18, Miss Katherine Elizabeth (Betty) Hagmeier, Past Student, to Arthur Howard MacCarthy, B.Com. '35, of Montreal, son of the late Arthur K. MacCarthy, B.Sc. '06, and of Mrs. David Marsh, of Quebec.

Mackenzie—In Nanaimo, B.C., on August 9, Miss Shirley Campbell, of Windsor, Ont., to Lieutenant Robert Donald MacKenzie, B.Com. '41, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada.

MacLennan—In Vankleek Hill, Ont., on September 27, Miss Mary Katherine McLeod, to Flight Lieutenant Ian Armstrong MacLennan, M.D. '37, R.C.A.F.

Macnutt—In Montreal, on October 4, Miss Frances Patricia Medlar, to Squadron-Leader Ernest Gerrard Macnutt, B.Eng. '37, R.C.A.F.

McCrady—In Montreal, on August 30, Miss Ethel Margaret Finlayson, of Chicago, to Donald Carman McCrady, B.Eng.'36, of Noranda, Que.

McCrimmon—In Toronto, in September, Miss Nancy Jane Wettlaufer, to Frederick Gordon McCrimmon, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, of Huntingdon, Que.

McDowell—In Windsor, Ont., on November 8, Miss Ruth Carr, to Cameron Alexander McDowell, B.Com. '37, both of Windsor.

Mader—In Barss Corner, N.S., on September 1, Miss Rita Isobel Mader, B.L.S. '37, to Rev. Sydney Rowland Horton, of Dundas, P.E.I.

Michaud—In Thetford Mines, Que., on May 17, Miss Therese Lessard, to Lieut. Marcel Michaud, B.Eng. '40.

Menzies-Bayne—In Sherbrooke, Que., on October 16, Miss Elizabeth Anne Bayne, B.A. '41, daughter of H. D. Bayne, M.D. '14, and of Mrs. Bayne, to Lieutenant Donald Crerar Menzies, B.Com. '39, Victoria Rifles of Canada, A.C.A., of Montreal.

Morrill—In Montreal, on September 11, Miss Katherine Benton Morrill, B.A. '39, to Donald Peter O'Hearn.

Mowat-Armstrong—In Montreal, on October 4, Miss Iris Meryl Armstrong, B.A. '39, to William Stewart Mowat, B.A. '39, both of Montreal.

Murphy—In Montreal, on June 21, Miss Jacqueline Beaudry, to George B. Murphy, B.C.L. '36.

Murrill-Spaulding—In Toronto, on August 9, Miss Catherine Elizabeth Spaulding, Past Student, to Rupert Ivan Murrill, B.Sc. '40, both of Toronto.

Orlando—In Montreal, on August 14, Miss Licia Norma Violanti, to Mario P. Orlando, B.A. '32, M.D. '35, both of Montreal.

Pearce—In Montreal, on May 3, Miss Priscilla Pearce, B.A.'32, to Frank C. Boulter.

Petrie—In Montreal, on September 20, Miss Margaret Rosabelle Petrie, B.H.S. '37, to David Schell Rattray, of St. Lambert, Que.

Pidgeon—In Ottawa, on October 25, Miss Barbara Rochester Plaskett, to Arthur Leslie Pidgeon, B.A. '37, of Toronto.

Power—In St. Pacome, Que., on September 4, Miss Rosemary Power, B.A. '41, to Lieut. Lewis D. Cannon, R.C.N.V.R.

Ransom—In Regina, Sask., on September 9, Miss Geraldine Mary Whitmore, to Rev. Robert Malcolm Ransom, B.A. '34, both of Rosetown, Sask.

Rehder—In Montreal, on September 28, Miss Jocelyn Wainwright Bowden, to John Edward Rehder, B.Eng. '40, of Windsor, Ont.

Reid—In Vancouver, B.C., on July 24, Miss Jean Reid, B.A.'20, to Alexander Jackson MacLachlan, M.D., C.M., both of Vancouver.

Rettie—In McMasterville, Que., on July 19, Miss Edna B. Rettie, B.H.S. '40, to Cecil Rodgers MacRae, of McMasterville.

Robertson-Enright—In Montreal, on October 16, Miss Freda Campbell Enright, Past Student, daughter of Judge Frederick T. Enright, B.C.L. '00, and of Mrs. Enright, to Melville Simpson Robertson, B.A. '27, all of Montreal.

Ross—In Cambridge, Mass., on September 12, Miss Helen Bradbury Bunker, to John Kenneth Ross, B.Arch. '41.

Russell—In Quebec, on October 29, Miss Barbara Russell, to Lieutenant Ernest Hammond Russell, B.Eng. '40, R.C.N.V.R.

Shaw—In Magog, Que., in October, Miss Shirley Eileen Osborne, to Dr. John Leslie Dickinson Shaw, Ph.D. '40, of Alton, Ill.

Shaw—In Oakwood, Ont., on August 23, Miss Winnifred Marguerite Perrin, to Geoffrey Thorp Shaw, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '36, of Port Hope, Ont.

Shizgal—In Montreal, on October 19, Miss Rita Dash, to Lieutenant D. T. Shizgal, D.D.S. '39, C.D.C., both of Montreal.

Smith—In Montreal, on October 11, Miss Mary Honora Brady, daughter of W. Homer Brady, B.A. '18, and of Mrs. Brady, to Eric Ross Smith, B.Sc. [Agr.] '41, all of Montreal.

Smith—In Ottawa, on September 13, Miss Barbara Elizabeth (Betty) Christie, to Henry Drummond Smith, M.D. '39, of Montreal, son of Walter T. Smith, M.D. '02, of Hawkesbury, Ont.

Snelgrove-Harris—In St. Laurent, Que., on November 8, Miss Lenore Ada Anne Harris, Past Student, to John Harold Snelgrove, B.Sc. '35, of Arvida, Que.

Spencer—In Charlottetown, P.E.I., on August 30, Miss Muriel Peake, Reg. N., to Aircraftman Elden E. Spencer, B.Com. '41, R.C.A.F., of Frelighsburg, Que.

Stafford—In Montreal, on September 3, Miss Rachel MacDonald Stafford, B.A. '41, to Sergeant-Pilot James Sydney Macdonald, R.C.A.F.

Straub—In New York City, on September 13, Miss Mary Elizabeth Caudwell, B.Sc., of Lethbridge, Alberta, to Lee Ramsay Straub, M.D. '40, of New York.

Sugars—In Quebec, on September 24, Miss Jeanie Milot, to Captain William A. Sugars, D.D.S. '37, Canadian Dental Corps.

Tanton—In Montreal, on October 2, Miss Philippa Jane Hutchins, daughter of G. Ross Hutchins, B.Sc. '12, and of Mrs. Hutchins, of Montreal, to Clare Worrell Tanton, M.D.'41, also of Montreal, son of Edwin T. Tanton, M.D. '08, and Mrs. Tanton, of Summerside, P.E.I.

Turnbull—In Westmount, Que., on September 13, Miss Ethel Marjorie Renouf, to Andrew Ross Turnbull, B.Sc. '34, M.D.'39, of Barrie, Ont.

Van Scoyoc-Ellis—In Montreal West, on August 30, Miss Majorie Warren Ellis, B.Sc. '35, to William Henry Van Scoyoc, B.A. '36, of Winchester, Mass.

Van Vliet—In Montreal, on September 20, Miss Grace Margaret Macklaier, to Jonathan Elwood Van Vliet, D.D.S. '35, both of Montreal.

Walker—In Ottawa, on October 11, Miss Irene May Richardson, of Calumet, Que., to Forestier Walker, M.Sc. '35, Ph.D. '37, of Hawkesbury, Ont.

Warren—In St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 6, Miss Henrietta Kathleen Warren, B.A. '32, to Lance Corporal Harry Austin Milne.

Watson—In Halifax, N.S., Miss Lorraine MacDonald, of Sydney Mines, N.S., to Surgeon-Lieutenant Thomas Pembroke Watson, B.A. '40, M.D. '40, R.C.N.V.R.

Weaver—In Toronto, on September 27, Miss Melba Laverne Trombley, to Flying Officer Arthur Gordon Weaver, B.A. '36, R.C.A.F.

Weil—In Montreal, on October 11, Mrs. Mary Eleanor Salisbury, to Paul G. Weil, M.D. '34, M.Sc. '39, Ph.D. '41, both of Montreal.

Whiteman—In Lachine, Que., on September 6, Miss Mary Burrell Kirk, to Harry Hilliard Whiteman, B.Sc. '38,

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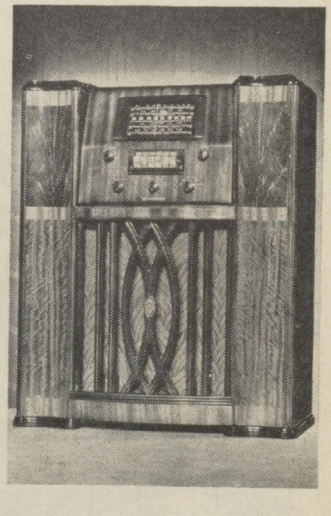
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Williams—In Montreal, on September 5, Miss Marion Elsbeth Williams, B.A. '34, to Brandt Bede.

Wither—On June 26, Miss Daisy Lorna Greer, to George M. Wither, B.Eng. '41.

Births

Adams—In Montreal, on August 28, to Leyland J. Adams, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Adams, a son.

Backler—In Montreal, on August 31, to Irving S. Backler, B.Eng. '32, and Mrs. Backler, a son.

Bell—In Providence, R.I., on October 6, to D. W. J. Bell, M.D. '36, and Mrs. Bell, a son.

Birks—In Montreal, on June 25, to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Birks (Helen Thompson, B.A. '34), a daughter

Brown—In Ottawa, on September 17, to Captain Lawrence W. Brown, M.D. '25, R.C.A.M.C., and Mrs. Brown, a son.

Copland—In Montreal, on July 30, to C. L. Copland, B.A. '26, and Mrs. Copland, a daughter.

Couper—In Montreal, on August 8, to Captain W. Mason Couper, B.Sc. (Arts) '29, M.D. '33, R.C.A.M.C., and Mrs. Couper, a daughter.

Cunningham—In Montreal, on September 28, to H. E. Cunningham, B.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Cunningham, a daughter.

Cushing—In Montreal, on September 30, to Rev. Charles Cushing, B.A. '10, and Mrs. Cushing, of Arundel, Que., a son.

Denny—In Toronto, on September 15, to Denison Denny, B.Sc. '30, M.Eng. '34, and Mrs. Denny, a son.

Freedman—In Montreal, on August 30, to Dr. H. M. Freedman, B.A. '30, and Mrs. Freedman, a son.

Geddes—In Montreal, on August 30, to Lieutenant A. K. Geddes, M.D. '24, R.C.A.M.C., and Mrs. Geddes, a daughter.

Gentleman—In Montreal, on July 29, to W. J. B. Gentleman, C.A. '31, and Mrs. Gentleman, a son.

Guilboard—In Montreal, on September 7, to Captain T. Ivan Guilboard, D.D.S. '36, and Mrs. Guilboard, a son.

Guss—On December 26, 1939, to Benjamin R. Guss and Mrs. Guss (Mildred R. Bassen, B.A. '29), a daughter.

Hawes—In Montreal, on September 30, to Rev. A. E. Hawes, B.A. '37, and Mrs. Hawes, (Margaret Ellis, B.A. '36), of Grenville, Que., a daughter.

Henderson—In Montreal, on October 3, to John V. Henderson, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, and Mrs. Henderson, a son.

Hersey—In Montreal, on July 28, to Dr. Lewis R. Hersey, Past Student, and Mrs. Hersey, a son.

Honeyman—In Noranda, Que., on October 4, to C. Kenneth G. Honeyman, B.Sc. '35, and Mrs. Honeyman, a daughter.

Howat—In Inverness, Scotland, on August 24, to Mr. and Mrs. David Howat (Dorothy Cross, B.A. '23), twins (a son and a daughter)

Hutchins—In Montreal, on August 18, to Forbes M. Hutchins, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, and Mrs. Hutchins, a daughter.

Joliat—In Takoma Park, Md., on July 26, to Dr. Eugene Joliat, B.A. '31, and Mrs. Joliat, a daughter.

Jones—In Vancouver, on July 15, to N. H. Jones, M.D., C.M.'33, and Mrs. Jones, of Port Alberni, B.C., a daughter.

Kerr—In New York, on October 1, to Douglas W. Kerr, B.Com. '35, and Mrs. Kerr, a daughter.

Korenberg—In Montreal, on September 9, to Morton M. Korenberg, B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39, and Mrs. Korenberg, (Sarah Mendelson, B.Sc. '37), a son (still-born).

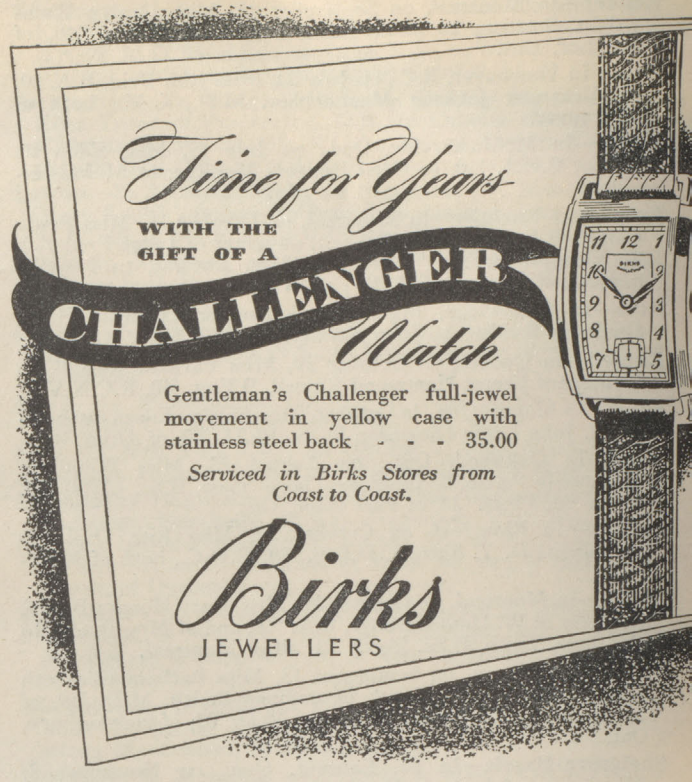
Lamb—In Montreal, on October 26, to Captain R. T. Lamb, B.Sc. '39, D.D.S. '39, and Mrs. Lamb, (Margaret Gurnham, B.A. '38), a daughter.

Ledingham—In Vancouver, B.C., on March 30, to Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Ledingham (Margaret Muriel Harvie, Phy.Ed.'31), a daughter.

Lloyd—In New York, on August 3, to David C. P. Lloyd, B.Sc. '32, and Mrs. Lloyd (Kathleen Mansfield Elliott, B.A.'30, M.D. '36), a son.

Lloyd—In Carmel, Cal., on September 14, to Francis L. Lloyd, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Lloyd, a daughter.

Macfarlane—In Montreal, on October 11, to Lieutenant Robert M. Macfarlane, B.Eng., '36, R.C.E., and Mrs. Macfarlane, a son.



Mackay—In Antigonish, N.S., on July 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Alec C. Mackay (Relief Williams, B.A. '34), twin daughters.

McRobie—In Halifax, N.S., on October 13, to Pay Lieutenant D. R. McRobie, B.Com. '34, R.C.N.V.R., and Mrs. McRobie, (Audrey Doble, B.A. '34), a son.

O'Brien—In Montreal, on September 9, to John L. O'Brien, B.A. '20, B.C.L. '23, and Mrs. O'Brien, a son.

Ogulnik—In London, England, on September 22, to Captain F. Victor Ogulnik, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, R.C.A.M.C., and Mrs. Ogulnik, a daughter.

O'Hara—In San Francisco, on October 7, to Gerald P. O'Hara, M.D. '34, and Mrs. O'Hara, a son.

Powers—In Montreal, on October 26, to Maurice Powers, M.D. '34, and Mrs. Powers, of Regina, Sask., a daughter.

Rafal-Kosowatsky—In Sherbrooke, Que., on September 15, to J. Rafal-Kosowatsky, B.Sc. '27, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Kosowatsky, a daughter.

Roberts—In Arlington, Cal., on September 22, to Paul C. Roberts, M.D. '39, and Mrs. Roberts, a daughter.

Rowat—In Montreal, on August 23, to John P. Rowat, B.A.'32, B.C.L. '35, and Mrs. Rowat, a son.

Skelton—In Ottawa, on October 21, to Flight Lieutenant C. H. Skelton, B.Sc. '30, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Skelton, (Helen P. Gould, Phy.Ed. '38), a son.

Skinner—In Montreal, on August 28, to R. W. Skinner, B.Eng. '39, and Mrs. Skinner, a son.

Smith—In Montreal, on October 15, to Ronald B. Smith, B.A. '37, M.D. '41, and Mrs. Smith (Pauline Lortie, B.A.'38), a daughter.

Smyth—In Montreal, on September 27, to W. Angus Smyth, B.Com. '35, and Mrs. Smyth, a son.

Spear—In Portland, Ore., on August 7, to Dixon Spear and Mrs. Spear (Margaret Harkness, B.A. '37), a son.

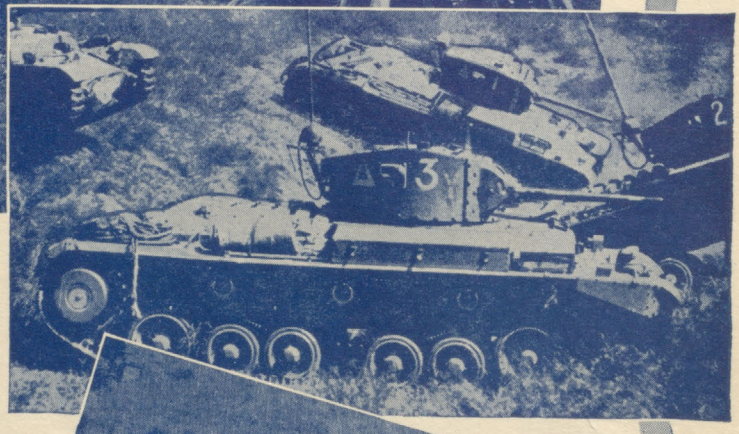
Webster—In Montreal, on July 31, to Gordon M. Webster, B.A. '22, B.C.L. '28, and Mrs. Webster, a son.

Williams—In Montreal, on October 9, to Lieutenant H. I. Williams, M.D. '39, and Mrs. Williams, a son.

Wilson—In Winnipeg, Man., on September 7, to Clifford P. Wilson, B.Com. '23, and Mrs. Wilson, a daughter.

Woodwark—In Ottawa, on September 13, to Rev. K. H. Woodwark, B.A. '30, and Mrs. Woodwark, of Aylmer, Que., a son.







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THE McGILL NEWS

SPRING
1942

Volume 23
Number 3



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WOMEN STUDENTS PRACTISE FIRE-FIGHTING ON CAMPUS

In This Issue

SOME VICTORIAN AUTHORS AS VISITORS TO MONTREAL
by EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY IN PEACE AND WAR
by DR. HAMILTON A. BAXTER

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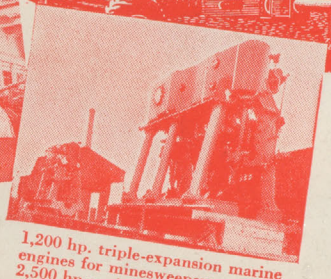
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For other companies building war requirements, Canadian General Electric is making essential electrical equipment, and is also producing apparatus to develop, transmit and utilize electrical energy, which is essential to the all-out effort to meet the urgent demand in Canada's war production.



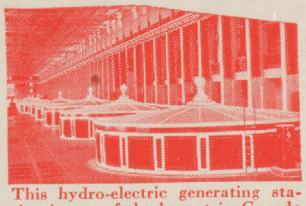
Workmen installing degaussing cable on a captured enemy freighter. When this cable is energized with electricity the ship becomes immune to the dangers of magnetic mines.



C-G-E makes many types of instruments as well as wires and cables for aeroplanes.



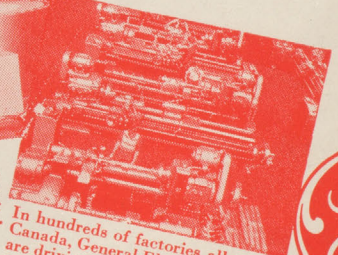
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THE McGILL NEWS

Spring, 1942

Vol. XXIII, No. 3

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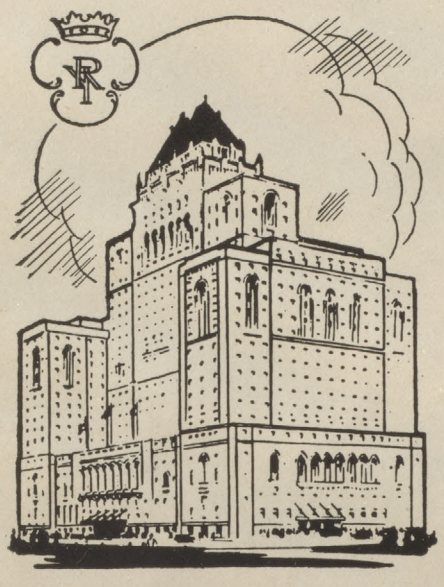
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Some Victorian Authors as Visitors to Montreal

By
EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

THIS year marks the one hundredth anniversary of Charles Dickens' visit to Montreal. The Montreal Branch of the Dickens Fellowship has made Dickens' American tour the theme of its 1941-42 season, and is devoting the month of March to a particular commemoration of Dickens' stay in this city. Obviously the desire of Montrealers to do honor to "Boz" has outlived a hundred years. The editorial words of *The Montreal Transcript* for February 22, 1842 seem still applicable: "Why should not Boz then be honoured? . . . There is, indeed, a debt which . . . we owe him for the pleasures and entertainments he has so often spread before . . . us, and it is gratifying to find that there is such a disposition exhibited to discharge it."

Dickens recorded his impressions of Montreal in considerable detail in chapter fifteen of *American Notes*. They were very favorable impressions. Montreal, indeed, quite restored his naturally high spriirits, which had been throughly dampened by his "dull and gloomy" experiences in the Mississippi Valley. He found Montreal itself "full of life and bustle," and the environs abounding in "charming rides and drives." He saw something pleasantly substantial about everything—the "many excellent private dwellings;" the "great variety of very good shops;" the Government House (the Chateau de Ramezay), "very superior to that at Kingston;" the granite quays, "remarkable for their beauty, solidity, and extent."



Montreal Gazette

CHARLES DICKENS

While in Montreal, Dickens stayed at Romeo Rasco's Hotel, at the fashionable corner of St. Paul and St. Claude streets. This building still stands, though now confronted with the sights and smells of Bonsecours Market. Rasco is certainly dead, but his name, after the manner of Marley's, has remained unaltered on his old premises.

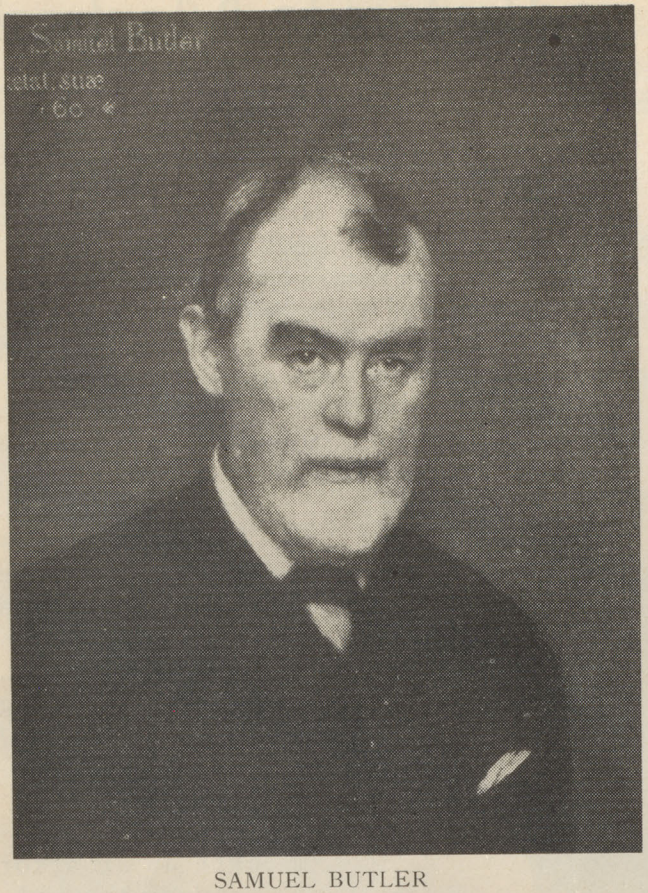
Only a block from Rasco's (on the site now occupied by the eastern end of Bonsecours Market), stood Montreal's Theatre Royal. Here Dickens appeared with the Garrison Amateurs, as the star of two performances. The first of these was a private affair, with an audience of several hundred invited as to a party, and with the Governor, Sir Charles Bagot, present with his staff. The repeat performance was open to the public, but even this second audience, uninvited and paying, was also (according to a newspaper report) "very large and fashionable."

Dickens' appearance as an actor proved a triumph, and in this triumph there is a remarkable foreshadowing of those appearances as a public reader, which so fascinated him in his later years, and which led him largely to abandon his work as an author.

There is, for one thing, his absolute delight in his Montreal success. In a long letter written from Rasco's to John Forster he gloats over every gratifying detail. In summary he says: "It went with a roar, all through . . ." Then there is the hint that this excitement and applause gives him more satisfaction than the solitary labor of writing. "The *furor* has come strong upon me again," he confesses in a letter from Rasco's to his American friend, Cornelius Felton. And in this letter he goes on to say that he has been wondering whether nature has not, after all, really fitted him for the stage, rather than for "pen, ink, and paper."

There is, too, a foreshadowing of that power with which, as a public reader, he was able, at one moment,

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SAMUEL BUTLER

to set the members of his audience roaring with laughter, and, at another, to grip them with some almost harrowing emotion. "I really do believe that I was very funny," he says in his letter to Forster. But even while playing the role of Alfred Highflyer in the farce *A Roland for an Oliver* he could show something of another power. In one scene Highflyer goes mad, and the situations provoked by his madness are supposed to add to the comic effect. Clearly, however, Dickens saw a different kind of opportunity here. The critic from *The Montreal Transcript* describes how Dickens' portrayal of the mad Highflyer became so piteous that the role ceased for the time to be comic, and "bordered on the tragic."

Incidentally, an enduring distinction was conferred on those who appeared on the Montreal stage with Dickens. One evening in 1875, when Lady Dufferin gave a reception at Rideau Hall, the centre of interest was Miss Griffin, who, thirty-three years before, had played Maria Darlington opposite Dickens' Alfred Highflyer in Montreal's old Theatre Royal.

The centennial of this memorable visit of Dickens, suggests some other Victorian authors who were visitors to Montreal. Indeed, only a few weeks after Dickens had left, Montreal received a visit from one of the greatest Victorian scientists—Charles (afterward Sir Charles) Lyell. Already, in his three-volumed *Principles of Geology*, Lyell had placed geological science, previously fragmentary and narrow, upon a systematic modern basis. His visit to North America had a scientific purpose—to correlate European and American geology, both by personal observation, and by bringing European and American geologists into closer relations with each other.

Lyell arrived in Montreal in mid-June, 1842. Though he had never been in Montreal before, he had been in Normandy and Brittany in the June of 1841, and everything now seemed strangely familiar. Here again he found the French peasants, the priests with their breviaries, the large roadside crosses bearing the symbols of the Crucifixion, the steep-roofed houses, and the great Catholic church "rising in state, with its two lofty towers."

This Old World preserved in the New provided pleasant relief from insistent North American progressiveness. To Lyell, French Canadian manners were "much softer and more polite than those of their Anglo-Saxon fellow-countrymen, however superior the latter may be in energy and capability of advancement." Yet Anglo-Saxon advancement was breaking in upon French Canada, and sometimes in disturbing shapes. Lyell heard that a voyageur, upon seeing one of the first steamboats ascending the St. Lawrence, had exclaimed, "Mais croyez-vous que le bon Dieu permettra tout cela ?"

A much-travelled man, Lyell viewed Montreal analogically. If Montreal's social structure reminded him of Normandy and Brittany, its geological structure reminded him of Scandinavia. He regarded "the mountain of Montreal" as exhibiting "the same geological condition of things"—slightly disturbed Silurian limestone full of shells and corals, with a capping of basalt or greenstone—which he had observed near Lake Werner, in Sweden, and in Norway near Christiania.

Had time allowed, Lyell would no doubt have made excavations to disclose the interior geology of Montreal. But being in haste, he visited those spots where excavations had been made for road-beds, or for gravel. On one of these excursions his guide was Dr. Andrew F. Holmes, one of the original professors of McGill's Medical Faculty, and a savant of more than local repute.

On July 5, after an intervening trip to Quebec, Charles Lyell left Montreal, taking the ferry-boat to Laprairie, as the first stage on the route to Boston. It had been obviously a pleasant visit, and Montreal, seen in the distance at sunset, left a last pleasant impression.

It would seem that the first Victorian author to visit Montreal was Captain Frederick Marryat, who was in this city in 1837, the year of Victoria's coronation. His *Mr. Midshipman Easy* had appeared in the preceding year, and this breezy sea story had raised him to the peak of his great popularity. For

those Montrealers who had read his works, the author himself must have been no disappointment. The veteran of upwards of fifty naval engagements, Captain Marryat, in experience, temperament, appearance, even in name, was a match for any of his own colourful characters.

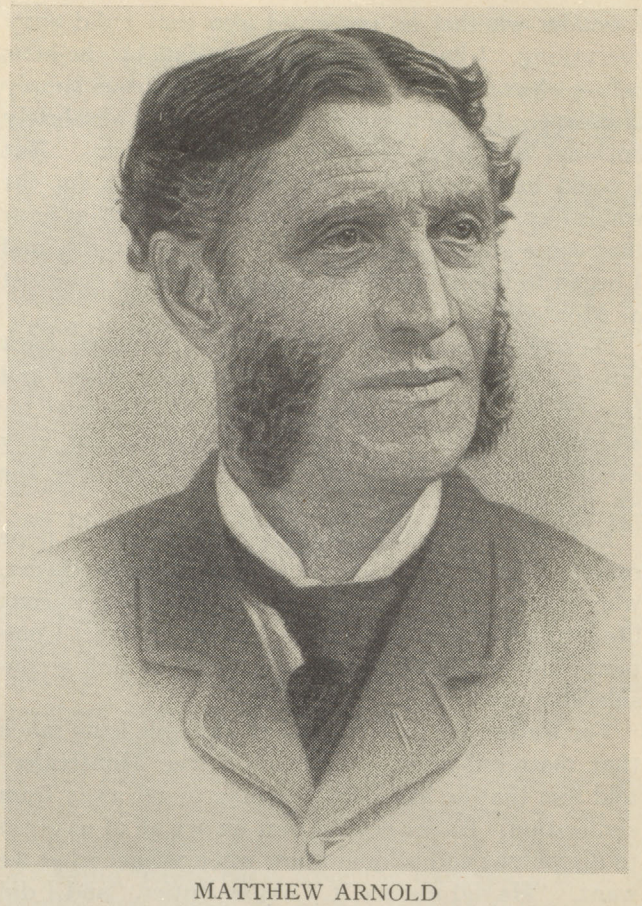
Marryat was drawn to Montreal by the prospect of further action. He had been travelling in the United States when he heard that rebellion had broken out in Lower Canada, and that the rebels had defeated the British soldiers at St. Denis. It was a time when rumour magnified everything, and the province was said to be in critical danger. Marryat came at once to Montreal, and offered his services as a volunteer to Sir John Colborne. With Colborne's army he marched from Montreal against the rebel concentration at St. Eustache.

But campaigning on land in a Canadian winter proved a bleak experience. The frost aided the passage of the army by freezing the rivers, but in other respects it was less convenient. Soldiers with frost-bitten ears and noses were the army's first casualties. Marryat gave up the horse Colborne had given him to ride, and took to a tandem sleigh. Even the fighting with the rebels at St. Eustache proved sad rather than stirring. Having done its work, the army was back in Montreal by December 16th. Marryat remained in this city a few days longer, but the fighting was clearly over for that winter, and he soon left to resume his American travels.

He summarized his experiences in a letter from Montreal dated December 18, 1837 (and mis-dated "1838" in his published correspondence). "I little thought," he wrote, ". . . that I should have had the bullets whizzing about my ears again so soon. It has been a sad scene of sacrilege, murder, burning, and destroying. All the fights have been in the churches, and they are now burnt to the ground and strewed with the wasted bodies of the insurgents. War is bad enough, but civil war is dreadful. Thank God, it is all over."

Though Captain Marryat lived ten years into Victoria's reign, he belonged primarily to an earlier period. A more complete Victorian was the novelist, Anthony Trollope, who visited Montreal in 1861, during his American tour. This tour, like all Trollope's other projects, was very methodical and practical. He had long had it in his head to write an American travel book. "The breaking out of the war," he writes in his autobiography, "did not make me think that the time was particularly fit for such an inquiry as I wished to make, but it did represent itself as an occasion on which a book might be popular." So he made a shrewd deal with his publisher, and left.

About Montreal, as about everything else he saw in America, Trollope was perfectly forthright. "Montreal is an exceedingly good commercial town," he



MATTHEW ARNOLD

writes, "and business there is brisk. It has now 85,000 inhabitants. Having said that of it, I do not know what more there is left to say." But to this sharp summary he adds: "Yes; one word there is to say of Sir William Logan the creator of the Geological Museum there and the head of all matters geological throughout the Province."

It was autumn, and Sir William Logan had just returned from another summer's field work to the little den he occupied in the Geological Museum on St. Gabriel Street. Logan's devotion to geology was positively conjugal, and had driven from his mind all thoughts of other matrimony. Others joked about it, and so did he. "Sir William never married," wrote his minister, the Rev. Robert Campbell of nearby St. Gabriel's Church. "He was too serious for such a pastime." Sir William himself, when once asked why he did not take a wife, had replied, "Other rocks than 'Rock the Cradle' engage my attention."

It seems that Sir William talked geological shop to Trollope for an hour, and with such enthusiasm as to hold Trollope enchanted. "While he was explaining to me with admirable perspicuity," writes Trollope, "the result of investigations into which he had poured his whole heart, I stood by understanding almost nothing, but envying everything. That I understood almost nothing, I know he perceived. That, ever and anon, with all his graciousness became apparent. But

I wonder whether he perceived also that I did envy everything. I have listened to geologists by the hour before—have had to listen to them, desirous simply of escape. I have listened and understood absolutely nothing, and have only wished myself away. But I could have listened to Sir William Logan for the whole day, if time allowed. I found even in that hour that some ideas found their way through to me, and I began to fancy that even I could become a geologist at Montreal."

Having conceded so much, Trollope snaps back into his more habitual mood, and adds: "Over and beyond Sir William Logan there is at Montreal for strangers the drive around the mountain, not very exciting; and there is the tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence."

But of all Victorian authors from overseas, none remained longer in Montreal than did Samuel Butler, who spent about a year in this city, trying to coax life into the moribund Canada Tanning Extract Company, into which he had been induced to sink a considerable investment.

For Butler, life in Montreal meant exile from much that mattered most. "A man, a true Montrealer" told him that he had been yearning to get away from civilization. Butler replied that we are all of us given to discontent and seldom know when we get what we want. "He did not see it," writes Butler, "and I did not mean that he should; but I felt better for having said it."

From Mount Royal, however, Butler could see Montreal through the enchantment of distance, and to Mount Royal he went every evening after closing his office. He had found that to look down during a summer sunset was to see the city and the vast country beyond "suffused with a colour which even Italy cannot surpass." On Mount Royal was written part of *Life and Habit*. One June evening in 1874 he was writing the words: "It is one against legion when a man tries to differ from his own past selves. . . . 'Do this, this, this, which we, too, have done and found our profit in it,' cry the souls of his forefathers within him." At this moment the bells of Notre Dame Church began to ring, and their sound was wafted very beautifully to and fro upon the air. Then and there Butler concluded the passage with the words: "Faint are the far ones, coming and going as the sound of bells wafted to a high mountain; loud and clear are the near ones, urgent as an alarm of fire."

When someone once suggested that Butler "hated" Montreal, Butler took exception to the word, as being much too strong. He considered the City of Montreal to be "one of the most rising and, in many respects, most agreeable on the American continent." The trouble was that the citizens were "too busy with commerce" to care greatly for other things, such as "the masterpieces of old Greek Art."

This Philistinism inspired *A Psalm of Montreal*, one of Butler's few essays at poetry. The details were suggested by an experience while viewing the collections of the Natural History Society in their museum on University Street—an old building which still stands, though now exhibiting the collections of an auctioneer. In a back lumber room he had come upon a plaster cast of the Discobolus,

"Dusty, cobweb-covered, maimed and set at naught."

In this same obscure spot he had found an old man stuffing an owl. This old man conversed with Butler for quite a while. He explained that he thought the Discobolus well where it was, as it was "rather vulgar," and he rambled on, incidentally stating with great pride that his brother did Mr. Spurgeon's printing.

Butler thought the scene symbolic, and made it the theme of his poem. He later conceded that he had claimed poetic licence, notably in altering "brother" to "brother-in-law," and "printer" to "haberdasher." The poem closes with Butler's pained question, and the unmoved rejoinder of "the man of skins:"

"Preferrest thou the gospel of Montreal to the gospel of Hellas,
The gospel of thy connection with Mr. Spurgeon's haberdashery to the gospel of the Discobolus?"
Yet none the less blasphemed he beauty saying,
"The Discobolus hath no gospel,
But my brother-in-law is haberdasher to Mr. Spurgeon."
O God! O Montreal!"

A damaging critic of this poem proved to be Butler's old art teacher, Mr. Heatherley (whose portrait by Butler is in the National Gallery). Heatherley said that the "Pslam" was funny, but that Butler was in error in using the Discobolus and Spurgeon as opposing symbols; for Spurgeon happened to be very fond of "the masterpieces of old Greek Art."

Butler's hopes of retrieving his Montreal investment gradually drooped. The Canada Tanning Extract Company manufactured a good product, and was in a position to market it at a fair price. No one, however, would buy its product, because it tanned the leather to a color which the trade disliked. It was all too bad, but seemingly nothing could be done about it. So in the early winter of 1875, Butler gave up and returned home. A few months later the company failed.

In the eighteen-eighties, Matthew Arnold paused in Montreal during one of his lecture tours. He had come with the most serious purpose—to explain his views on the spiritual problems of the age. But his conduct here showed (perhaps characteristically) a peculiar mixture of the sensitive and the unfeeling.

(Concluded on Page 53)

The Covenant of Peace*

By
WARWICK CHIPMAN, K.C.

SPEAKING from this place, I have chosen to group my thoughts around these words from the great twelfth Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews:

> "Whose voice then shook the earth: but now he hath promised, saying, Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven.
>
> "And this word, Yet once more, signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, as of things that are made, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain."

As we remember a peace that came to nothing, and a sacrifice for freedom that must now be made again, may we apply to ourselves the words that I have quoted? Is there not only a warning and a menace, but also a promise for us in this terrible shaking of the earth? What are the things that are being shaken? What are the things that must be removed? What are the things which cannot be shaken? Will the things which cannot be shaken remain, not only in heaven but on earth? And finally, the oldest question of mankind, Is there any warrant for the hope that the City of God, the Kingdom of Heaven, may, however slowly, become at last builded, visible, and living in this world of men?

There is a sonnet of George Meredith's, in which, referring to an epigram of Madame de Stael, he says:

> "Spiral the memorable Lady terms
> Our minds ascent; this world's advance presents
> That figure on a flat, the way of worms."

This not very flattering picture may declare itself in the whole procession of civilisations as they have wound their tortuous way, and made our human story of rise and decline and rise again. It may declare itself within a single civilization, and the movement may seem to be nothing but a constant rhythm of gains and losses. The Hebrew prophets were deeply conscious of this, and saw a continuous spiral of repentance and backsliding and recovery throughout the history of their people.

And to-day, we must be peculiarly conscious of this rhythm; for our failure and our revival are both represented in the fact of this war. We are now at war firstly because—let us be candid with ourselves—because, however little we may have meant it, while for twenty years we bought poppies and stood beside Cenotaphs, for twenty years we steadily helped to destroy the essentials of peace; but secondly, we are at war because two years ago we awoke, and suddenly and decisively resolved to assert them.

Those essentials are a way of living in the international world, and a way of protecting that life. Peace is not freedom to do as we please without obligations. Peace, like freedom, is the active practice of certain principles between men, and the guarantee that they may be practiced. Between nations as between citizens peace means a common interest and fellowship guarded by a common law and power. Our Prime Minister recently put this truth in two statements of outstanding importance.

He said in Kingston in October last:

"Today the world has become so close in all its parts and the issue is so clear as between freedom and slavery that we must all realize that we are our brothers' keepers, all dependent upon one another."

And in September he said more fully:

"No nation which wishes to see freedom survive, can now look to anything so old-fashioned as its own sovereign rights, or so restricted as its own unaided strength. Remoteness from the immediate scene of conflict has ceased to be a safeguard for men and nations that cherish their freedom. Surely we now have come to see that, even in seeking the preservation of our own freedom, all who cherish freedom are members one of another, without regard to class, or race, or nationality. If human freedom is to survive, all free men, regardless of national frontiers, must work together for its preservation. If freedom is to be preserved anywhere in this world, we have now come to a time and place where forces of vaster scope and proportions than those of any single nation or empire, however powerful, must unite in opposing those forces which today seek world conquest and world domination. Union merely in purpose and aim will not be sufficient. The world's free forces must act increasingly as one, in every aspect of the common cause if humanity is to be saved a prolonged and bitter agony. Nothing less than one vast brotherhood of freedom will suffice today to preserve the world's freedom."

In those statements by Mr. King, just as you have explicit the inescapable conditions for victory, so you have implicit the fundamentals of peace. You have the idea of a universal membership and fellowship, the idea that the world must behave as one, that war and peace are indivisible, that there must be not only aims but commitments and living obligations if human freedom is to survive.

Do you and I, the ordinary people who make governments, and who make governments and democracy

*From an address by WARWICK CHIPMAN, K.C., Chairman, National Executive Committee, League of Nations Society in Canada, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, in Montreal. Mr. Chipman is Professor of Civil Law at McGill University.

work, do we accept these statements? Do we clearly mean them? Or do we take them as mere war-time oratory? Do we understand their truth and their consequences in terms not only of today but of the days to come? Do we understand the diametrical conflict between these principles and what we did or acquiesced in, particularly in the eight years preceding this war? That question we must ask ourselves, with anxious and searching honesty, not to weaken ourselves by vain regrets for the errors of the past, but to make sure that we do not repeat them. It will be so easy to succumb to the weariness that will follow this war, to drop from inspiration to indifference, and again to make a virtue of minding our own business and of passing by on the other side.

And, therefore, we must ask: If, in the goodness of God, we win, and when the victory is won, we bind ourselves again in a covenant for peace, will we on some future occasion, when aggression may once more attempt to lift its hand, wash our hands of responsibility and say, not as we now say:

> "All who cherish freedom are members one of another"

but something like this:

> "How horrible, fantastic, and incredible it is that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas-masks here because of a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing?"

Unless we have come to regard such an attitude as itself forever unthinkable and impossible, we have not learned the things that belong to our peace; and yet once more the earth will be shaken that those things which cannot be shaken may remain.

But if we believe the statements and principles of which I have spoken, it is incumbent upon us to embody them in terms not only of what we are doing now, and must do to win this war,—but in terms of a way of permanent international living. A principle will not save us unless we convert it into a pledge. If we really agree that

> "Nothing less than one vast brotherhood of freedom will suffice today to preserve the world's freedom,"

then on the barest minimum we will find ourselves bound to accept these imperatives:

There must be a covenant and commonwealth of the nations as wide as we can make it,—universal as soon as we can achieve it—to express and to safeguard the unity of which we speak. It may at first have to be confined to the world's free forces—but it must ultimately include, and free, all. Peace cannot be expressed or guarded by great rival blocs.

And the covenant must bind. It cannot be a bargain without commitments or with commitments the worth of which each party holds itself free to assess or to limit when a crisis arises. There must be usable power and definite means, including the universal renunciation of neutrality, for preventing or stopping aggression.

On the other hand, while aggressive claims must never be listened to, or any premium offered for subversive blackmail, just cause for change must be provided for by clear and legal process guaranteed by power.

And within this order, protected by it and protecting it, knocking down the estranging barriers between men and expressing and creating a positive and common life that may release capacities undreamed of, there must be economic freedom and equality between all nations "great or small, victor or vanquished" who keep the law.

The same conception of brotherhood must infect and reawaken the whole of our national life; but it can have no hope unless we can establish an international freedom and order.

In various words our statesmen have been telling us these imperatives. The Atlantic Charter is a considerable even though a necessarily hurried and incomplete attempt towards the formulation of them as undertakings.

The question upon which our future and the future of civilization depend is whether we who are fighting the battle of freedom mean these imperatives to be our pledge, and intend them as an inevitable part of our future. If we do, then we are at the beginning of one of mankind's greatest forward surges and the things that ought to be shaken are indeed being shaken and shattered, and the things which cannot be shaken will remain. The choice is ours, the choice of all the ordinary people who asserted themselves and came to their own two years ago.

Let us not forget that our spiral movement, however humble, has been on the whole a movement forward, and that while there have been disastrous retreats, there have also been extraordinary advances not followed by any loss of the ground that we have won.

I believe that after a lamentable retreat a few years ago, we are witnessing today the onset of one of those extraordinary advances. I believe that with all humility we may say that this reversal is both the example and the hope of the world. It has changed us. It has changed others. We have for the first time found the full meaning of Democracy.

In the long history of humanity it was only yesterday that the highest concept of Democracy was in terms of the particular people involved. The utmost duty of a democratic state was to its own citizens. One of the greatest of democracy's leaders could define it as government of the people, by the people, for the people, and could stop there. That the national interest was not the last word; that "British interests," "Canada first," America first," "Germany

above all," were not the final tests of community action; that government and people should serve and grow by a worldwide interest in freedom, equality and fellowship: these, not so long ago, were hardly thinkable propositions even to good democrats.

True, that a British foreign Minister—Canning—as long ago as 1823, surprisingly said that a nation's duty is a duty

> "compounded of two considerations—the first, what the country may owe to others, the second, what she owes to herself;"

and you will notice which one he put first.

True, that a great Italian patriot and thinker, Mazzini, some twenty-five years later, said nearly all the things that we are saying now, and said them in matchless words that we should all be reading now. True, that in England, in 1850, he arraigned the nations whose zeal for liberty did not extend beyond their own frontiers, and said:

> "To the cry of authority everywhere and for all, they oppose that of liberty for those who possess it: to the insolent, audacious intervention exercised by the other camp, they reply: Neutrality, non-intervention. . . . Like Pilate, they wash their hands of the blood of the just—they would reply to God with the answer of Cain, am I my brother's keeper?"

But such statements were remarkable for their loneliness, and Mazzini's rebuke with its surprising use of those words, that we have come to loathe, "neutrality," 'non-intervention," could have been addressed to us about China, Ethiopia, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia,—the whole terrible procession,—until something in us was shaken to the core.

Suddenly we saw that nations, like men, have duties far beyond themselves; that the obligations of democracy are moral and universal in their demand; that there is no freedom for any unless there is freedom for all; that the Christian commandment of brotherhood stops nowhere in its claim, allows no neutrality, and requires perpetual intervention, and readiness to intervene, against all forms of lawless force.

There is our choice, foreshadowed indeed by what we did twenty-five years ago, but going far beyond it, and, in its full quality and implications, represented by nothing in the previous history of man.

It is the power of this choice that is leading the defenders of liberty from the heroic resistance of their unpreparedness through dogged sacrifice and mounting strength to the offensive action that alone can give us victory. It will break the enemy as utterly as it has broken our own falsenesses of the past, and the price of victory won by such a choice will not be ruin and another vain armistice. The things shaken and broken and ruined will be the things of the past, and there will be built the noble beginnings of a city which cannot be shaken, a city which will yet say to each of its children,

> "My bounty is as boundless as the sea
> My love as deep; the more I give to thee
> The more I have, since both are infinite."

That city will not be built at once in all its perfection. In all its perfection it may never be built in this world. It may well be that if we ask whether the Kingdom of Heaven will ever be accomplished on earth, we may be answered that it is none of our business; that our business is to acknowledge it, to be loyal to it, to attempt it, and, if we fail, to attempt it again.

We might be told that it is privilege enough for us in our generation if the command for us were only this:

> "Charge once more then, and be dumb!
> Let the victors when they come,
> When the forts of folly fall,
> Find thy body by the wall!"

We might be reminded of the magnificent courage of Plato when he said, twenty-four centuries ago:

> "In heaven there is laid up the pattern of such a city, and he who desires may behold this, and beholding govern himself accordingly. But whether there really is or ever will be such a city is of no importance to him; for he will act according to the laws of that city and no other."

We may say what Plato could not say, that we have the assurance of that city. We know that its building, whenever and wherever it may be built, is the purpose of the universe, the reason for our existence. This too we know, that it will be built by a covenant between God and man, and by the keeping of that covenant. Nowhere in the strange pattern of human history of which I have spoken is there any fatal law compelling any backsliding from that covenant. We have learned through democracy, as democracy has learned from Christianity, that the keeping of the covenant or its breaking are matters not of mere private conscience but of what we acquiesce in or join in as members of a community. What brought us into this war was the spirit of that covenant; and, as we fight, it will more and more be our covenant and our pledge.

The whole soul and action and keeping of the covenant is Christian charity in its widest claims. In our faith in and our faithfulness to that charity lies our hope and the world's hope of the Kingdom.

Reconstructive Surgery In Peace and War

By
Dr. HAMILTON BAXTER

THE birthplace of plastic or reconstructive surgery was probably Egypt, about fifteen centuries B.C., for papyri discovered at Thebes show the methods of that time for the repair of mutilated features such as the ear, nose and jaws. From Egypt this knowledge of surgery travelled through Arabia to India, from whence it returned centuries later enriched by the experience gained in countless wars. Then the cycle of advance waned and only half a dozen names stand out until 1597 A.D. when the first book on plastic surgery was published by Tagliacozzi. Many of his confreres denied the possibility of such miracles as he claimed.

The church, being the dominant power at the time, saw an opportunity to combat the encroachment of science upon its influence. It proclaimed that man should not interfere with the work of God, and exerted its influence to such an extent that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries plastic surgery fell into such disrepute as almost to become forgotten.

The early part of the nineteenth century again saw great advances, and many of the procedures were developed on which modern plastic methods are based. The grafting of skin and certain other tissues was developed in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

When one is asked "Has plastic surgery just developed since the Great War?", the reply might well be "It is as old as war and as new as the most recent procedure."

In general, plastic surgery may be defined as that branch of general surgery which deals with the reconstruction of congenital or acquired defects, with a view to re-establishment of function and improvement of appearance.

It does not matter whether a person is a child or an adult, both desire to appear to the best advantage among their associates, and the presence of a defect which is a cosmetic liability is perhaps more disturbing psychologically than a purely functional disability. The results of such an abnormality may be manifold. Inferiority complexes often develop, which may result in a cringing introvert personality. The person may be unable to take part in certain social activities, or fail to obtain the type of employment for which he is mentally and educationally equipped.

The scope of this specialty includes the correction of various types of congenital deformity, such as cleft lips and palates, lop ears, prominent jaws and noses, and various other abnormalities. Industrial and motor accidents require much care in repair of lacerations and tissue which may be torn away. Fractures of the facial bones are quite common and require careful replacement and retention to avoid serious complications.

Burns often result in crippling contractures which constitute a real deformity and seriously affect the activity and usefulness of the person. These can be completely relieved by opening the contracture and inserting skin grafts to replace lost skin.

In the treatment of certain kinds of tumours, features may have to be sacrificed to save life. Later, if no recurrence develops, the missing part may be reconstructed from similar tissue taken from some other part of the person's body, or possibly by a prosthesis. War wounds are more severe than those commonly encountered in civilian life, but the procedures employed in the latter case apply equally effectively to the former.

One of the congenital defects that requires treatment at an early age is cleft lip or palate. While an adult is occasionally seen with an unrepaired cleft lip, most parents realize that such a mishap can and should be repaired before the baby is more than a few months old. Also, a cleft palate can be repaired before the second year, and in most cases, with speech training to develop atrophied muscles and eliminate faulty speech habits, the child's speech can be made quite normal in character. (Fig. 1 and 2).

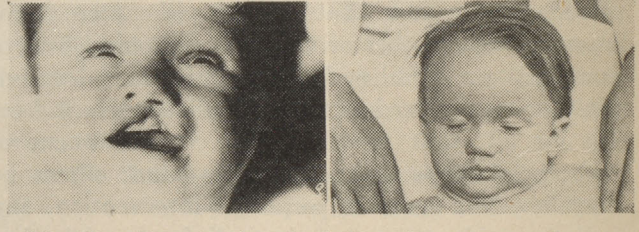


Fig. 1.—*Repair of a single hare lip at an early age.*

Another type of defect is lop ears. In recent years, the psychological effect of deformities of the ears has received increasing consideration. Almost invariably the child is given some unflattering nickname, such as "flop ears," "donkey ears," and so on. There are two reasons for correcting this condition at an early age. Firstly, in a young child the reconstruction is more easily obtained because the cartilage is softer. Secondly, when the operation is performed before the child enters school there will be no unfavourable comment from classmates. (Fig. 3). The subsequent growth of the ears is not retarded. The use of cor-

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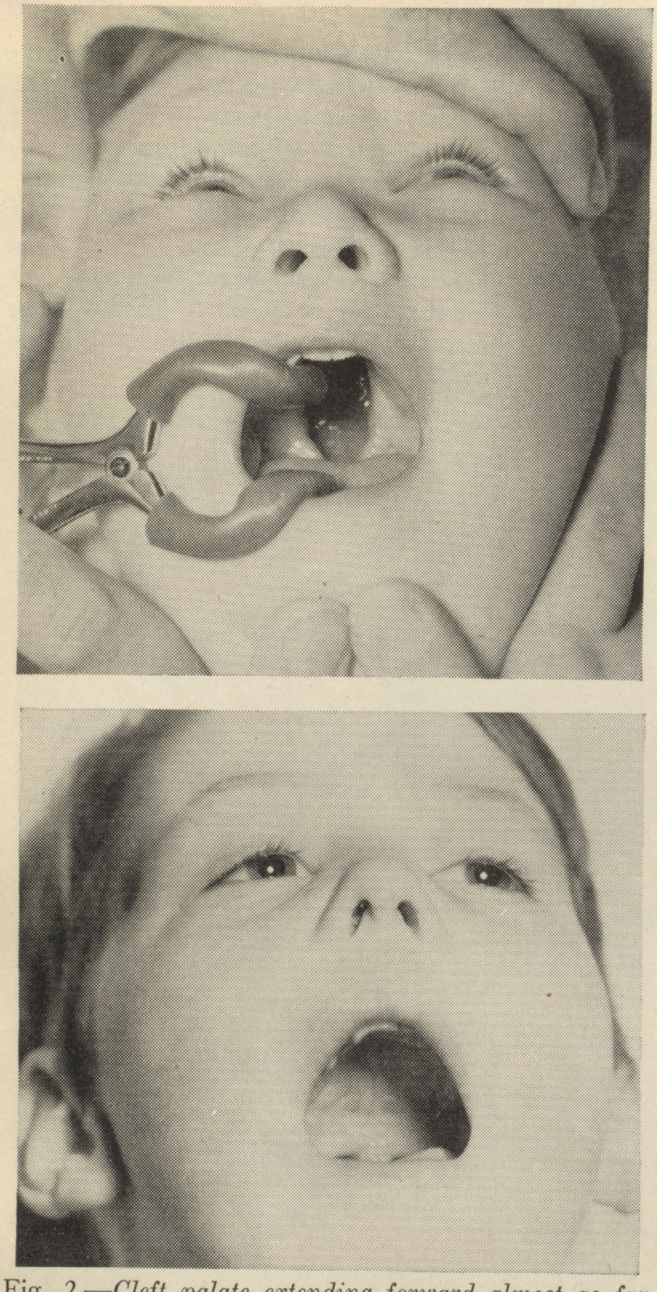


Fig. 2.—*Cleft palate extending forward almost as far as the teeth. After operation and speech training normal articulation of words was obtained.*

rective appliances or adhesive tape never reduces the prominence, and only raises false hope.

Saddle nose is a deformity commonly encountered in the 'teen age. Usually the cause is due to a blow—perhaps received many years before and only becoming evident as the nose develops. Occasionally, saddle nose is due to congenital causes. It is advisable if the deformity is marked to correct it without waiting for adult growth, because of the increasing attention to personal appearance by the adolescent. Furthermore, several stages may be required to complete the repair.

One of the penalties of the rapid pace of life is the severe facial injuries resulting from accidents in automobiles and other vehicles. In the event of a collision, the injured person has almost invariably been flung face forward against some part of the interior of the conveyance. As a result, severe lacerations of the face are often associated with crushing of the bony framework. Most unsightly deformities result from improper management of lacerations of the soft tissues of the face, and fractures of the facial bones.

Painstaking care is required to replace the various features in their correct positions, and coarse sutures and skin clips should not be used since the stitch marks and irregularity of wound edges create deformities in themselves. All lacerations should be carefully cleansed and sutured with fine buried, as well as surface, sutures. Every scrap of tissue or bone that has a chance of remaining viable should be retained and only non-viable tissue should be removed. Free trimming of the edges of lacerations of the face is very apt to cause distortion of features. Road dirt or grease ground into the skin may be removed by gentle scrubbing with soap and a soft brush. Fractures of the bones of the face are serious in that many of them are closely situated to vital structures, and also, if they are not reduced to correct position at an early date, may be quite difficult to restore at a later period when they have healed in mal-position.

If a fracture of the skull is suspected, or neurological signs of intracranial injury are present, a neurosurgeon should be consulted at once.

Every injury of the face should be checked by clinical examination and X-ray films, to prevent a fracture being overlooked and only discovered at a later date when the swelling has subsided and the deformity is evident to all.

The importance of maxillo-facial wounds in wartime cannot be over-emphasized. Dr. Vilray Blair, the distinguished American plastic surgeon of the Great War, stated that of 8,000 casualties with serious facial wounds about 3,000 died. Many others developed complicated deformities, the treatment of which

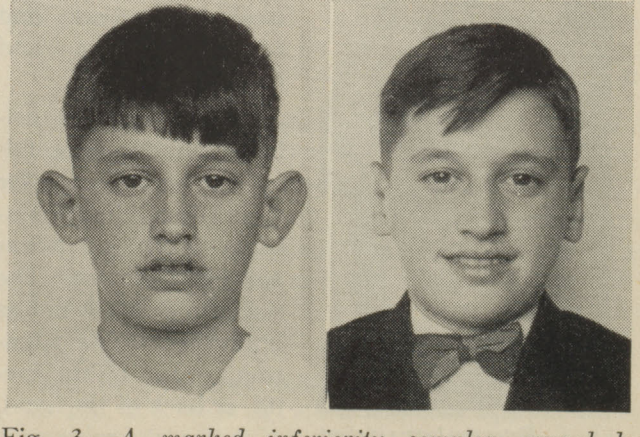


Fig. 3.—*A marked inferiority complex caused by "lop ears" cleared up soon after operation.*

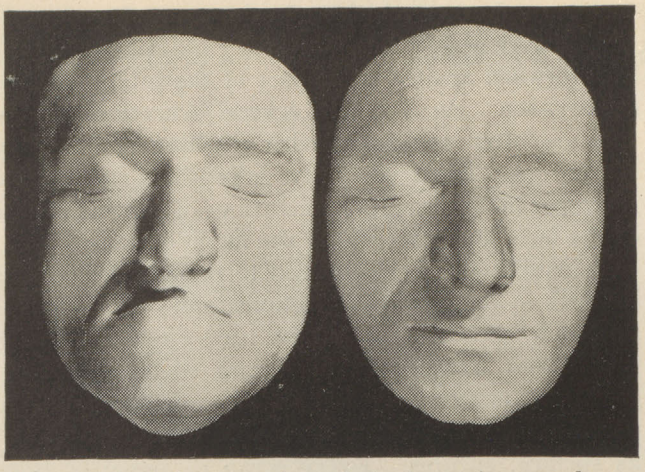


Fig.4.—*Marked protrusion of the lower jaw, and poor bite causing digestive disturbances, and feeling of inferiority. Both symptoms disappeared a few months after operation.*

required many months. One new aid which is available in this type of injury is the sulphonamide drugs, particularly sulphadiazene. This is not only effective as a prophylactic measure, but also if infection has already developed. An example of this point may be mentioned in a case where a large infected wound (caused by an explosion), extending into the mouth, was sutured four days after it was received, and healed by first intention.

Another important problem is the treatment of burns and their complications. If a burn destroys a large area of the full thickness of the skin the result is an open wound, and, unless the normal skin surface is replaced as soon as possible, healing will occur by contraction of adjacent tissues and scar tissue, or, if the area is very large, healing may never occur.

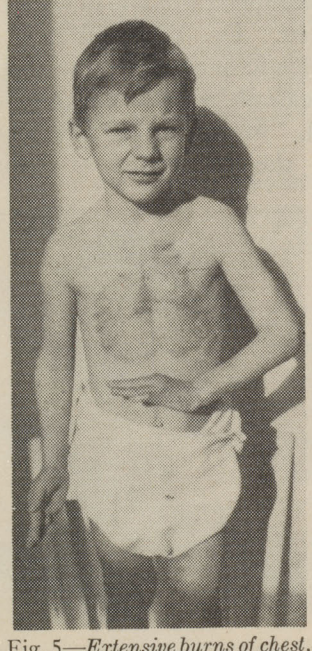
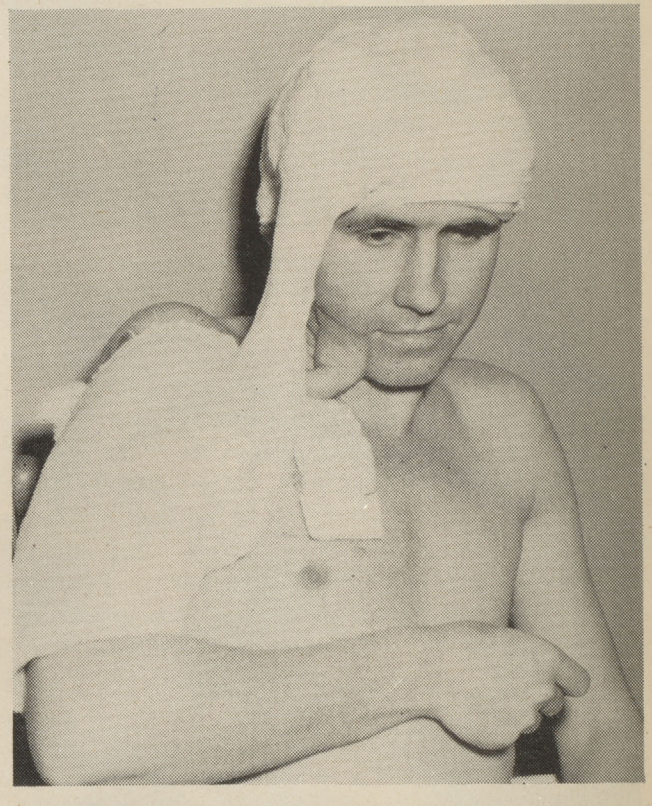


Fig. 5—*Extensive burns of chest, left hand and forearm. Healed by grafting skin from leg.*

The local treatment of fresh burns is varied, and many methods have been advocated. However, there is agreement on the general principles that the patient must be treated for shock, and kept free from pain and infection.

If complete epithelialization does not follow the local therapy for fresh burns, the remaining granulating areas require treatment. The size of a defect is not as important as its situation. A loss on the eyelid, or back of the hand, of only a few square centimeters of skin may be more deforming than a much larger area on the flank or thigh. The granulating area should be prepared and covered with a skin graft as soon as possible.

By this means, contractures, deformities, excessive scar and keloid formation may be prevented. (Fig. 5). In extensively burned patients, successive "crops" of skin may be taken from the same donor area if necessary, and used to cover very large defects. It is unfortunate that, as yet, skin cannot be taken from one individual and grafted on another, without being cast off in a few weeks. The only exception to the rule is in the case of identical twins.



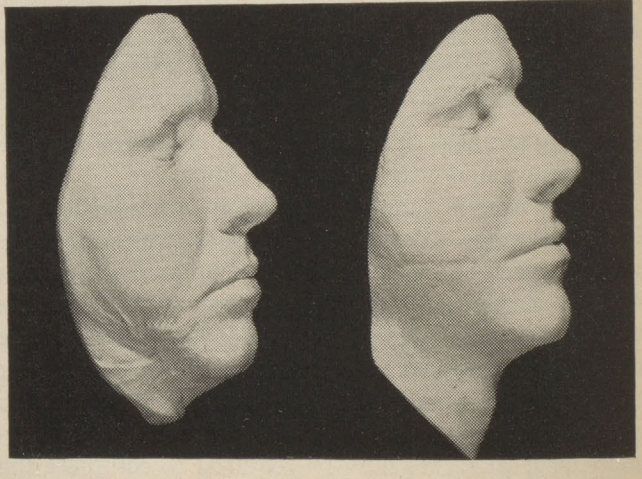


Fig. 6.—*Part of cheek, neck and jaw bone of aviator burned in plane crash. Defect repaired by pedicle flap transferred from chest.*

In some burn cases not only skin, but muscle and even bone, may be lost, and consequently it becomes necesasry to fill a defect of some depth. Here, a pedicle flap composed of skin and subcutaneous tissue is used to fill in the depression. (Fig. 6). This method was used extensively by Sir Harold Gillies during the last Great War.

The present war will, without doubt, result in a further refinement of present methods of plastic surgery.

Plastic Surgery in Wartime

Under the auspices of the Montreal Neurological Society and the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, two fine meetings of Montreal physicians and surgeons were addressed on December 17 by Sir Harold Delf Gillies, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., formerly Chief Plastic Surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, who, since the outbreak of war has become Chief Plastic Surgeon to the Royal Navy, the British Army, and the Royal Air Force. Skin grafting, burns in wartime, and the injuries caused by flying glass were among the topics Sir Harold discussed in detail, with moving-pictures to illustrate his comment. Scores of lives are now being saved after air raids and bombings, he said, through surgery and treatments of a type unheard of only a few years ago.

Hearing Aids Bureau Opened

A long-felt need for expert advice for the hard of hearing in choosing a hearing aid from the many types now on the market has been met by the recent establishment of a Hearing Aids Bureau in Montreal under the auspices of the Otolaryngological Section of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society in association with the Montreal League for the Hard of Hearing and the Société Médicale de Montréal.

At the present stage of development in hearing aids not enough is known to enable the otologist to prescribe a particular aid to compensate for any particular hearing loss, and the function of the Bureau is to assist him in making his choice.

The directress has had special training for her work at the bureau operated by the League for the Hard of Hearing in New York City and is bilingual. As the Bureau is without endowment fees are charged for each demonstration but it is anticipated that it will be widely used by, and prove beneficial to, patients from throughout the Province as well as from the Maritime Provinces, neighbouring states, and the Province of Ontario.

Health of Modern Youth Normal

According to Dr. F. G. Pedley, University Health Officer, the health of the youth of this continent has not deteriorated since the first Great War as has sometimes been stated. Dr. Pedley points out that Army tests are now more exacting than in the first Great War, urinalyses and chest X-rays being carried out, so naturally there are more rejections. Findings of the student health service at McGill University, however, do not support the theory that the health of the student of to-day is inferior to that of his predecessors.

President of Graduates' Society Honoured

A new honour has been added to the many already received by Gordon McL. Pitts, B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, B.Arch. '16, M.E.I.C., F.R.A.I.C., President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University. At the annual convention of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, held recently, he was elected President of that body succeeding Mr. Burwell R. Coon of Toronto. Mr. Pitts, a member of the well-known firm of Maxwell & Pitts, is a Councillor and Past President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, a Councillor of the Engineering Institute of Canada and a member of a number of educational boards.



Mr. Gordon McL. Pitts

For many years he has been active in the affairs of the Graduates' Society.

Dr. Casey A. Wood Dies

On January 26th, Dr. Casey A. Wood, internationally famous graduate and benefactor of McGill University died in his 87th year at La Jolla, California. His widow Emma Shearer is the aunt of Norma Shearer, motion picture star. The late Dr. Wood established the Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology in the Redpath Library at McGill and it is regarded as one of the finest in the world. He also established the Wood gold medal for clinical subjects in the faculty of medicine and the library of Ophthalmology at the University.

He carried on considerable research throughout his life and wrote widely. In addition to being an ophthalmologist of note, he was a world famous ornithologist. He was particularly interested in the eyesight of birds.

McGill conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him at the Centennial celebrations in 1921.

McGill Receives $10,000.00 Bequest

It has been announced that the Estate of the late Hobart Springle has donated the sum of $10,000 to McGill University for Research at the Montreal Neurological Institute. This bequest is to be a memorial to the late Hobart Springle and will be used by Professor Wilder C. Penfield for research in the new field of electroencephalography, which enables physicians to record directly the electrical activity of the human brain.

Now for a Dow!



THE ALE OF GOOD TASTE!

Canadian War Relief Work in the United States

By
DOUGLAS S. COLE

SOON after the outbreak of war in Europe the many Canadian organizations in New York felt that an organization should be established in the United States to assist in Canadian war relief. Ultimately the Maple Leaf Fund and the Canadian Women's Club of New York registered with the State Department in Washington, D.C., and recently the McGill University War Relief Committee of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University was formed.

Before conducting war relief activities in the United States, or raising of funds for such purposes, a "Notice of Acceptance" must be obtained from the State Department. A non-profit war relief organization is then permitted to furnish medical aid, assistance, food and clothing for the relief of human suffering in Canada, Great Britain, and elsewhere, either directly through hospitals or through other humanitarian organizations, and to solicit and collect funds and contributions to be applied to such aid and assistance.

The formation of the three Canadian organizations, and the contributions they are making to war relief in Canada and Great Britain, may be summarized briefly as follows:

The Maple Leaf Fund

During its early days Victor T. Goggin was President of the Maple Leaf Fund. Today it is sponsored by the following officers: President, William H. Coverdale, Chairman of the Board and President, Canada Steamship Lines; Vice-President, John B. How, Vice-President, A. E. Ames & Co., Inc., and President of the Canadian Society of New York; Vice-President, Lt.-Colonel F. E. Gendron, Canada Life Assurance Company, and Past Commander, New York Post, Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.; Secretary, Kenneth C. Bell, Second Vice-President, Chase National Bank, and Past President of the University of Toronto Club of New York; Treasurer, Captain W. Wallace Turnbull, Wood Gundy & Co., Inc., and President of the New York Branch of the Royal Military College Club of Canada.

In addition to the officers the following are members of the Board of Directors of the Maple Leaf Fund: Walter H. Aldridge, President of the Texas Sulphur Company; I. C. R. Atkin, Vice-President, J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc.; Harold Benjamin Clark, Partner, White, Weld & Co.; S. Sloan Colt, President, Bankers Trust Company; Arthur Vining Davis, Chairman of the Board, Aluminum Company of America; Victor T. Goggin, General Manager, Wartime Housing Ltd., and Past President of the Canadian Club of New York; Alan Goldsmith, Vice-President, G. H. Mead Corporation; Harry A. Guess, Vice-President, American Smelting & Refining Co.; Norman G. Hart, Agent, Royal Bank of Canada; A. J. L. Haskell, Agent, Bank of Montreal; Frank J. Humphrey, President, Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd.; Louis W. Noel, Laidlaw & Company; Edward Shearson; Robert C. Stanley, Chairman of the Board and President of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

The Maple Leaf Fund is conducting, or has carried out, activities of various kinds, including:

(a) Through the generosity of the members of the National Paperboard Association the Fund is being supplied with fine woollen fabrics which are processed into blankets. Already more than 61,000 of these blankets have been sent to Britain.

(b) Bandages and surgical dressings have been made for the wounded, knitted clothing has been provided for members of the armed forces as well as for British children evacuated to Canada. Used clothing has been collected, sorted and packed for shipment to Great Britain for use of the sufferers in the bombed areas.

(c) Merchandise shipments to Great Britain consisting of blankets and clothing have been sent to the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Association, and to the British Legion. In addition, large shipments of knitted goods for soldiers have been sent to Friends of the Fighting Forces and the Personal Service League of Great Britain.

(d) The Fund has also furnished fourteen surgical kits to the British Hospitals Association and provided funds for the purchase of a marine ambulance and a mobile feeding unit. Cash contributions have been made to the following organizations in Great Britain: The Salvation Army, The Lord Mayor's Fund, King George's Fund for Seaman, The Scottish Red Cross, The St. John's Ambulance Brigade, St. Martins in the Field, and the Alexandra Orphanage.

(e) The Maple Leaf Fund has supplied the Canadian Red Cross with bandages and clothing valued at $16,770 as well as with a cash donation of $3,100. The University of Toronto and Queen's University have been furnished with donations of $9,600 and $1,500, respectively, for maintenance and education of

DOUGLAS S. COLE, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, is President of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University.

evacuated British children in Canada. Cash donations have also been made to the Zonta Club of Montreal, the Canadian Legion War Services, and jointly with the British War Relief Society a cash donation of $15,250 was made to the North End Canteen, Halifax, N.S. Miscellaneous donations of cash and clothing have amounted to $3,908.

A recent statement issued by the Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., showed the status of the Fund as of July 31, 1941. According to this statement receipts of cash and merchandise from over 20,000 contributors amounted to $618,184, while disbursements amounted to $564,480. Cash disbursements totalling $106,676 consisted of $12,991 to Great Britain and $33,000 to Canada, and $60,385 for operating expenses. Merchandise disbursements totalled $457,804 of which $437,326 was sent to Great Britain and $20,748 to Canada. Due to the rigid control over cost of operations, the Fund has kept the expense ratio at about ten per cent.

Canadian Women's Club of New York

The Canadian Women's Club of New York was organized in 1920 for social and philanthropic purposes and became incorporated in June, 1940, when it registered with the State Department at Washington, D.C.

Under the successive presidencies of Mrs. John H. Nolan, Mrs. Duncan Fraser, and Mrs. Anthony Bassler, the Club has embarked upon a relief programme to help to alleviate the suffering and distress caused by the havoc abroad. During the fiscal year ending April 30, 1941, the Club raised funds through contributions, social functions and bazaars. In addition to their cash contributions, members and friends have been very generous with their contribution of services for knitting and sewing as well as with donations of used clothing.

The Canadian Women's Club has also provided a mobile canteen unit for England, an ambulance for the Royal Navy at Halifax, N.S., large supplies of knitted goods for the Canadian Red Cross, and blankets and children's clothing for England.

New York Graduates' Society

At the recent Founder's Day Dinner of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University, it was announced that the McGill University War Relief Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. M. McLellan, had decided that the best assistance which could be rendered to the Old Country at the present time was the supply of surgical kits for civilian use. These kits are to be sent through the Maple Leaf Fund Inc., direct to the British Hospitals Association which in turn will distribute them to various cities and towns. At the time of the dinner the Committee reported that over $1,100 had been collected and that the first kit would be sent to Great Britain shortly.

Questionnaire on Assistance to the University and Its War Problems

ON January 30th, the Montreal Branch Society sent to its members a comprehensive questionnaire entitled" IS THERE SOMETHING MORE WE CAN DO?" The needs of the University which it was suggested might receive the special support of the Montreal graduates were listed in two categories—those for which the University requires assistance in its regular work under present war conditions, and those where assistance is required by the University for special war activities.

Under these headings the Montreal graduates were asked to indicate their opinions on the following questions:

(1) The inauguration of a series of lectures on current events by outstanding men of international fame to be held once monthly during the University session at 12.00 noon, which all University students and members of the Montreal Branch may attend. Each lecture would be followed by a luncheon to include members of the Faculty and of the Graduates' Society who are particularly interested in the speaker's subject.

(2) An annual donation to the General Book Fund of the Redpath Library. The library services are overtaxed through assistance being given to the Air Force personnel. Its budget for the purchase of necessary books has been seriously curtailed.

(3) A contribution to the important war research work in certain of the Faculties, much of which is seriously hampered for the lack of funds urgently required; and the establishment of war research scholarships where most urgently needed.

(4) The establishment of a Graduates' Museum Fund to assist in maintaining the famous historical collections in the University Museums.

(5) Assist the McGill Undergraduates' War Council by supplying cars and trucks for salvage campaigns.

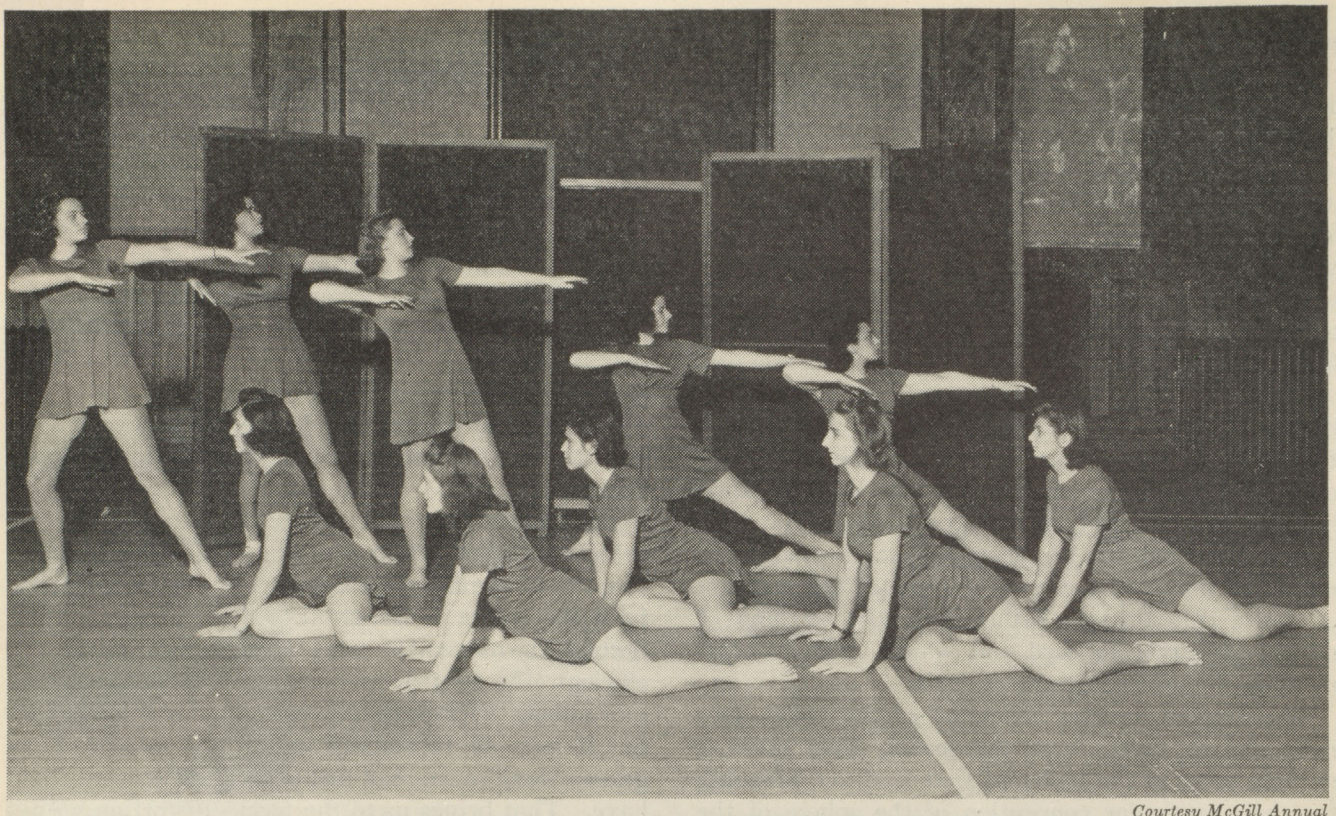
(6) Extend hospitality to out-of-town radio locators, air technicans and other Air Force personnel taking special courses at McGill.

(7) Aid the International Students' Service in making available to Canadian students who are prisoners of war, text books and other facilities for study (as is being done for German war prisoners in Canada) through the International Red Cross.

(8) Act as donor for the Red Cross "Blood Bank."

By means of this questionnaire, the Montreal Branch hopes to increase the interest of its members in University activities, and to increase the Branch membership. The project, or projects, selected will be financed from the regular income of the Branch, augmented by special contributions, or possibly a small increase in the annual dues. It is not the intention of the Branch to set up any special fund, because the Graduates' Endowment Fund exists as an established means by which funds for the assistance and advancement of the University may be raised and allocated.

A considerable number of replies have been received to date and the Montreal Branch Society will be able to announce the line of endeavour which it will take at an early date. If you have received a questionnaire and have not yet answered it, please do so immediately.



Courtesy McGill Annual

THE MODERN DANCE CLUB AT McGILL, 1941

The Modern Dance*

By
THELMA WAGNER

SOME of the confusion about dancing and what to expect of it arises from the fact that there are many modes of approach to it rather than just one. We have the concert or art form, amusement form and the lay dance, and within each of these classifications there are further divisions. We have become used to approaching the various types of musical performances with a difference of expectation as to their emotional appeal and as to their meaning. In other words, we know that we cannot expect the same thing from a symphony concert as we do from an opera. Certainly we do not confuse the blues and torch songs and the various jazz and jitterbug numbers which flare up to high popularity for a short time with the more substantial and lasting forms. Furthermore, though there are many folk tunes that we greatly love and never tire of hearing, their appeal is quite different from other types of music. In dancing, too often the tendency is to look only for the amusement that it can provide rather than any real comment that dance should be able to make. Dancing, like any art, must give a certain amount of entertainment or novelty. That is how our attention is caught, but if it is only ingenuous and clever it will be superficial and not truly dance in its art form.

In the dance, as in other arts, there is a place for the lay performer. It is through the experience of the lay dancer that a foundation is laid for a more discerning appreciation of the professional dancer's presentations. The difference between him and the professional dancer is more a matter of degree than an intrinsically different form of the dance. The members of dance clubs in various educational institutions, for instance, will strive to incorporate the same art fundamentals or principles in developing their compositions as the professional choreographer but their movements will not be as difficult to perform. The point is stressed with them that a simple movement which is well-performed and which communicates the meaning they wish to portray is far better than a more elaborate one which they can only approximate. If the movement is too difficult, the onlooker's attention is focussed on whether or not the dancer is

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MISS THELMA WAGNER, B.Sc. and M.A. (N.Y.U.), who studied and trained in modern dancing at New York University and the New York Wigman School and Bennington School of the Dance, has been organizer of and adviser to the Modern Dance Club at McGill, now in its third year. Miss Wagner is Assistant Director of the McGill School of Physical Education.

going to succeed in accomplishing the movement rather than on the meaning of that movement in the dance. As an aside, it may be said that this same division of attention may occur when a too obviously intricate feat of skill is allowed to distract from the meaning of a professional dance composition. Finally, for the lay dancer, it is the *experience* he has in the process of evolving a dance that is important rather than the end product and it is that which makes the teaching of dancing important in the educational field.

The term "Modern Dance" is patently a poor one; it cannot always be Modern Dance and still refer to the same type of dancing because the form will change as conditions change. At the present time, however, it is generally understood to mean that type of dancing which has no prescribed and limited techniques of movement, which encourages the creation of dance compositions rather than the learning of dances already composed and which tends to comment on the life and people of to-day.

The modern dancers' desertion of the ballet does not arise so much from the feeling that there is nothing good in the ballet as that it is not adequate for their particular conception of the sphere of the dance. Looking upon the ballet as the *only* dance form is as if all forms of music had been discarded and only opera retained. If this continued for any length of time I imagine people would be very bewildered when faced with a symphony for the first time. It is felt that there is a place for a type of dance that communicates its meaning entirely through that medium peculiar to dance—*movement*. In its most highly developed form, the modern dance does not depend upon a narrative or literal sequence of events, that is, pantomime, but rather on the emotional response to the movement itself, and to the design and organization of that movement to form a unified work or composition, much as absolute music, such as symphonies or concertos, make their appeal through the choice and organization of sound. The true classical ballet had some of this quality, Les Sylphides for instance, but so often the subject matter of the ballet is not related to our life of to-day. Furthermore, the attention in ballet began to be centred on the skill displayed and on performance rather than on meaning.

The modern dancer feels that dance is not necessarily confined to the bright side of life, or to fantasy. Because it was so startling a departure, it is often claimed that the modern dance is only concerned with the stark and seamy side of life. This is probably because people remember the novel more than the usual. It may be that there *is* a predominance of this type of dancing because the modern dancer tries to identify himself with his time and the times in which we are living are not particularly bright and happy. Be that as it may, we have come to accept the fact that literature shall reflect our times, why then should dancing be confied to fairy tales? Delightful as fantasy and whimsy are I imagine we would soon grow tired of them if that were all we got in the books we read.

The bases of movement for the modern dance are as follows: First, there is a feeling of interdependence of parts of the body—a flow of movement, generally from the centre or the trunk out to the extremities. Second, the movement must be mechanically true and efficient, the term sometimes used is 'authoritative movement.' Third, it is based on natural movement but it must be formalized or stylized so as to have greater significance than just natural movement would have. That brings us to the term—distortion. Anything away from the natural is distortion and all art distorts if it is good art. The painter who idealizes a situation is distorting just as much as one who depicts ugliness. So the modern dancer claims the right to experiment and to seek new movements in order to make meanings more forceful and exact even if these may be radically different from those which have become associated traditionally with the dance. But it is not enough to have a series of disconnected, grotesque, angular movements and call the result modern dance.

Modern dance has been accused of trying to be primitive. It has the qualities of primitiveness in its striving to get down to elemental movements—but the modern dancers are not trying to be tribal people.

Modern Dance is not a series of poses or tableau effects. The way in which the dancer moves to get from place to place is quite as important as what he does when he gets to the spot.

It is not music interpretation. Music for the dance serves much the same function as a frame does to a picture or scenery does to a play. It must not be too

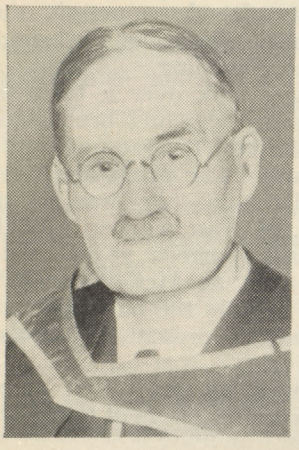
(*Continued on Page 52*)

**The students training to teach physical education in The McGill School of Physical Education have two hours a week of this type of dancing. Until the present War Service Program was instituted all other women students of the University could elect classes in this type of activity.*

The Modern Dance Club, organized three years ago, holds regular weekly meetings. It is divided into two groups; a Senior Club, for experienced members and a Junior Club, for beginners. The first meets two hours a week and the second, one hour. There are about twenty-eight members altogether. Last year the club held a Guest Night. The program consisted of a talk on Modern Dance, techniques and studies which showed basic training and dances composed by members of the club. This year another performance will be given about the middle of March.

Inventor of Basketball Honoured Throughout America

IN the waning years of the 19th century, Jim Naismith, then a young student at McGill University, learned the rudiments of athletics and combining this knowledge with his studies in theology, laid the groundwork for a lifelong career of service and the invention of the game of basketball. This year the fiftieth anniversary of this discovery is being celebrated throughout America and a series of Golden Jubilee games are being played to raise funds for the erection at Springfield, Mass., the game's birthplace, of a national Temple of Basketball, to be known as the Naismith Memorial.



DR. JAMES NAISMITH

As a student at McGill, Dr. James Naismith, as he afterwards became, participated actively in rugby, soccer, and track and was an all around good athlete. He won both the Junior and Senior Wicksteed medals for gymnastics. He was also one of the McGill rugby team that played against Harvard only to be beaten by the Crimson's famous "flying wedge" play. He left McGill in 1887 and went to the Denver Y.M.C.A. but it was at the famous physical culture college at Springfield, Mass., in 1891 that he brought the game of basketball into being.

Dr. Luther Gulick, the head of the College, had asked him to try to discover some kind of a game that could be played indoors and still retain some of the excitement and action that great outdoor games like football and baseball provided and which would relieve the students from the dull routine of gymnasium drills.

From his own experience in sports, Dr. Naismith knew that to be attractive to youth a game had to combine speed, skill, strategy, competition, and sportmanship. He felt that the game should be a ball game but so easy to learn that anyone could play it. It should be something requiring skill as well as speed and activity but should not have too much rough bodily contact since it was to be played indoors on hardwood floors.

He drew up a set of tentative rules for his new game which was to have nine men to a side and be played with a soccer ball. Running with the ball was prohibited and it must be held with the hands without using the body to shield it. It could not be kicked but could be thrown or batted in any direction. Holding, pushing, tripping or shouldering an opponent were prohibited. Other rules provided for putting the ball in play when it went out of bounds. The game was to consist of two fifteen minute periods with five minutes rest between.

Two teams were chosen, the Captain of one of them being a Canadian, Mr. T. Duncan Patton, then a member of the secretarial department at Springfield. The teams, wearing long gymnasium trousers and turtle-necked sweaters, appeared and found at each end of the Court an ordinary peach basket placed about twelve feet above the floor. The rules were explained to them and they were told that to score the ball must be thrown into one of these baskets and remain there. A ladder had to be brought after every score to retrieve the ball.

From that modest beginning basketball has spread through the world and was played as an exhibition event at the last Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936 to which the late Dr. Naismith was sent by funds raised by popular subscription. Though the rules have changed in small details the fundamentals remain the same despite fifty years of development of the sport. The teams are now dressed in satin trunks and jerseys, the ball is seamless, and in the place of the peach baskets there is a steel hoop with rope mesh suspended from it and an opening at the bottom through which the ball passes.

Dr. Naismith lived to see the game played before audiences of 20,000 people in Madison Square Gardens and elsewhere. It is calculated that 90,000,000 people watch it each year in the United States alone and 18,000,000 play it. In Canada it is not quite so popular since hockey is the big winter sport here. Even so it flourishes especially in the border cities where American influence is strong. One of the big advantages of basketball is that equipment is cheap for all that is needed is a pair of shorts, shirt and running shoes. With teams of five only, travelling expenses are low.

Two of the men who played in the first game helped the development of it in Canada. Mr. Lyman W. Archibald became physical instructor at the Hamilton Y.M.C.A. and introduced it there, while Mr. T. Duncan Patton started the game in Toronto. Mr. Patton was also instrumental in bringing the game to Montreal for he became assistant secretary of the

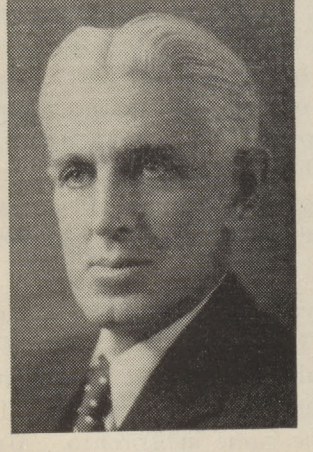
Montreal Y.M.C.A. on his return from Springfield in 1892. Mr. William H. Ball the first physical instructor there, himself a graduate of Springfield College, organized the first game in Montreal between the Y.M.C.A. team and a team from the Grand Trunk Literary Society. Members of the first teams included, Messrs. H. H. Fields, Fred Shaw, Frank L. Benedict, A. Cayford, William Cunningham, B.A.Sc. '92, M.Sc. '96, Lemuel Cushing, Ralph Becket, Harold Beall, A. L. Robertson, Edgar E. Budge, Arthur Paterson, B.S.R. Watson and Dr. Fred Tees, B.A. '01, M.D. '05.

The annual Dodds Trophy game between McGill and the leading team in the Montreal Basketball League for the City Championship was this year played for the benefit of the Naismith Jubilee Fund. Another Montreal game was played at the Y.M.C.A. Proceeds of these games together with others played in Canada go to the purchase of War Savings Certificates to be transferred to the Naismith Memorial Committee after the war is over. In all it is expected that over 5,000 of these benefit games will be played in Canada and the United States.

The Naismith Memorial Temple of Basketball will be built at Springfield, Mass., after the war is over and will house a Hall of Fame and Museum containing souvenirs of the early days of the game. Members of teams taking part in the Naismith Memorial games will also have their names registered in the archives there.

McGill is also honouring her famous son in the near future by the erection of a plaque to Dr. Naismith's memory which will be placed in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium.

Professor McBride Wins Julian C. Smith Medal



PROF. W. G. MCBRIDE

Professor Wilbert George McBride, head of the Department of Mining Engineering at McGill University and a member of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS, has been awarded the Julian C. Smith Medal which is given for "achievement in the development of Canada." Professor McBride obtained his B.Sc. degree from McGill and had a wide experience in mining in British Columbia, Arizona and Mexico previous to his appointment as Professor of mining engineering at McGill in 1927.

Students Carry On Sports Activities Though Curtailed By War Conditions

Since the commencement of the war McGill's sports activities have been confined largely to the fields of intra-mural and inter-company competitions in connection with the military training scheme. Intercollegiate sport was banned for the duration of the war by mutual agreement between the universities.

Voting conducted by the various college newspapers this year, however, showed an overwhelming student opinion in favour of a resumption of outside sports competition. As a result, though the resumption of intercollegiate sport was not permitted, the regulations were somewhat relaxed to permit the universities to engage in local exhibitions or league games which did not involve travelling.

The University accordingly took over a team of McGill students and graduates who had been competing in the Montreal Basketball League under the appropriate name of Orphans. The graduates were dropped from the team and the coaching was put in the capable hands of Mr. F. M. Van Wagner, McGill basketball coach for the last fourteen years. The team continued in the League as McGill's official entry, and basketball thus became the only sport in which McGill is represented at present in regular league play.

The hockey team arranged an exhibition game played in Montreal with Clarkson College of Potsdam, New York.

On February 21, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gymnastic team came to Montreal to compete with McGill in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium.

In addition to these sports activities a large Gymkhana was again held, featuring displays by the McGill Reserve Training Battalion, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, and other interesting items including demonstrations by the McGill School of Physical Education and by the women students taking Red Cross Training.

On the week-end of February 28th, the Dartmouth skiing team visited Canada to compete against McGill at Mont Tremblant. The McGill team was victorious in the downhill race on Saturday afternoon, but the Dartmouth students reversed the decision decisively in the slalom race on Sunday and were therefore returned victors in the combined. Thus another chapter was added to the long-established friendly rivalry between McGill and Dartmouth in winter sports, which even the war has failed to interrupt.

Research Funds Acknowledged

Among recent gifts to the University a number of contributions for the furtherance of research were announced on December 18. These included $1,200 from Hoffman-La Roche, Limited, for research in the Department of Anatomy and a similar amount for research in the Department of Medicine. Dosbergers Pharmaceutical Company was shown to have donated $1,500 for research under Dr. Hans Selye in the Department of Anatomy; Nuodex Products of Canada to have contributed $1,000 for a scholarship in the Department of Chemistry; and Bruck Silk Mills to have donated $1,000 to cover two scholarships in Commerce and a fellowship in haemotology. These and a number of other gifts were gratefully acknowledged.

Post-War Planning

By
H. F. McDONALD

THE history of the immediate period following the last war, especially as it relates to the educational field, is not a particularly pleasing story. There was no planned policy worthy of the name either on the part of the Government or on that of the universities and the professional and technical schools. Some desultory measures of assistance to a selected few were available in certain Canadian universities but, speaking generally, the hysteria of victory prompted a mistaken policy of scattering degrees and academic and professional standing in return for service in the forces. It is obvious that before long this procedure reflected credit neither on the recipient of the bounty nor on the institution granting it. Even in this war the same tendency is observable, although there is no excuse for it.

Soon after the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the Dominion Government unostentatiously but nevertheless thoroughly initiated studies of post-war policies, first in relation to the re-establishment in civil life of demobilized members of the fighting forces. Little publicity was permitted in regard to these studies until they had reached a definite degree of fruition. On October 1, 1941, they were crystallized by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7633 which provides the first group of post-war benefits for discharged members of the forces.

This war, even more than previous ones, makes an urgent demand on young men with a definite standard of education. The boy who has his matriculation is the quarry of every recruiting officer, and particularly of those charged with the task of seeking air crews for the Royal Canadian Air Force. For entry into that *corps d'elite* matriculation is a *sine qua non*. Yet, even if we take the whole annual crop of matriculants in Canada we still fall short of our needs. If we demand that a young man interrupt his training for the future, we must offer him a reasonable assurance of its continuance when opportunity occurs.

Here is what has been done by the Order in Council referred to above:

"In case any discharged person

(a) has been regularly admitted to a university before his discharge, or is regularly admitted to a university either within

(i) one year from his discharge, or

(ii) one year from the commencement of the university year, or of the course which he is pursuing, next following his discharge, if such discharge precedes such commencement by not more than three months.

(b) resumes a course, academic or professional, interrupted by his service or commences any such course, in such university, within one year and three months after his discharge or within such longer period as may be necessary to enable him to complete his university matriculation or as may arise on account of his ill-health or on account of other good cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister, the Minister may, subject to the provisions of paragraph 10 hereof, order that he be paid a grant for any week or part thereof during which he pursues such course, at a rate not exceeding $13.00 per week if he is a married person and $9.00 per week if he is not a married person, diminished by such amount, on account of any pension, wages, salary, or other income such person may have received or be entitled to receive in respect of such period, as to the Minister seems right, but the grant shall not be continued to any such person who fails in more than two classes or subjects in any academic year, nor to any such person who having failed in either one or two classes or subjects also fails in either or both supplementary examinations next offered by the university in such classes or subjects.

In case any discharged person

(a) has entered upon a post-graduate course, either academic or professional, in a university before enlistment, or was about to do so at the time of his enlistment, or, having completed his undergraduate course in a university after his discharge, enters upon a post-graduate course as aforesaid, and

(b) resumes or commences such post-graduate course within

(i) one year from his discharge, or

(ii) one year from the commencement, next following his discharge, of such course in such university, if his discharge precedes such commencement by not more than three months, or

(iii) in the case of a discharged person who completes his under-graduate course after his discharge, as soon as may be after such completion, if the Minister, having con-

BRIG.-GEN. H. F. McDONALD, C.M.G., D.S.O., B.Sc. '07, Past President of The Ottawa Valley Graduates Society of McGill University, is Chairman of The Canadian Pension Commission.

sidered such person's attainments and his course, deems it in the public interest that he should continue such course, the Minister may, subject to the provisions of paragraph 10 hereof, order that he be paid a grant for any week or part thereof during which he continues such course at a rate not exceeding $13.00 per week if he is a married person and $9.00 per week if he is not a married person, diminished by such amount, on account of any pension, wages, salary or other income such person may have received or be entitled to receive in respect of such period, as to the Minister seems right."

These sections assure adequate maintenance but, in addition, Section 11 provides that payment may also be made of "tuition fees, student's fees, athletic fees or other charges and costs of his course."

These adequate provisions have been freely given by the Government. There has been no demand or suggestion of any concession or *quid pro quo* from any university or college, not even those which draw a substantial portion of their revenue from public funds. The scope and importance of the legislation needs no elaboration. Its significance to the universities is very evident, but its challenge to them is even more definite. The financial background for the immediate post-war years has been provided. It will be their part to supply the facilities on a scale and of a character that will demand the most careful and thoughtful planning from now until the end of the war. These men will not be schoolboys going to college. They will be men tempered in the crucible of war to a maturity, good or ill, beyond their actual years. They will demand strong food and must be given right-of-way to get it.

Perhaps to McGill the challenge is most distinct and most inspiring. Ever since the writer first walked shyly up the avenue of elms, he has had impressed upon him McGill's unique position by virtue of her private endowments and freedom from that regulation which goes with state grants. This independence may well be the open sesame to a process of undergraduate selection in the post-war years which will enable her to send out throughout the Dominion a group of chosen, young leaders, refined by the test of war and trained by her in civil responsibilities as well as in academic delights or professional skills. Then it may even be possible to refute the aphorism, so current in Ottawa now, that "Canada is not governed by a king but by Queen's!"

Women Students Prepare for Emergency Service

At McGill University and at Macdonald College this year the women students are doing their part in the war effort by keeping fit and preparing to meet any emergency which may arise. Each student devotes at least four hours a week to this programme, which is under the chairmanship of Dr. Muriel V. Roscoe, warden of the Royal Victoria College. Two hours of this time is spent in attaining physical fitness by drill and gymnastics and two hours taking special courses fitting the participants for a possible emergency. All first year students are enrolled in first aid which is followed by training placing the emphasis on surgical and medical emergencies and some phases of Air Raid Precaution work.

Second, third, and fourth year students may choose courses among which are first aid leading to a higher certificate, home nursing, motor mechanics, signalling and telegraphy, Air Raid Precaution and child care, or they may join the University Detachment of the Canadian Red Cross Corps in which physical training is included as part of the programme. Mrs. Joyce Tyrrell is commandant and for military instruction she is assisted by Capt. H. S. L. Brown of the McGill Reserve Training Battalion.

The home nursing course is given under the direction of the Canadian Red Cross and is held at the Royal Victoria Hospital or St. Mary's Hospital. The Ford Motor Company gives the motor mechanics course. The one hundred and fifty students who are now studying signalling and telegraphy take their course at the Royal Victoria College under the direction of Captain William Bowie who is a veteran of the Great War. The child care course is given at the Chandler Health Centre, while Miss Marion Lindeburgh and Miss Mary Mathewson both of the School for Graduate Nurses at McGill University instruct the first aid groups. At Macdonald College a course is open in nutrition and emergency feeding.

A fire-fighting course was recently started under the direction of Director Raymond Paré and Lt. Charles Blickstead of the Montreal Fire Department and is being taken by one hundred and thirty women students as part of the Air Raid Precaution training. Instruction is given in rescues and the fighting of incendiary bombs, the handling of heavy hose and the fighting of gas attacks as well as in the realm of public health. Practical demonstrations are given in addition to lectures and the students are given an opportunity to practice what they have learned. The cover illustration for this issue shows them practicing fire-fighting on the McGill Campus.

Death of Dr. David F. Gurd

There can be few men who more completely found acceptance as the "Beloved Physician" than Dr. David F. Gurd, (M.D. '79), who died at his home in Westmount, P.Q., in December. Outstanding among the group of private practitioners in Montreal for more than sixty years, noted as a tennis player and curler, and a devoted figure in the Christian life of the city, Dr. Gurd's death brought sorrow to the homes of rich and poor in a measure that no brief tribute can describe. To the members of his family, THE McGILL NEWS extends deep sympathy, particularly to his son, Dr. Fraser B. Gurd, (B.A. '04, M.D. '06), and to his grandson, Lieut. Fraser N. Gurd, R.C.A.M.C., (B.A. '34, M.D. '39), whose adoption of the profession he loved was to him a source of enduring happiness and satisfaction.

McGill University War Records

By
R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

AS the organization to be known as "McGill University War Records" has been in existence for only a few weeks, it is too soon to write in this issue of THE MCGILL NEWS of what the "War Records" may already have accomplished. It is soon to write even of what is hoped and planned, to the end that McGill may eventually possess war records not surpassed by those of any university in Canada, or, indeed, of any university elsewhere. But, in view of the interest of the subject at the present time and of the important contribution to the success of the plan that McGill graduates in Canada and abroad can make, a short article, introductory in character, may be in order.

The first announcement that the War Records had been brought into being came from the Principal's office on January 23, and was published in a short news item on that date in the Montreal *Gazette*. "The records to be compiled," the *Gazette* stated, "will include the war effort of all students, graduates, past students, and staff in all branches of the armed forces and in civilian war service of any nature." The notice added that the writer of this article had been named by the Governors of McGill University to take charge of the work described.

Though plans that are still nebulous envision an eventual field for the War Records considerably wider than that specified in the notice published on January 23, that announcement correctly described what must for some time be the War Records' chief preoccupation, namely the collecting, checking, card-indexing, and otherwise recording of all possible information regarding McGill men and women in all branches of wartime service. Already the work has begun and is proceeding rapidly, thanks to the generous help of the Graduates' Society in unreservedly placing the data compiled for the"On His Majesty's Service" Section of THE MCGILL NEWS at the new War Records' disposal.

To avoid confusion regarding the Graduates' Society's records and the University's War Records, recently established, it seems advisable to explain here, with as much emphasis as possible, that the two groups of records are complementary one to the other and not duplicatory, except in a superficial sense. The function of each group is important, and it is essential that each should be adequately maintained. To this end co-operation between the two groups has been arranged, so that each will benefit to the full from information either obtains. Information sent to the War Records will be available for use in the "On His Majesty's Service" Section of the NEWS. Reciprocally, information gathered by the Society for publication in the NEWS will be supplied to the War Records. Those who send information, therefore, need not discriminate. Correspondence referring to wartime services may be addressed to the War Records, to THE MCGILL NEWS, or to the Graduates' Society, with assurance that the information given will promptly reach its required destination.

Before work on the War Records' card-index began some weeks ago, a flexible system of indexing to meet two principle needs was planned. First, it was realized that the index must begin to be of use as soon as the first few hundred cards were filed, with as much information available at a glance as possible. Second, the cards must be reasonably comprehensive, yet so simple that the entries would present no difficulty to the understanding of those who might have occasion to consult the cards in the future.

By a system of coloured cards—white for a graduate, blue for a past student, salmon for an undergraduate, and yellow for a non-McGill member of the University staff—a quick method of determining the academic status of the "cardee" was adopted. Similarly, coloured stars—red for the Army, blue for the Navy, silver for the Air Force, green for civilian service, and other colours for special classifications—were chosen to give instant information. Coloured inks were adopted to indicate casualties, honours and awards, Great War service, and certain academic distinctions. This sounds complicated when described in print, but, on the basis of more than one thousand cards already filed, the system is simple and effective.

In conjunction with the card-index, which reduces all information to essentials, an "Envelope File" is planned, with additions to be made to the number of envelopes only as required. Into these envelopes, each labelled with the name of the man to whom the contents refer, will go newspaper clippings and other information supplementing the condensed information on the cards. Photographs will be included. These will be available for publication in any McGill paper from time to time and for use when the full story of McGill's war effort is eventually written. Those who have written unit histories in the past will realize, more fully perhaps than others, the immense advantage of collecting such material now. By doing so, McGill's war records will be consolidated and enriched

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MR. R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH is Vice-Chairman of the Editorial Board of the MCGILL NEWS and Editor of the "On His Majesty's Service" section.

in a measure which, in a few years' time, would be quite impossible.

A moment ago I wrote of more than one thousand cards already entered in the War Records' files. There, indeed, they are, but it would be misleading to suggest that on these cards is recorded all the information the War Records will require. Some of the cards are indeed adequately filled; others give only such information as that the man is in the R.C.A.F., the bare skeleton of the facts, as it were, without even the flesh and blood of essential details. In order that these cards may be filled and that others, to complete the count, may be added to this number, is one reason why these lines have been written. For readers of the NEWS can build up the War Records. Already a number of graduates have sent in details of their own war services, or, in some instances, of the services of their sons. Such information, and the photographs already received, have been most welcome. More photographs and more information are invited.

Though statistics based on the cards filed to date would be inconclusive, sidelights on the nature of the services McGill men are rendering are beginning to appear. First, it is obvious, as the columns of THE McGILL NEWS have shown, that graduates and past students are serving in all parts of the world. The majority of those on Active Service are, of course, in the Canadian Forces, but the number of cards showing service in other British formations, and now in United States formations, is surprising. Many, particularly those of men who were at McGill in the period just before the war, show service in the R.A.F. Not a few carry the notation, "Served in the Battle of Britain, June-October, 1940," or words to that effect. Notations in red ink call attention to the fact that a number of these men won the Distinguished Flying Cross and that at least one has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Bar. Another McGill man in this period won the Distinguished Service Cross, and previously one, a Brigadier, had been awarded the C.B.E. A number, either in Canada, at sea, or in the air, were killed in action or on service.

Apart from Canada, Britain, the United States, Newfoundland, and Iceland, the cards list the names of men serving in the Mediterranean area, in South Africa, India, the West Indies, Bermuda, Honolulu, and, alas! Hong Kong and Singapore. As these lines are written, the fate of those in Hong Kong and Singapore is unknown.

Regarding service in the Canadian Forces, the cards, as might be expected, show that graduates of the Faculty of Medicine are most likely to be found in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, with a number, particularly younger graduates, in the Medical Branches of the R.C.A.F. and the R.C.N.V.R. Non-medical graduates have preferred the R.C.A.F. and the R.C.N.V.R., with the Royal Canadian Artillery not far behind. There are many Engineering graduates in the Royal Canadian Engineers, but almost if not quite as many in the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals and the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. There are fewer McGill men in the Infantry, it seems, and so far only a scattering have been listed in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. The Canadian Dental Corps is well represented, and a number of cards show that McGill's colours are flying in the new Armoured Corps and the Reconnaissance Regiments.

An interesting feature in keeping the records is the variety of sources from which information comes. Direct notifications of service from men in the Forces and their kin have been supplemented by references to McGill men found in the Montreal press and by a watch on the press of Ontario, kept as a contribution to McGill's War Records by H. R. Morgan in Brockville and in Toronto by the former Editor of the NEWS, Robert Jones. To-day the news-magazine *Time* supplied the Records with an item about a McGill graduate in Medicine, serving in the United States Forces. Of this man, nothing previously had been heard. All these sources are invaluable; but the richest flow of information could derive from those who read these lines. If you are a McGill man and are serving, please give McGill the details; if your son, or your brother, or your friend, is serving and has graduated from or attended McGill, a memorandum forwarded to War Records, McGill University, or to the Graduates' Society, will see that his place in the University's war story is assured. Should you find yourself in a position to send such information, please *do it now.*

Prominent Novelist Succumbs

On February 17th, 1942, Frank L. Packard, B.Sc. '97, author of many detective stories and other novels, and one of Canada's most popular writers died at his home in Lachine. Graduating in Engineering at McGill and doing post-graduate work at l'Institut Montefiore, University of Liege, Belgium, he practised his profession for a short time but soon turned to writing for which he always had the urge and a great natural talent. Possibly his best known works were the Jimmie Dale series and the Red Ledger, but he also wrote many railway stories such as the Night Operator and Running Special, and general novels such as Greater Love Hath No Man, The Miracle Man, and the Beloved Traitor. Many of his novels ran as serials and some were used for motion pictures as well as on the radio.



FRANK L. PACKARD

Guaduates' Society Nominations

AS provided in Article XV of the By-laws nominations for offices which will fall vacant at the end of the Society's year next October have been made by the Nominating Committee and are now published under the authority of the Executive Committee of the Society in this number of THE MCGILL NEWS. It will be noted that nominations for the offices of President and 1st Vice-President have included only one nominee for each office, while for the remaining offices nominations have been made at least double in number of the vacancies to be filled. These are all in accordance with the provisions of Article XV of the By-laws. Where there are more nominations than one for an office the names are arranged in alphabetical order.

For President of the Graduates' Society. Term two years.

FRASER S. KEITH, B.Sc. '03.
Public Relations and Industrial Development. Honorary Secretary, Graduates' Society, 1933-'35. Class Secretary, Science '03.

For Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors of the University. Term three years.

GORDON MCL. PITTS, B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, B. Arch. '16, M.E.I.C., F.R.A.I.C.
Partner of the firm of Maxwell & Pitts, Architects. Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society, 1924–'25, 1930-'32. Secretary, Montreal Branch, 1928-'29. Executive Council of the Montreal Branch, 1929-'31. Graduates' Society's Representative on Advisory Board of Students' Council, 1929-'31. Graduates' Gymnasium Fund Committee, 1931-'34. President, Montreal Branch, 1932-'34. Engineering Representative on Corporation of University, 1933-'35. President, Graduates' Society, 1940-'42. Member of the Executive of The McGill Associates. Secretary, Class of Science '08, 1916-'42.

C. F. SISE, B.Sc. '97.
President, Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
Honorary Treasurer, Graduates' Endowment Fund since its inception in 1921. Active in raising funds for Gymnasium as Joint Chairman of Special Names Committee.

For 1st Vice-President. Term two years.

J. B. WOODYATT, B.Sc. '07.
President, Southern Canada Power Co. Ltd.

For Honorary Secretary. Term one year.

F. J. CUNNINGHAM, F.A.S., B.Sc. '21.
Secretary, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

HUGH E. O'DONNELL, B.A., M.A. (Bishop's) B.CL. '26, K.C.
Advocate and King's Counsel. Partner in the firm of Magee, Nicnolson & O'Donnell. Member, Executive Council Montreal Branch, 1936-38.

For Members of the Executive Committee: Term two years. Two to be elected.

MRS. J. W. MCCAMMON (nee Nora Morgan) B.A. '19.
Corresponding Secretary, Alumnae Society, 1935-37.

A. R. M. MACLEAN, B.A. '11, M.Sc. '12, Ph.D. '16.
Technical Director, Eastern Dairies Ltd. Member, Graduate Council 1937-'38.

R. E. STAVERT, B.Sc. '14.
Vice-President, The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd. Member, Graduate Council, 1935-'37.

J. MCK. WATHEN, D.D.S.'13.
Dentist.

Additional nominations, if signed by at least fifteen members of the Society entitled to vote, will also be placed on the ballot if received by the Secretary before April 25. Prior to April 30 the letter ballots will be sent out. All votes received on or before June 30 will be counted by the scrutineers.

Twenty Years Ago at McGill

The McGill News: March, 1922: Vol. 3, No. 2

This number of the MCGILL NEWS had as a frontispiece a picture of the Prince of Wales in India. The opening article was on the Development of the Faculty of Dentistry by Dean A. W. Thornton, which was followed by a review of the career of Dr. Gordon Laing, newly-appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts. After these came a series of items on McGill's "M.P's", which included the following:—Hon. Sir. Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Minister of Justice, Samuel W. Jacobs, K.C., W. F. Kay. B.C.L., Herbert Marler, B.C.L., Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, K.C., L. S. Rene Morin, B.A., A. R. McMaster, K.C., and J. G. Walsh, K.C.

* * * *

Of perhaps the greatest interest at present was the next article on "The University Building Programme." This pointed out that the amount subscribed to the Centennial Endowment Fund totalled $6,440,000 of which sum $3,500,000 had been set aside as an endowment to meet increases in salaries for the staff and additions thereto and the maintenance of larger departments required to accommodate a much larger registration of students. The balance of $2,940,000 was to be used for additional buildings, their equipment and maintenance.

These were listed as the University Library Extension, the Building for Dental Clinics (of which the cost was shared with the Montreal General Hospital), the new Biological Building, the extension and remodelling of the Arts Building, the combined Gymnasium and Dormitory Building, the new Engineering Building, and the Pathological Building.

About the Gymnasium and Dormitory Building the News had this to say, "The University has now for some years been without a Gymnasium, and in view of the pressing need for both this and the Students' Dormitories, it has been decided to lose no time in erecting a building which will provide a first-class Gymnasium and initiate, at least, the Dormitory system at McGill. The erection of this building will start early this spring."

On the next page is an Editorial on the site of the new Gymnasium. It stated that the plans called for it to be built on Macdonald Park beside the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium but that the Department of Physical Education wanted it on the Campus either in the hollow, or on McTavish Street where the tennis courts are, or on the Molson Property on University Street, so that it would be readily accessible to the students and classes could be conducted during the daytime between other lectures.

* * * *

An article on Dr. A. S. Lamb who had been appointed Director of the Department of Physical Education in 1920 also appeared in this issue.

* * * *

A letter written by Mr. H. Wyatt Johnson, "a recent graduate" and member of the Editorial Committee of THE MCGILL NEWS, expressed his views at length on the "Need of Dormitories at McGill" and was illustrated by photographs of the dormitories at Princeton University.

Other articles include one dealing with Winter Sports activities at McGill, which is illustrated by a photograph showing a considerable number of people skiing on the McGill Campus in front of the Engineering and Chemistry Buildings and an article entitled "Turbulent India—McGill in Ceylon" dealing with the work of the Y.M.C.A. and the McGill Mission Headquarters there.

* * * *

Among the personals the following items appeared "Brigadier-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '10, of the General Staff at Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, has returned from spending a year in Great Britain."

"Graham F. Towers, Arts '17, Superintendent of the Foreign Trade Department of the Royal Bank of Canada, has recently issued a volume entitled "Financing Foreign Trade" for the use of the staff of that institution.

McGill Library Active In War Work

The McGill Library in common with other departments of the University is playing an important part in war work according to a summary of its activities released by Dr. G. R. Lomer recently. The Reading Room is being used extensively by members of the R.C.A.F. Radio Mechanics School in addition to McGill students enrolled in the Army as is shown by the fact that the attendance increased from 779 in January 1941 to 1421 in January 1942. Educational books are being widely distributed to Military Districts Nos. 4 and 5, and up to the end of December, 1941, 4229 items had been prepared and sent for distribution to 31 depots and camps. In addition over 200 volumes of fiction have been sent to the Central Book and Magazine Depot in Montreal and to the Naval Vessels Reading Service in Halifax.

An evening's entertainment organized in the Library by members of the staff contributed $65.00 to the Queen's Canadian Fund, and eleven members of the staff are regularly engaged in Red Cross activities. One member was in charge of civilian personnel for the R.C.A.F. No. 3 Training Command and is Secretary of the Air Force Auxiliary, another is doing Y.M.C.A. canteen work, and others are aiding the local library of the Canadian Legion War Services.

Exhibits of War Literature have been prepared and some duplicate books and journals have been given to internment camps, and a number of books not otherwise in use are being loaned under the supervision of the European Students' Relief Fund to interned scholars and professors from England.

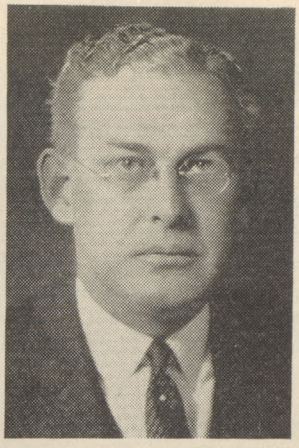
The Library School has supervised the installation of a camp library at Trenton, Ont.

The practice established during the War of 1914-18 of collecting and filing fugitive war material on various aspects of the war is being continued.

In addition to the above three former members of the staff are now on active service in the R.C.A.F.

Death of Old Graduate

Dr. George Tillerie Ross, who graduated from McGill with his M.D. in 1880, died in Montreal on January 25th, 1942. He was 92 years old at the time of his death and was one of McGill's oldest living graduates. Shortly after his graduation he saw service with the Prince of Wales Fusiliers in the Riel Rebellion.



Rice Studios

DR. J. C. MEAKINS
Acting Principal



Rice Studios

PRINCIPAL JAMES

McGill Principal Visits England On Post-War Reconstruction Problems

Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, has made a trip to England in his capacity as Chairman of the Federal Committee on Reconstruction, to confer with United Kingdom authorities on post-war reconstruction problems. The general subject of rehabilitation of service men during and after the war is part of the broad question of post-war economic reconstruction.

Dr. James is head of the committee on reconstruction that acts as an advisory group to the Federal Cabinet under the Department of Pensions and National Health. Other members of this group are Principal Wallace of Queen's University; Dr. Edouard Montpetit of the University of Montreal; Tom Moore, head of the Trades and Labour Congress; and Donald McKenzie, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. James was born and educated in England and was last there in 1939 when he spent four months on a scheme for a proposed Economic Research Institute at McGill University that could be coordinated with the National Economic Research Institute in Great Britain. This project was postponed because of the war.

The trip to Great Britain delays a visit to Western Canada that Principal James was to have made this winter in order to address the Western branches of the McGill Graduates Society. This western visit has now been postponed until next summer.

During Principal James' absence his place will be taken by Dr. J. C. Meakins, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, who has been named Acting Principal for the period of Dr. James absence.

War Effort Defended By Mr. Claxton

Mr. Brooke Claxton, K.C., M.P., Associate Professor of Law at McGill University and member of parliament for a Montreal constituency spoke recently to the Canadian Club in London, Ontario and to the Progress Club in Montreal. He outlined Canada's war production and financial and military effort and pointed out that in proportion to national income or population it compared very favourably with that of Great Britain or the United States.



Blank & Stoller

PILOT OFFICER F. A. SCOTT
Missing

FLIGHT-SGT. JOSEPH A. JACOBSON
Killed in Action

LIEUT. J. E. DOMVILLE
Recovered from serious illness

On His Majesty's Service — X

Edited by
R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

SINCE the ninth installment of *On His Majesty's Service* in our Winter number, news of McGill graduates and past students in the Armed Forces, or in wartime civilian appointments, has continued to reach us in an ever swelling stream. Since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, news of graduates joining the United States forces has also been received, and in this issue we welcome these men to the columns of this department as allies and brothers-in-arms of those actually "On His Majesty's Service."

For the details of military and other wartime service given below, we are indebted as always to a large number of contributors. We particularly thank many members of the Forces, or their next of kin, for information sent to us by mail, or by telephone to the offices of the Graduates' Society. Our thanks are due also, among others, to H. R. Morgan, Brockville, Ontario, who sent us many items about which we should not have known without his assistance. The Editor wishes also to acknowledge the help given him by the staff of the Graduates' Society's office, particularly by Miss M. McKeown, upon whom the heavy burden of the clerical work this Section involves has largely fallen.

In order that the value of this Section of the magazine to McGill men and women at home and abroad may be maintained, we again invite graduates and past students, or members of their families, to send us the latest news of their service in the Armed Forces, or in other wartime occupations. News of enlistments, promotions, transfers, and new appointments is particularly desired. Please address all correspondence of this nature to THE MCGILL NEWS, 3466 University Street, Montreal. All items thus forwarded will be used by this Section of the magazine and will also be entered in the newly-established "McGill University War Records," of which the Editor of this Section has been appointed by the University to take charge. All items published will be summarized from the information thus forwarded in accordance with the regulations of the Canadian Press Censors.

The items printed in this issue are those received since the publication of our Winter number and prior to February 15, 1942. Notices received too late for this issue will appear in this Section of the magazine in June.

Casualties

WE deeply regret to record the following casualties, reported in the period November 15, 1941—February 25, 1942.

Killed in Action

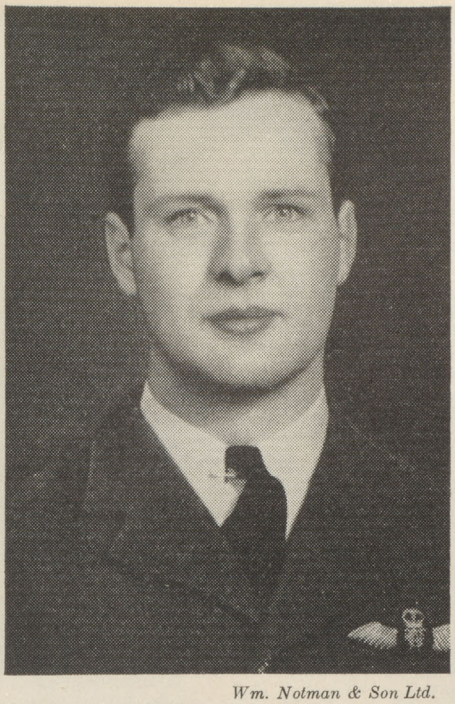
GURD, SERGT. PILOT PHILIP LESLIE, (Commerce, 1938-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force, reported on December 15, 1941, "killed as a result of air operations," presumably over Germany. Sergt. Pilot Gurd is a son of Walter R. Gurd, 3243 The Boulevard, Westmount, P.Q.

JACOBSON, FLIGHT SERGT. JOSEPH ALFRED, (B.Com. '39), R.C.A.F., in air operations overseas, January 28, 1942. Flight Sergt. Jacobson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Jacobson, 625 Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, P.Q.

MARKHAM, SUB-LIEUT. GERALD ARTHUR, (Science, 1937-'38), Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, in the sinking by enemy action of the Corvette, H.M.C.S. *Spikenard*, as announced by the Canadian Department of National Defence, February 19, 1942. Sub-Lieut. Markham was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. Markham, 641 Murray Hill, Westmount, Que.



MAJOR JOHN A. KERR
Killed Accidentally



Wm. Notman & Son Ltd.
SGT.-PILOT PHILIP L. GURD
Killed in Action



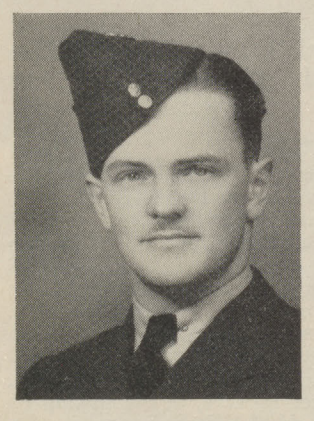
Wm. Notman & Son Ltd.
SUB-LIEUT. GERALD A. MARKHAM
Killed in Action

MURPHY, COLONEL WILLIAM HERBERT, (B.Sc. '11, M.Sc. '15), United States Forces, in the Far Eastern Theatre of War, February 3, 1942. Colonel Murphy is survived by his wife, 1715 Hoban Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.

O'NEILL, PILOT OFFICER GORDON CAMPBELL, (Engineering, 1937-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force, reported "Missing" after air operations over Germany on the night of October 22-23, 1941, has since been reported "Killed in Action." The Air Ministry has received notice from the International Red Cross that Pilot Officer O'Neill was buried in the South Cemetery, Wiesbaden, Germany, October 28, 1941. He was the son of Dr. J. J. O'Neill, Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University, and Mrs. O'Neill, Montreal.

SMITH, SUB-LIEUT. KENNETH HEW, (Diploma '38, Macdonald College), Royal Naval Reserve, Fleet Air Arm, serving in H.M.S. *Formidable*, failed to return from an operational flight, May 8, 1941, and is presumed to have been killed that day. He had been Mentioned in Despatches for the torpedoing of an Italian cruiser in the Battle of Matapan.

Killed In Flying Accident



SERGT.-PILOT A. D. HOUSTON

HOUSTON, SERGT.-PILOT ALLAN DALE, (Diploma '35, Macdonald College), killed in a Flying Accident in British Columbia, January 30, 1942. Sergt.-Pilot Houston is survived by his mother, his brother, Mr. James Houston, and two sisters, all resident at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Killed Accidentally

KERR, MAJOR JOHN ALEXANDER, (D.D.S. '26), Canadian Dental Corps, Canadian Army Overseas, in a motor accident in England, November 30, 1941. Major Kerr is survived by his wife and two children, 4550 St. Catherine Street, Westmount, P.Q., and by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Kerr, Verdun Avenue, Verdun, P.Q.

Presumed Dead

HART, PILOT OFFICER CHARLES FRANCIS, (Arts, 1929-'31), Royal Canadian Air Force, previously "Missing, Believed Killed," reported in the R.C.A.F. casualty list, "For Official Purposes Presumed Dead," January 14, 1942. Pilot Officer Hart, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hart, Montreal, is survived by his wife and infant son, 620 Murray Hill Avenue, Westmount, P.Q.

Missing, Believed Killed

LEAVITT, FLYING OFFICER ROBERT F., D.F.C., (Commerce and Science, 1935-'37), Royal Air Force, reported "Missing" after the loss of a bomber of the R.A.F. Ferry Command in September, 1941, listed as "Missing, Believed Killed on Active Service" in the 95th casualty list of the R.A.F., issued by the Air Ministry, November 26, 1941. Flying Officer Leavitt was a son of Mr. Sherman Leavitt, 2344 Broad Street, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Missing

KELLEY, SERGT. OBSERVER HARRY JOSEPH, (Science, 1937-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force, reported January 21, 1942, "Missing," after air operations against the enemy. Sergt. Observer Kelley is the son of H. J. Kelley, Vice-President, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

SCOTT, PILOT OFFICER FREDERICK ARTHUR, (B.Sc. '38), Royal Canadian Air Force, "Missing," while serving with the Royal Air Force in the Near East, January 4, 1942. Pilot Officer Scott is a son of the late Dr. William Scott, Montreal, and of Mrs. Milton Hersey, 13 Rosemount Avenue, Westmount, P.Q.

Seriously Ill

DOMVILLE, LIEUT. JAMES EDWARD, (Commerce, 1936-'37), Canadian Army Overseas, listed as "Seriously Ill," in a Casualty Report issued by the Department of National Defence in December,, 1941. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Domville, 304 Monmouth Road, Town of Mount Royal, P.Q. (Later reported as recovered.)

The Distinguished Flying Cross

THE McGILL NEWS takes this opportunity to extend congratulations to Squadron Leader Vaughan B. Corbett, (B.C.L. '36), R.C.A.F., who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross on February 11. A veteran of the Battle of Britain in 1940, a member of the famous No. 1 Squadron, R.C.A.F.,

and more recently in command of No. 402 Hurricane Squadron, noted for its fighting and bombing operations over France and the Channel, Squadron Leader Corbett was on leave in Canada when the award was announced. "This officer," said the official *Gazette*, "led his squadron on numerous bomber escorts over enemy territory in France. Throughout he displayed great skill and leadership. He has destroyed at least one enemy aircraft and damaged several others. He also participated in numerous low-flying attacks on enemy territory during which his tactical ability and fine fighting spirit proved an inspiration."



Assoc. Screen News
SQUADRON LEADER V. B. CORBETT
Awarded D.F.C.

Memorial Window Presented

TRIBUTE was paid on January 24 to the memory of the late Sergt. Gunner Stuart St. H. G. Dunn, (Com. 1938-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed in a flying accident in Britain in July, 1941, when a stained glass window in his honour was presented to Lakefield Preparatory School, near Peterborough, Ontario. The window, depicting St. George and the Dragon, was unveiled by Sergt. Gunner Dunn's brother, Sub-Lieut. Tim Dunn, R.C.N.V.R., and was accepted for the school by the Headmaster in the presence of a representative gathering. McGill University was represented by the Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who spoke with deep feeling of Sergt. Gunner Dunn and of the proud memory of service he had left to his family and the wide circle of friends who survived him.

Royal Rifles of Canada

1st Battalion

AMONG the officers of the 1st Battalion, Royal Rifles of Canada, who fought so gallantly against the Japanese at Hong Kong in December and were overpowered in the attack which ended on Christmas Day, the following McGill men have been identified. News of their fate was still anxiously awaited at the time these lines were written.

BANFILL, CAPT. S. MARTIN, (M.D. '33), Medical Officer

FRY, LIEUT. WILLIAM SCARTH, (B.A. '29)

GILBERT, 2ND LIEUT. JAMES C. (Diploma: Macdonald College, '38)

JOHNSTON, LIEUT. CHARLES DOUGLAS, (B.A. '31)

LE BOUTILLIER, CAPT. WILLIAM P. C., (B.Sc. '27)

ROYAL, CAPT. WALTER A. B., (Macdonald College: Teachers, 1931-'32).

Reconstituted Battalion

When it became known that the 1st Battalion, Royal Rifles of Canada, had suffered disaster at Hong Kong, a Reconstituted Battalion was at once authorized to replace the 1st Battalion in the Active Canadian Army. Among the appointments of officers announced by the Department of National Defence on January 24, 1942, were the following:

BIRKS, LIEUT. GEORGE DRUMMOND, (B.Com. '40), from the Black Watch of Canada.

MARTIN, LIEUT. JOHN PAUL, (B.Com. '36), from Les Voltigueurs de Québec.

MCGREEVY, LIEUT. BRIAN IRVINE, (B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33), from the Royal Montreal Regiment.

MCMURRICH, LIEUT. ARTHUR REDPATH, (B.Com. '39), from the Black Watch of Canada.

SHEPHERD, LIEUT. WILLIAM F., (B.A. '26), from the Black Watch of Canada.

Service Record

United States Forces

WE have been informed that the following McGill men are serving in the United States Forces. We should welcome the correction of errors in this list, particularly in the naming of American units and formations, in regard to which the unfamiliarity of a Canadian Editor may easily have resulted in at least minor mistakes.

CARNEY, LIEUT. GILBERT DUDLEY, B.A., (D.D.S. '39), U.S. Dental Corps, Fort Andrews, U.S.A.

COLM, LIEUT. LELAND, (M.D. '38), Active Duty, California National Guard, San Luis Obispo, California.

FREEMAN, CAPT. ROBERT G., (M.D. '36), Medical Corps, U.S. Army, Hoff General Hospital, Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A.

HENDERSON, DR. DONALD G., (B.Sc. '27, M.D. '31), Volunteer Specialist, U.S. Medical Corps, Naval Hospital, San Diego, California.

HOPKINS, DR. HENRY P., (M.D. '32), Active Duty, U.S. Navy Reserve. (Details of Rank and Station not given).

LAPOINTE, 1ST LIEUT. ROLAND E., (M.D. '32), Station Hospital, United States Medical Corps, Fort Williams, Cape Cottage, Maine, U.S.A.

MICHAEL, LIEUT.-COMMANDER PAUL, (M.D. '28), Medical Corps, United States Navy.

O'MARA, LIEUT. MICHAEL J., (D.D.S. '26), Dental Officer, United States Navy, Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Hawaii.

PIERCE, DR. HENRY A., (M.D. '35), United States Forces in Hawaii. (Details of rank and appointment not given).

REID, LIEUT. RICHARD H., (M.D. '37), Active Duty, United States Navy, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERTSON, ROBERT F., (M.D. '39), Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California.

SBARBARO, VICTOR, (M.D. '36), Medical Officer, U.S. Forces, Naval Reserve, Hawaiian Islands.

STORRS, FIRST LIEUT. BRUCE DIXSON, (M.D. '40), U.S. Army Medical Corps, 5th U.S. Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky, U.S.A.

STRYBLE, LIEUT. FRANCIS, (M.D. '35), Active Duty, California National Guard, San Luis Obispo, California.

THOMAS, RICHARD M., (Science, 1940-'41), 13th Infantry Regiment, 1st Division, United States Army. (Rank not reported).

WAHL, DR. ALBERT L., (M.D. '35), Radio Operator and Cryptographer, U.S. Signal Corps, and First Aid Instructor, American Red Cross, Mount Vision, New York, U.S.A.

WALKER, CAPT. WILLIAM H., (D.D.S. '29), United States Dental Corps, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, U.S.A.

South African Forces

ANDERSON, LIEUT. C. B., (B.Eng. 33), formerly with the Mines Engineering Brigade, Marievale, South Africa, was mobilized into the Active Forces, November 25, 1941, and is now serving in the 61st Tunnelling Company, Mines Engineering Brigade, in North Africa.

British Forces

ARCHDALE, 2ND OFFICER H. ELIZABETH, (B.A. '29), Women's Royal Naval Service, was reported in December to be in charge at the W.R.N.S. Station, Kranji, Singapore, Malaya. No further news of 2nd Officer Archdale has been received up to February 15, 1942, when these lines went to press.

GALT, MISS PATRICIA, (Arts 1938-'41), of Arnprior, Ontario, crossed to Britain some months ago and is now serving there in the Mechanized Transport Corps.

JAMIESON, BROCK F., (B.A. '27), of the Malaya Ford Company, who joined the British Forces in Malaya with the rank of Lieutenant upon the outbreak of war with Japan, was unreported on February 18, following the capture by the Japanese of Singapore, according to a Canadian Press despatch from Windsor, Ontario. It was feared that he had become a casualty in the fighting in Malaya, or had been taken by the Japanese as a prisoner of war.

MACKENZIE, DR. S. RIDLEY, (M.D. '93), is registered for duty with the Emergency Medical Service, Fire Fighting Squad, Bournemouth, England.

SLINGSBY, CAPT. HENRY, (B.Sc. '10), formerly Assistant Inspector of Salvage, Northern Command, is now serving in the Pioneer Corps, Yorkshire, England.

Royal Army Medical Corps

KERR, CAPT. ASHTON L., (B.A. '38, M.D. '40), is now serving with No. 11 Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., in the South of England.

Staff Appointments

BAILEY, MAJOR W. E., (Science '24), Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, has been appointed General Staff Officer (3), National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

DE LALANNE, LIEUT.-COL. JAMES A., M.C., (B.A. '19), was appointed President of the Regimental Funds Board, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, November 3, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, November 12, 1941).

HYDE, BRIGADIER WALTER C., D.S.O., V.D., (B.Arch. '15), formerly General Officer Commanding, 4th Divisional Artillery, C.A.S.F., was appointed on February 3, 1942 to command the Support Group, 4th Canadian Division, a formation brought into being through the mechanization and consequent reorganization of the 4th Division.

MCCRIMMON, MAJOR A. MURRAY, (B.A. '16), Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Officer (2), and appointed Assistant Director of Ordnance Services (Administration) in the Branch of the Master General of the Ordnance, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

MCNAUGHTON, LIEUT.-GEN. ANDREW GEORGE LATTA, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., (B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20), General Officer Commanding the Canadian Corps, Canadian Army Overseas, who returned on leave to Canada in February, has been given a warm welcome wherever he has appeared. It was understood at the time of his arrival that he would return to his duties overseas in a few weeks time.

MONCEL, MAJOR ROBERT, (Commerce, 1934-'35), The Royal Canadian Regiment, has been appointed Brigade Major of a Canadian Army Tank Brigade, Canadian Army Overseas.

POPE, MAJOR-GENERAL MAURICE ARTHUR, M.C., (B.Sc. '11), Vice-Chief of the General Staff, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, was named on January 19, 1942, "to take over an important appointment in Washington, D.C." Details of the appointment were not announced.

TREMAIN, CAPT. K. H., (B.Sc. '29), Royal Canadian Artillery, to be General Staff Officer (3), Canadian Corps Headquarters, Canadian Army Overseas, June 24, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, December 6, 1941).

WALSH, MAJOR GEOFFREY, (B.Eng. '33), who commanded the Royal Canadian Engineers in the successful expedition to Spitzbergen lasst autumn, has been appointed Brigade Major, Royal Canadian Engineers, Canadian Corps Headquarters, Canadian Army Overseas.

WILLIAMS, MAJOR THOMAS A., (B.Sc. '15), has been promoted to the rank of General Staff Officer (2), Specially Employed List, Military District No. 3, Kingston, Ontario. (*Canada Gazette*, October 1, 1941).

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

ALFORD, SURGEON LIEUT. E. LLOYD, (B.Sc. '38, M.D. '40), R.C.N.V.R.

BISHOP, SUB-LIEUT. L. CRAIG, (B.Sc. '41), after training abroad, has been commissioned in the R.C.N.V.R. and is now attached to a unit of the Royal Navy.

BROWN, SEAMAN J. Q., (Arts, 1937-'41), was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant, R.C.N.V.R., in a list published by R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters in December.

CLARK, SURGEON-LIEUT. ALBERT W., (B.A. '31, M.D. '35), R.C.N.V.R., was Surgeon aboard H.M. Destroyer *Broadwater*, formerly the U.S.S. *Mason*, when the *Broadwater* was sunk by a torpedo, as announced by the Admiralty, November 24, 1941. A cable received by his parents in St. John, N.B., informed them he was "safe and sound." The Admiralty announced that, on the day before her own sinking, the *Broadwater* had "attacked and probably destroyed" a German submarine.

COLLIER, SUB-LIEUT. CECIL A., (B.A. '39), R.C.N.V.R., Montreal.

COOLICAN, LIEUT. DENIS M., (B.Eng. [Chem.] '33), was among the officers of H.M.C. Mine-Sweeper *Red Deer*, which recently effected the rescue off the Canadian Atlantic Coast of a large number of the crew and passengers of a British ship torpedoed by an enemy submarine.

DERRY, SUB-LIEUT. WILLIAM, (Science, 1938-'39), R.C.N.V.R., was the only Canadian officer aboard when H.M.S. *Galatea* was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean last December. Sub-Lieut. Derry was rescued and later, in a cable to his mother, reported himself "safe and well."

DODDS, DONALD JACKSON, (Engineering, 1940-'41), was accepted in December as Probationary Sub-Lieutenant, R. C. N.V.R., Montreal.

DORMAN, SUB-LIEUT. ROBERT WHITTIER, (M.Sc. '36), was among the officers who graduated late in 1941 from the Royal Roads Naval Training College, Victoria, B.C.

DOULL, SUB-LIEUT. JOHN M., (Engineering, 1938-'41), R.C.N. V.R., overseas.

DUNCAN, SUB-LIEUT. GEORGE F., (B.Com. '38), R.C.N.V.R., was appointed in November, 1941, to command one of the new type armoured motor boats of the Royal Navy operating from bases in the south of England.

FROST, DR. JOHN W., (M.D. '36), to be Surgeon Lieutenant (Temporary), R.C.N.V.R., November 21, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, December 20, 1941).

GILLESPIE, SUB-LIEUT. IAN A., (Science, 1937-'41), was a junior officer aboard a mine-sweeper of the Royal Canadian Navy which helped to rescue some eighty survivors from a torpedoed steamship off the East Coast of Canada in January.

HART, REGINALD G., (M.D. '40), Medical Branch, R.C.N.V.R. (Rank not given).

LEWIS, SUB-LIEUT. DAVID JAMES, (B.A. '41), R.C.N.V.R., who graduated from King's College (Naval College), Halifax, in December, is now serving overseas.

MACLACHLAN, SUB-LIEUT. G. A., (Science, 1940-'41), graduated in December from the Royal Roads Naval Training College, Victoria, B.C.

MACLEOD, SURGEON-LIEUT. JOHN WENDELL, (B.Sc. [Arts] '26, M.D. '30), was promoted to the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander in the list issued by R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters on New Year's Day.

MINOGUE, SUB-LIEUT. HOWARD D., (Engineering, 1938-'41), is serving in the R.C.N.V.R. in the Near East.

NOAD, PROFESSOR ALGY S., (B.A. '19, M.A. '21), Associate Professor of English, McGill University, was granted leave of absence by the Board of Governors in November and, with the rank of Lieutenant, has assumed duties in the Special Branch, R.C.N.V.R., R.C.N. Headquarters, Ottawa.

SCHLEMM, SUB-LIEUT. LEONARD GARDNER WORTHAM, (B.Sc.'36, M.Sc. '39), graduated from the Royal Roads Naval Training College, Victoria, B.C., in December.

STEWART, NEIL MCM., (B.Arch. '27), formerly of the 3rd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, is now serving at sea as a Lieutenant, R.C.N.V.R.

TEBBUTT, PAYMASTER SUB-LIEUT. H. JOHN, (B.Com. '40), R.C.N.V.R., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

WATSON, SURGEON-LIEUT. THOMAS P., (B.A. '40, M.D. '40), R.C.N.V.R.

The following officers, not previously listed in these columns, left Montreal some weeks ago for training stations on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. All are Probationary Sub-Lieutenants, R.C.N.V.R.

COLLINS, IAN N., (B.Com. '39)
LAIRD, ROBERT P., (B.Sc. '35)
LINTON, RALPH D., (B.Com. '34)
LOVE, LENNOX A., (B.Com. '39)

MALLET, JACQUES, (B.Com. '41)
MOORE, FREDERICK CHARLES, (B.Sc. '41)
NEVILLE, DAVID G., (B.A. '39)
PICARD, HORACE L., (B.A. '39)

Royal Canadian Air Force

ARMSTRONG, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) G. DOUGLAS, (B.A. '41), R.C.A.F. Manning Pool, Toronto.

BIGGAR, FLIGHT LIEUT. H. W., (B.Com. '31), Headquarters, No. 1 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Toronto.

BIGELOW, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN THE REV. JESSE EDMISTON, B.D., (B.A. '38), is in training as an Air Observer, R.C.A.F., Regina, Sask.

BROWN, PILOT OFFICER G. STEWART, (Engineering, 1939-'40), headed the large class of Air Force trainees which graduated at Aylmer, Ontario, in December. He received Wings and a Commission at that time.

BULMAN, SERGT.-PILOT JAMES REXFORD, (Agriculture, 1940-41), has received Wings after graduating from the R.C.A.F. Training School, Summerside, P.E.I.

COMMON, ERNEST CAMERON, (B.A. '21, B.C.L. '26), to be Pilot Officer, Administrative Branch, R.C.A.F., October 4, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*,, November 8, 1941).

CORBETT, SQUADRON LEADER VAUGHAN B., D.F.C., (B.C.L.'36), R.C.A.F., describing the work of his overseas squadron in a broadcast to Canada in November, 1941, referred to the new duties of his Hurricane fighters. "Whoever thought of fitting bombs to Hurricanes," he said, "is to be thanked for giving the squadron I command some of the most thrilling days' work that has ever fallen to the luck of Fighter Command pilots." Squadron Leader Corbett returned to Canada on leave in January.

DEAN, AIRCRAFTMAN ERNEST, (Teachers '40, Macdonald College), R.C.A.F. Overseas.

DECELLES, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN ALBERT G., (Commerce 1937-'39) R.C.A.F., St. Johns, P.Q.

DEXTER, PILOT OFFICER JOSEPH DIMOCK, (B.Eng. '32), R.C.A.F. School of Aeronautical Engineering, Montreal.

DOWD, HON. FLIGHT. LIEUT. KENNETH EARDLEY, (M.D. '23), to be Honorary Wing Commander, Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., October 25, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, December 20, 1941).

DRUMMOND, SERGT. PILOT GUY MELFORT, (Law, 1936-'41), graduated and received Wings in December, 1941, at No. 2 Service Training Flying School, R.C.A.F., Uplands, Ontario.

DUBUC, WING COMMANDER MARCEL, (Past Student, 1911-'15), who for some time has held appointments at R.C.A.F. stations in Ontario and the West, was reappointed in December to duty with No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

DUNN, SERGT. PILOT SHAN HUGH, (Science, 1937-'40), R.C.A.F., was the pilot of a bomber which was crippled by anti-aircraft fire and crashed into the English Channel last November. Sergt. Pilot Dunn was rescued after thirty-six hours in the plane's emergency dinghy. He reported himself "quite well but a bit shaky" in a cable received by his mother in Washington, D.C.

GIFFORD, AIRCRAFTMAN CUTHBERT GORHAM, (B.A. '39), R.C.A.F.

GLICKMAN, SERGT. OBSERVER BERTRAM W., (Commerce 1940-'41), R.C.A.F., recently received his Wing at the R.C.A.F. Training School, Mountain View, Ontario.

GRANDE, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) GEORGE K., (B.A. '40), R.C.A.F., Montreal.

GRINDLEY, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN W. E., (B.Com. '34), graduated from No. 13 Service Flying Training School, St. Hubert, P.Q., in December.

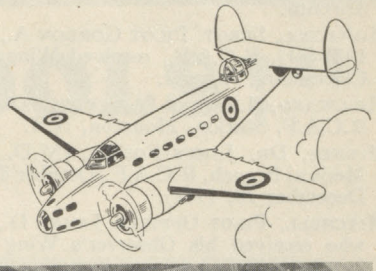
HEATH, SERGT. PILOT H. E., (Arts, 1939-'41), received Wings in December at a Training School of the R.C.A.F. in Ontario.

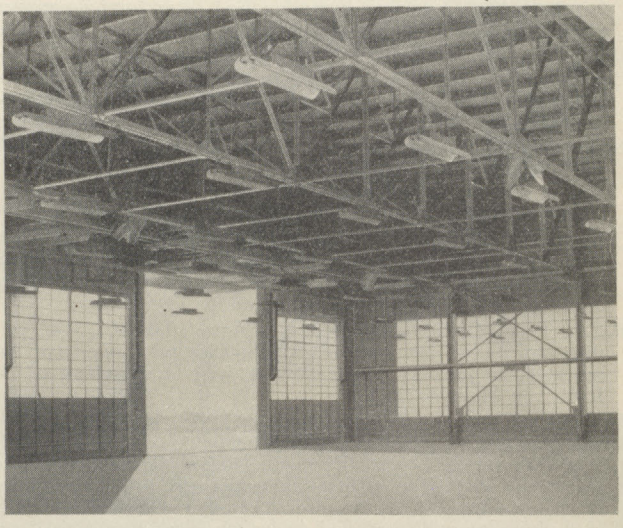
HOUSE, THE REV. W. K., (B.A. '31), Timmins, Ontario, has been commissioned, with the rank of Flight Lieutenant, in the Chaplain's Branch, R.C.A.F.

HOWARD, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) BEVERLY, (Diploma Student, Macdonald College, 1939-'40), has received Wings at the R.C.A.F. Training School, Mountain View, Ontario.

JOHNSTON, HON. FLIGHT LIEUT. THE REV. AGNEW HERBERT, (B.A. '28, M.A. '29), retired from the Chaplains' Branch, R.C.A.F., September 30, 1941, and was appointed to the Administrative Branch, with the rank of Flying Officer, October 1, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, December 20, 1941).

Housing Canada's Ships of the Air





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LUXTON, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) R. GEOFFREY, (B.Sc. '36), is taking the Radio Technicians' Course in the class training under the direction of the R.C.A.F. at the University of Toronto.

MCGREGOR, WING COMMANDER GORDON R., D.F.C., (Science, 1920-'22), was appointed Director of Air Staff, R.C.A.F. Headquarters in Britain, December 12, 1941. He had previously commanded the 1st and 2nd Fighter Squadrons, R.C.A.F., winning the D.F.C. in the autumn of 1940 and a Mention in Despatches in 1941.

MCJANNETT, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) J. K., (B.Com. '41), R.C.A.F., Toronto.

MCNICOLL, SERGT. PILOT GORDON A., (Science and Commerce, 1939-'41), R.C.A.F., received Wings, December 29, 1941, at Claresholm, Alberta.

MILLWARD, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN JAMES B., (B.A. '34), R.C.A.F. Station, Moncton, N.B.

MINNES, DR. JAMES FORTIN, (M.D. '34,) to be Pilot Officer, Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., October 8, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, December 20, 1941).

MITCHELL, PILOT OFFICER JAMES D., (Engineering, 1939-'40), who received his Observer's Wing at Mossbank, Sask., in October, 1941, and was commissioned after further training at Rivers, Manitoba, is now serving in the R.C.A.F. overseas.

MORRISON, PILOT OFFICER G. C. W., (Science, 1938-'39), received Wings and his Commission at a graduation ceremony held at No. 3 Service Flying Training School, Calgary, Alberta, in November, 1941.

NORSWORTHY, PILOT OFFICER HUGH HOYLES, (Engineering, 1939-'40), R.C.A.F., who crossed to Britain in April, 1941, and is now a night fighter pilot at an R.A.F. station, was recently credited with the destruction of his first enemy plane.

O'BRIEN, PILOT OFFICER WILLIAM LAWRENCE STUART, (B.Com. '40), who suffered serious injuries in the crash of a bombing plane overseas in July, 1941, was among the wounded officers of the R.C.A.F. who returned to Canada in January.

PALIN, PILOT OFFICER GORDON K., (Arts, 1938-'40), R.C.A.F., who has served for months as a Spitfire pilot overseas, was reported in January to be serving with a squadron of the R.A.F. in Malaya.

PITCHER, SQUADRON LEADER PAUL B., (B.A. '35, B.C.L. '38), was reported by R.C.A.F. Headquarters in December to be in command of a newly-formed Spitfire Fighter Squadron, which had shot down its first enemy plane during a sweep over Northern France. He was Mentioned in Despatches in the Honours List published in London on New Year's Day and returned to Montreal in January.

RANSOM, FLIGHT LIEUT. HOWARD CHARLES, (B.Sc. '28), No. 406 Squadron, R.C.A.F., overseas.

REILLEY, SERGEANT OBSERVER ROBERT M., (Com. 1938-'41), received his Observer's Wing at the R.C.A.F. Training School, Mountain View, Ontario, January 31, 1942.

SEDLEZKEY, FLYING OFFICER ISADORE, (M.D. '38), R.C.A.F., Medical Branch, No. 31 Personnel Depot, Moncton, N.B.

SHERAR, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) LEO, (Arts, Partial, 1940-'41), in training, R.C.A.F., Belleville, Ontario.

TOWNSHEND, FLYING OFFICER M. L. G., (B.Sc. '31, M.D. '35), R.C.A.F. Medical Branch, Officer in Charge, R.C.A.F. Station, Scoudouc, N.B.

Canadian University Air Training Plan

The following McGill students are among those who have joined the Royal Canadian Air Force, under the Canadian University Air Training Plan, which permits them to continue their University studies during the preliminary stages of their Air Force training.

ABOUD, JOSEPH, (Com. 2)
AVERILL, ARTHUR J. F. (Arts 2)
BECK, CLIFTON M., (Arts 3)
BURROWS, L. FRANKLIN (Sci. 4)
CLUFF, ROBERT F. (Sci. 1)
CROWDY, CHARLES W. C. (Sci. 2)
DOYLE, MICHAEL F. (Arts 1)
EATON, JAMES G. (Arts 4)
GOLDSBOROUGH, ROBIN H. M. (Sci. 2)
HARVIE, MURDOCH, (Eng. 2)
HASHIM, ROBERT (Eng. 1)
HELLSTROM, KLAS. E. (Eng. 1)
HOPE, JOHN C. W. (Com. 1)
HUMPHREYS, ROBERT S. (Com. 2)
JOHNSTON, BRUCE F. (Eng. 1)
KENNEDY, JOHN W. (Eng. 2)
LALONDE, HUBERT L. (Eng. 1)
MACLELLAN, DONALD O., (Sci. 1)
MCINTOSH, GEORGE (Arts, 3)
MERCER, ROSS M. (Arts 3)
MUIR, KENNETH D. (Com. 3)
PEACOCK, EDWARD F., (Sci. 1)
RAMSEY, COLIN J. P. (Eng. 1)
SINGER, JACOB H. (Eng. 1)
SMITH, LAWRENCE A. P. (Sci. 2)
STAIRS, DENIS W. (Eng. 1)
STEINHOUSE, HERBERT (Arts 3)
TULLY, DONALD W. (Sci. 3)
TULLY, JAMES A. (Eng. 2)
WHITING, DOUGLAS P. (Med. 4)

Women's Division

The following McGill graduates, whose enlistment was announced in our Winter number graduated as Assistant Section Officers on December 10 in the first class of women to receive instruction at the Training Centre in Toronto of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division).

CUMMING, MISS JEAN GORDON (Library School, 1928).

MARSTERS, MISS JOAN (B.A. '29), appointed to duty in Halifax.

PATCH, MISS LYDIA JOAN (B.A. '37).

TYNDALE, MISS DOROTHY MARGARET (B.A. '41).

Royal Canadian Artillery

BATES, MAJOR HARRY E. (B.Sc. '08), is now Chief Instructor, R.C.A. School of Survey, Montreal.

BELFORD, LIEUT. JOHN ALEXANDER (B.Com. '41), is now serving in the R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.

BOYCE, LIEUT. HARRY M. (B.Com. '30), Quartermaster, Searchlight Regiment, R.C.A., (Reserve) Canadian Army, Vancouver, B.C.

DAWES, MAJOR ANDREW SIDNEY (B.Sc. '10), R.C.A., Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

FRY, LIEUT. EDMUND BOTTERELL (B.Sc. '25), has been promoted to the rank of Captain, 13th Field Regiment, R.C.A., Can. Army Overseas.

HAGUE, LIEUT.-COL. HARRY MCLEOD (B.C.L. '21), R.C.A., who proceeded overseas in August, 1940, as Second-in-Command, 5th Field Brigade, R.C.A., has been appointed to Command, 1st Anti-Tank Regiment, R.C.A., Can. Army Overseas, according to an official announcement published, January 29, 1942.

JENCKES, LIEUT.-COL. KENNAN B. (B.Sc. '21), who has commanded an Overseas Battery, R.C.A., since 1939, returned on furlough to Canada in January.

TREMAIN, MAJOR K. H. (B.Sc. '29), R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas, has now returned to Canada.

Royal Canadian Engineers

BOSTOCK, MAJOR W. N. (B.Sc. '25), to be Lieutenant-Colonel, R.C.E., Canadian Base Units, Canadian Army Overseas, May 22, 1941 (*Canada Gazette*, November 29, 1941).

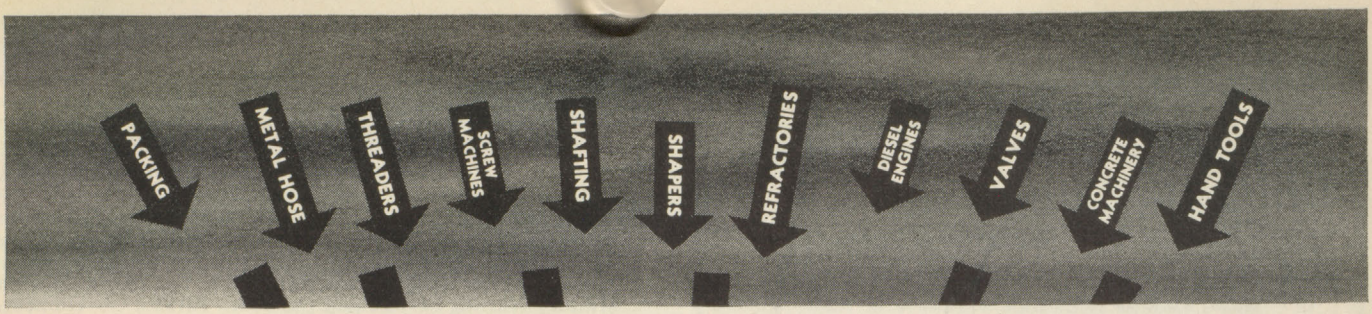
HUGHES, 2ND LIEUT. H. GORDON (B.Arch. '29), 3rd Field Company, R.C.E., Ottawa, was among the officers of the unit who proceeded to Brockville some months ago to qualify for appointment in the Active Canadian Army.

JONES, CAPT. A. WRAY (Science, 1924-'27), 20th Field Company, R.C.E., Active Canadian Army, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

PENNOCK, MAJOR WILLIAM BRITTON (B.Sc. '15), 2nd-in-command and Acting Officer Commanding, R.C.E. Training Centre, Petawawa, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

BRODIE, CAPT. LE SUEUR (B.Sc. [Arts] '26), has been posted to command the Wireless Wing, R.C.C.S., Canadian Armoured Corps Advanced Training Centre, Active Canadian Army, Camp Borden, Ontario.



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CHENG, 2ND LIEUT. ROGER K. (B.Eng. '38), the first Chinese officer in the Canadian Active Army, graduated from the Officers' Training Centre, Brockville, Ontario, in January and received his commission as Lieutenant in the R.C.C.S.

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps

DRYSDALE, LIEUT. ALPIN O. (B.Eng. '41), R.C.O.C., Active Canadian Army.

MENDELSOHN, LIEUT. ALBERT, (B.Eng. '39), has been promoted to Captain, while serving with a Canadian Divisional Ordnance Workshop, Canadian Army Overseas.

Canadian Forestry Corps

MERRETT, LIEUT. E. STUART (Arts '15), to be Captain and Officer in Charge, Reinforcement Section, C.F.C., Canadian Army Overseas, July 15, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, December 6, 1941).

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

BIE, LIEUT. WILLIAM F. (M.D. '39), R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army.

BOWES, CAPT. GERALD C. (M.D. '40), formerly Admitting Officer, St. Mary's Hospital, Montreal, now R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

CHESNEY, CAPT. LLEWELLYN PARKER (B.A. '38, M.D. '40), R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

CONE, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM V. (Associate Professor of Neurosurgery, McGill University), Chief Surgeon, No. 1 Neurological Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas, was among the officers of the Canadian Forces who returned to Canada in December, 1941.

EREAUX, LIEUT.-COL. LEMUEL PRICE (B.Sc. '20, M.D. '23), is now Commanding Officer, No. 6 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal.

GORDON, LIEUT.-COL. J. KEITH (B.A. '16, M.D. '20), Officer Commanding, Medical Division, No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Canadian Army Overseas, returned to Canada in January and resumed his duties on the teaching staff of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, and also on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital.

HUME, MAJOR WILLIAM EDWARD (M.D. '24), who was awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration in the list gazetted in Ottawa, December 13, 1941, was appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services, Canadian Base Units, Canadian Army Overseas, May 1, 1941. (*Canada Gozette*, November 29, 1941).

LUNDON, COLONEL A. E., E.D., (M.D. '14), original Commanding Officer, No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Canadian Army Overseas, was among the officers of the R.C.A.M.C. who returned to Canada in November, 1941.

MACNAUGHTON, CAPT. E. A. (M.D. '26), is granted the acting rank of Major whilst employed as Surgical Specialist, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas, August 28, 1941, (*Canada Gazette*, December 20, 1941).

MCDOUGALL, NURSING SISTER MARGUERITE (B.A. '20), who graduated from the Training School of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, in 1923, is serving with No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

MCGIBBON, LIEUT.-COL. R. H., E.D., (M.D. '11), District Medical Officer, Montreal, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel, *vide* Routine Orders, Military District No. 4, Montreal, November 20, 1941.

MEDINE, LIEUT. S. M. (M.D. '40), is now serving in the R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

PARK, THE LATE LIEUT. SAMUEL (B.Sc. [Arts] '30, M.D. '34), who lost his life in the sinking of a Canadian transport, as announced by the Department of National Defence, May 5, 1941, was gazetted to the rank of Captain, as from December 10, 1940, in the issue of the *Canada Gazette* dated November 29, 1941.

PENDRIGH, MAJOR ROBERT M. (M.D. '21), is granted the Acting Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as President of a Standing Medical Board, September 28, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, November 29, 1941).

RABINOWITCH, MAJOR I. M. (M.D. '17, D.Sc. '32), R.C.A.M.C., Designer, Organizer, and Commanding Officer, No. 1 Canadian Chemical Warfare Defence Laboratory, Canadian Army Overseas, has for some time been detailed for special work at the War Office, London, England.

ROSS, COLONEL ALBERT, M.C. (M.D. '14), Commanding a General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas, was among the officers awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration in the list gazetted in Ottawa, December 13, 1941.

ROTHWELL, MAJOR J. C. (M.D. '26), No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

SHARPE, MATRON GLADYS (Certificate in Teaching, School for Graduate Nurses' '28), has been appointed Liaison Officer between the Nursing Sisters of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps assigned for duty with the South African Military Nursing Service and the South African Government.

TENNANT, CAPT. PERCY STUART (M.D. '21), to be Major, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas, March 1, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, November 29, 1941).

WHITMAN, LIEUT. RODERICK L. (M.D. '39), R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army.

Hospitals' Staff Survey

A survey of the Montreal General and Royal Victoria Hospitals conducted recently and presented in the Montreal *Gazette* on January 25 showed, among others, the following members of the staffs on Active Service. Some of the appointments have previously been listed in these columns, but, as a matter of record and interest, these are repeated, together with those that have not previously appeared.

Montreal General Hospital

ELDER, COLONEL HERBERT MUNRO (M.D. '23), Assistant Director of Medical Services, Can. Armoured Division, overseas.

JOHNSTON, MAJOR BURNETT S. (M.D. '27), Registrar, No. 14 General Hospital, overseas.

LOCKHEAD, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN RICHARD (B.A. '23, M.D. '27), Active Can. Army.

MACKENZIE, COLONEL J. C. (M.D. '28), Commanding Officer, No. 5 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Army Overseas.

MARTIN, LIEUT.-COL. S. J. (M.D. '28), Chief Surgeon, No. 1 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Army Overseas.

MCGIBBON, COLONEL R. H. (M.D. '11), District Medical Officer, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

MCKIM, LIEUT.-COL. LAURIE HAMILTON (M.D. '12) R.C.A.M.C., Montreal.

MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COMMANDER DONALD STRANG, (Assistant Demonstrator in Dermatology), R.C.N.V.R.

MONTGOMERY, LIEUT.-COL. LORNE C. (M.D. '20), Consultant to the Canadian Army Overseas.

RABINOWITCH, MAJOR I. M. (M.D. '17, D.Sc. '32), Authority on Gas and Chemical Warfare, serving overseas.

REID, LIEUT.-COL. R. GRANT (M.D. '28), Commanding Officer, No. 6 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Active Can. Army.

ROSS, COLONEL ALBERT (M.D. '14), Commanding Officer, No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Army Overseas.

RUDDICK, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM WALLACE (M.D. '14), recently invalided home from England, now Surgical Consultant, Standing Medical Board, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

WIGHT, LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE EARLE (M.D. '25), Commanding Officer, No. 9 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Army Overseas.

WRIGHT, COLONEL ROBERT PERCY (M.D. '08), Commanding Officer, Military Hospital, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Royal Victoria Hospital

ARCHIBALD, COLONEL EDWARD WILLIAM (B.A. '92, M.D. '96), Surgical Consultant to the Dept. of Nat. Defence, Ottawa.

CONE, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM (Assistant Professor of Neurosurgery), recently returned from overseas, where he was Chief of Neurosurgery, No. 1 Neurological Hospital, R.C.A.M.C.

MACLEOD, SURGEON LIEUT.-COMMANDER JOHN WENDELL (B.Sc. [Arts] '26, M.D. '30) R.C.N.V.R.

MCEUEN, SURGEON LIEUT.-COMMANDER C. S., R.C.N.V.R.

MCINTOSH, LIEUT.-COL. CLARENCE ALEXANDER (B.A. '21, M.D. '24), Chief of Surgery, No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

MORTON, SURGEON LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. S., R.C.N.V.R.

PALMER, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN H. (M.D. '21), Chief of Medical Service, No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Army Overseas.

RUSSEL, COLONEL COLIN K. (B.A. '97, M.D. '01), Neurological Consultant to the Canadian Army Overseas.

SAUNDERS, LIEUT.-COL. F. W. (D.D.S. '16), C.D.C., Can. Army Overseas.

THOMPSON, LIEUT.-COL. CLIFFORD S. (M.D. '25), Commanding Officer, No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army.

Canadian Dental Corps

CLEVELAND, CAPT. HENRY ROSS (D.D.S. '15), has been promoted to the rank of Major, Canadian Dental Corps, Canadian Army Overseas.

GUILBOARD, CAPT. THOMAS IVAN (D.D.S. '36), is now serving as Divisional Dental Officer, a Canadian (armoured) Division, Canadian Army Overseas.

KENT, CAPT. LEONARD E. (D.D.S. '23), has been promoted to the rank of Major. Since September, 1940, he has been Adjutant, No. 39 Company, C.D.C., attached to No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

OLIVER, LIEUT. A. (D.D.S. '33), C.D.C., is attached as Dental Officer to No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

SUGDEN, CAPT. GEORGE WILLIAM (D.D.S. '26), was among the officers of the C.D.C. appointed in November, 1941, to duty with the Canadian Army Overseas.

Our thanks are due to the Secretary, Faculty of Dentistry, for news of the following officers, who have been granted commissions in the Canadian Dental Corps, or are serving with that formation overseas.

BOYLES, LIEUT. HOWARD W. (D.D.S. '41), C.D.C.

BRADLEY, CAPT. ROBERT WILLIAM (D.D.S. '23), Officer in Charge of Dental Work, Canadian Forestry Corps, Scotland.

BURTON, CAPT. THOMAS E. (D.D.S. '22), C.D.C.

EPSTEIN, CAPT. LOUIS (B.A. '29, D.D.S. '32), C.D.C.

GOLD, CAPT. BENJAMIN (D.D.S. '18), C.D.C.

GROSS, CAPT. MUNSEY E. (D.D.S. '23), C.D.C.

HENRY, CAPT. DONALD W., B.A., (D.D.S. '40), C.D.C.

JOHNSTON, LIEUT. WILFRED J. (D.D.S. '38; Demonstrator in Dental Pharmacology and Dental Therapeutics, McGill University), C.D.C.

POCH, LIEUT. LEWIS N. (B.Sc. '36, D.D.S. '41), C.D.C.

WHITEHEAD, CAPT. WALLACE I. (D.D.S. '29), C.D.C., Ottawa.

Supplementary List

BARBER, CAPT. GILBERT A. (D.D.S. '30), C.D.C.

ROGERS, LIEUT. MERVYN A., B.A. (D.D.S. '40), C.D.C.

SILVERSTONE, LIEUT. RALPH (B.Sc. '36, D.D.S. '40), C.D.C.

Military Service

BLACKADER, LIEUT.-COL. KENNETH G., (Science, 1915-'16), who raised and commanded the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier and to the command of an Infantry Brigade, Canadian Army Overseas.

BOIS, MAJOR J. S. A. (M.A. '34, Ph.D. '36), has been appointed Examiner of Personnel, Zone 2, comprising Military Districts Nos. 4 and 5, Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., Active Canadian Army.

DERRER, LIEUT.-COL. L. H. (B.Sc. '17), has been appointed Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion, Sault Ste Marie and Sudbury Regiment, Canadian Reserve Army, Sault Ste Marie and Sudbury, Ontario.

GRIBBINS, CAPT. GORDON H. (B.Eng. '38, M.Eng. '39), is Acting Officer Commanding, No. 1, Canadian Chemical Warfare Defence Laboratory, Canadian Army Overseas.

HARVEY, LIEUT. GEORGE (Engineering, 1938-'40), Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Canadian Army Overseas.

HEBERT, CAPT. CHARLES P. (B.A. '21), Fusiliers de Mont Royal, Canadian Army Overseas, to be seconded and to be Liaison Officer, June 27, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, December 6, 1941).

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

LECLAIRE, MAJOR J. A. (Past Student), who returned to Canada recently after 18 months' overseas service with Les Fusiliers de Mont Royal, has been appointed to command Le Régiment de St. Hyacinthe, mobilized in February as a unit of the Active Canadian Army.

MCFARLANE, LIEUT. ARTHUR H. (B.A. '39), is serving in the Canadian Army's newly-created Division of Personnel.

MILLAR, CAPT. GEORGE W. (Commerce, 1931-'32), is serving in The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Active Canadian Army.

MOLSON, MAJOR JOHN HENRY, E.D. (Past Student), formerly Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, has been recommissioned in the Canadian Army, after serving overseas in the R.C.N.V.R., and has been appointed Second-in-Command of the Army Training Centre at Huntington, P.Q.

MORTON, MAJOR N. W. (B.A. '30, M.A. '31, Ph.D. '33), formerly Assistant Professor of Psychology, McGill University, has been appointed Examiner of Personnel, Atlantic Command, Active Canadian Army.

NAYLOR, THE REV. REUBEN KENNETH (B.A. '06), to be Chaplain, with the Honorary Rank of Captain, Canadian Reserve Army, September 15, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, November 29, 1941).

PORTER, LIEUT. JOHN CECIL H. (B.Arch. '41), was among the officers of the Active Canadian Army who graduated from the Officers' Training Centre, Brockville, Ontario, November 29, 1941.

SEWELL, CAPT. R. C. H. (Arts, 1920-'21), 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, has been appointed a Staff Learner at H.Q., Military District No. 4, Montreal, with special duties as Secretary of the Junior Selection Board.

SHAW, LIEUT. HAMPDEN (B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '35), Division of Personnel, Active Canadian Army.

SHOTWELL, J. S. G. (B.Sc. '25, M.Sc. '26), Consulting Chemical Engineer and formerly Captain in the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, now holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Army.

TAYLOR, REV. GORDON R. (Theology, 1935-'36), Associate Minister of St. Giles Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, has resigned his post to serve with the Canadian Forces.

WELDON, LIEUT. ARTHUR M. (B.A. '34, B.C.L. '37), General List, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

WILSON, SIGNALMAN ANGUS M. (Arts, 1940-'41), is now serving in a formation of an Armoured Division, Canadian Army Overseas.

WOODWARD, 2ND LIEUT. J. C. (B.Sc. [Agr.['30), was among the officers of the 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders of Canada, Ottawa, chosen some months ago to reinforce the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, Canadian Army Overseas.

Macdonald College

Our thanks are due to the Registrar of Macdonald College for the following list of graduates and undergraduates on Active Service. These names are supplementary to the longer list which appeared in our Winter number.

Graduates

BEAN, GORDON (Teachers), R.C.A.F.

BRYSON, JOSEPH WILLARD (Diploma, '41)

GORHAM, JAMES R. (B.Sc. [Agr.] '39), R.C.A.F.

GRIFFIN, SHIRLEY EWING (B.Sc. [Agr.] '38), R.A.C.

KERR, LOUIS L. (B.Sc. [Agr.] '41), R.C.A.F.

ROSS, ALEX. R. (B.Sc. [Agr.] '37)

SINDEN, BERT (Teachers, '40), R.C.A.F.

WELBY, PETER SANFORD (Diploma, '40), R.A.F.

Undergraduates

BROOKS, REGINALD (B.Sc. [Agr.], 1 year), R.C.A.F.

BRYSON, CECIL WALSH (Diploma, '41)

BULMAN, SERGT. PILOT JAMES REXFORD (B.Sc. [Agr.], 1 year), R.C.A.F.

DEAN, E., (Teachers, '40), R.C.A.F.

EDWARDS, DOUGLAS EWING, (B.Sc. [Agr.], 1 year)

EVANS, PHILLIP A. (B.Sc. [Agr.], 1 year)

HILLRICH, VINCENT (B.Sc. [Agr.], 1 year), R.C.A.F.

HOWARD, B. J. (Diploma, 1 year), R.C.A.F.

JELLETT, RODERICK P. (Diploma, 2 years)

LOTT, DAVID GREGORY (Diploma, 1 year)

METCALFE, ALEX (B.Sc. [Agr.], 2 years), R.C.A.F.

PETERSON, CLIFFORD (B.Sc. [Agr.], 1 year), R.C.A.F.

ROSS, D. ALFORD (B.Sc. [Agr.], 1 year), R.C.A.F.

ROSS, A. (Sandy), (B.Sc. [Agr.], 1 year), R.C.A.M.C.

Civilian Service

AMBRIDGE, DOUGLAS WHITE (B.Sc. '23), has been appointed Director of the Ship Construction Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

BOVEY, LIEUT.-COL. WILFRID, O.B.E., LL.B., F.R.S.C., (B.A. '03), Director of Extension Courses, McGill University, and National Chairman, Educational Branch, Canadian Legion War Services, has been appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec.

BUDDEN, ARTHUR N. (B.Sc. [Me.] '23, B.Sc. [El.] '28), is attached to the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada, with duties in the inspection of small arms and small arms ammunition.

COWAN, DAVID (B.A. '23), Civilian Allocation Specialist, Pulp and Paper Branch, Office of Production Management, Washington, D.C.

CROMBIE, HUGH ARTHUR (B.Sc. '18), has been appointed Administrator of Plant Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. His offices are in the Aldred Building, Montreal.

DEVENNEY, HARTLAND M. (M.A. '34), is now carrying out duties with the Overseas War Services of the Y.M.C.A., London, England.

DOUGLAS, DR. LEWIS W. (Former Principal, McGill University; Governor of the University and Honorary Member of the Graduates' Society), has obtained leave of absence from his duties as President of the Mutual Life Assurance Company in the United States and will assist in the administration of the American Government's Lend-Lease programme in Britain.

DUCLOS, MAJOR VICTOR EUGENE, (B.A. '15), Canadian Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, was among the officials reported by the Swiss Consul General to be unharmed after the Japanese entry into the International Settlement in Shanghai in December. The Consul General's report was received in Canada, December 30, 1941.

DUNTON, WILSON ELLIS, (Arts, 1913-'15), has been appointed Assistant Deputy Provincial Commandant, Mobile Force, Province of Quebec Civilian Protection Committee.

HEARTZ, R. E. (B.Sc. '17), formerly Assistant Chief Engineer, Shawinigan Engineering Company, has been appointed General Manager, Wartime Merchant Shipping, Limited, the Crown company engaged in the construction of cargo vessels for special wartime service.

HENEKER, MISS DOROTHY ALICE (LL.B. '24, B.C.L. '25), 43 Mill Road, Worthing, Sussex, England, is on the official list of Lecturers for the British Ministry of Information and for the Imperial Institute, South Kensington (Empire Scheme). For the Ministry of Information Miss Heneker lectures on Canada, Russia, Poland, and other countries; for the Imperial Institute her work involves addresses on Canada to the pupils in British schools.

HOWES, DR. F. S. (Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, McGill University), in addition to his duties in connection with the R.C.A.F. Radio Technicians' Course at McGill, has arranged to lecture to the students at No. 1 Wireless School, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

HYNDMAN, EDWARD D. (B.Sc. '21), is a member of the Wartime Machine Shop Board, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

JAMES, ERIC (B.A. '41), is now serving with the Unemployment Insurance Office in the United States. A Negro himself, Mr. James is engaged in the special duty of breaking down the prejudice against the employment of Negroes, particularly those with scholastic degrees, in certain branches of United States war industry.

LUMSDEN, HUGH ALLAN (B.Sc. '12), has been serving since November, 1939, as Inspecting Engineer in Ontario, Construction Branch, Dept. of Munitions and Supply, with headquarters in Hamilton, Ontario.

MACDERMOT, DR. TERENCE W. L. (B.A. '17), Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, has been appointed Chief of the Public Speaking Branch, Public Information Division, National War Services Department.

MACKENZIE, MISS NORENA (Certificate in Teaching and Supervision, School for Graduate Nurses, '28), has been appointed Nursing Supervisor of the Canadian Red Cross hospital training plan for auxiliary nursing members.

MCLEOD, GEORGE RODERICK (B.Sc. '97), is Clerk of Works, Works and Buildings Division, No. 3 Training Command, Royal Canadian Air Force, Montreal.

NATHANSON, SOLOMON (B.Eng. '39), is a Senior Examiner of Aircraft, British Air Commission, Montreal.

NORSWORTHY, EDWARD VILLERS (B.Eng. '39), who returned from Britain some time ago, after a year of instruction in aircraft manufacture, is now a Chief Inspector, British Air Commission, Washington, D.C.

NOTMAN, KEITH C. (B.Sc. '14), is General Manager of the Dominion-owned Citadel Merchandising Company, Montreal, which is responsible for the supplying of machine-tools to the munitions industry throughout Canada.

NUGENT, THE REV. W. OLIVER (B.A. '35), formerly of Cobourg, Ontario, has been appointed Outside Personnel Director at the Argentia, Newfoundland, American Naval Base, where his ministrations to the large number of construction employees have proved of great value.

ROBINSON, F. GERALD (B.A. '05), until recently President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, is an active member of the Wartime Machine-Shop Board, formed by the Association to organize the machine-shops of the pulp mills of Canada to undertake special munitions production.

SCOTT, MISS KATHERINE H. (Teaching Diploma, School for Graduate Nurses, 1924), has been chosen by the Canadian Nurses' Association and the Canadian Red Cross as one of a group of 22 Canadian registered nurses now assigned to duty with an orthopaedic hospital in Scotland.

STOVEL, JOSEPH HODDER (B.Sc. '03), Vice-President and General Manager, Dome Mines, South Porcupine, Ontario, has been appointed a member of the Panel Representing Employers, National War Labour Board.

WELDON, RICHARD LAWRENCE (B.Sc. '17, M.Sc. '20), is Chairman of the Wartime Machine-Shop Board of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

WILSON, KENNETH ALBERT (B.C.L. '21), has been appointed to command the Westmount Company, Mobile Police Force, Province of Quebec Civilian Protection Committee.

Students Visit Air Training School

Thirty members of the McGill Unit of the University Air Training plan visited No. 13 Service Flying Training School at St. Hubert recently and had their first experience with a Link Trainer. These students are following a course which consists of one year of basic training and a further year of training covering the complete course given in the R.C.A.F. Initial Training Schools and leading to enlistment in the Royal Canadian Air Force. They were shown around the airport and had an opportunity of examining various types of aircraft, maintenance, crash and firefighting equipment.

They visited the control tower and learned how the arrival and departure of planes is handled and listened to exchanges of signals between planes in flight and control officers. In the Link Trainer each student went through the motions of flying and watched the various indicators on the cockpit dashboard as he followed instructions received through telephone head sets.

Upon completion of their courses, these students are ready to proceed direct to Elementary Flying Training Schools to commence actual flying instruction.

Canadian Women's Army Corps Establishes Headquarters at Macdonald College

Five hundred members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are now in training at Macdonald College, which has become the National Headquarters for the Corps. The women's residence, horticultural barn, machinery hall and a portion of the administration building have been taken over for this purpose. These buildings are being freely loaned to the Government for the duration of the War by McGill University. In addition to the four buildings mentioned, the members of the women's army will share in the use of the dining room, gymnasium and other facilities at Macdonald College.

To make way for them the Macdonald College School for Teachers has been transferred to Strathcona Hall at McGill University. All students of Macdonald College, exclusive of the School for Teachers continue to be accommodated in the buildings on the campus and no course at the college has been altered because of the arrangements.

The Student Christian Movement which formerly occupied Strathcona Hall has moved out to make it available for the School for Teachers.



R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH, Vice-Chairman of the Editorial Board of the McGILL NEWS and Editor of the "On His Majesty's Service" section who has been appointed to keep McGill's War Records. An article written by Mr. Fetherstonhaugh dealing with this appears elsewhere in this issue.

McGill Psychologists on War Service

Several McGill-trained psychologists are playing an active part in the newly-created division of personnel in the Canadian army. Dr. N. W. Morton, who was Assistant Professor of Psychology at McGill University before joining the army, and Dr. J. S. A. Bois, graduate psychologist and joint founder of the Psychological Institute, both have the rank of Major. Mr. Hampden C. Shaw who did undergraduate and post-graduate work at McGill, receiving the degree of M.Sc. in psychology and Mr. Arthur H. McFarlane who received his B.A. degree and was doing research work in psychology both have the rank of Lieutenant.

They are all engaged in giving intelligence and aptitude tests to men in the army with a view to placing them in the type of work for which they are most suited.

In the Realm of Literature

Edited by
T. F. M. NEWTON

Leaves From a Literary Note-book

A FRIEND, who must have read these notes in December, sent me Gun Buster's *Battle Dress* and Dr. E. J. Pratt's epic poem, *Dunkirk*, for Christmas. I doubt if Gun Buster is the "literary find of the war," as his publishers suggest, but no one reading him can deny that he spins his yarns with disciplined vigour and skill. It is hard to write about the B.E.F. of the spring of 1940 without stress upon the anguish and the tears. Yet there is laughter in plenty in *Battle Dress*, laughter which is the Army's heritage from fighting generations as old as time. Gun Buster faithfully presents the British soldier, with an understanding of his humour and devotion which only an experienced soldier could attain. Dr. Pratt's understanding of fighting men springs from a different source. In his blood runs the tradition of the sea; to him has been given the vision of the poet. These attributes fitted him peculiarly to write *Dunkirk*. I cannot speak with authority on the qualities of blank verse; I dare hazard only the belief that these lines, or at least some of them, will be remembered long after most contemporary writing has been forgotten.

* * * *

I was fortunate in other books which reached me at Christmas. James Ramsay Ullman's *High Conquest*, for example. This book, with the sub-title, *The Story of Mountaineering*, came from a member of the firm of publishers in New York. I wondered at first why he had sent it, for mountaineering was the last subject I wanted to read about. More than three hundred pages about climbing and climbers seemed more than a non-climber could be expected to stand. But that proved wrong. I had not known before that climbs in the Alps, Andes, Rockies, Caucasus, and Himalayas, all alike as I had thought, could be so varied and exciting. If you would enjoy mountain climbing the easy way, read *High Conquest*. Unless you already know these mountains well, you will find it most instructive.

* * * *

The oddest book I have read of late is John Masefield's *In The Mill*. In this short work, the Poet Laureate looks back over a span of nearly fifty years to the two years he spent as a mill-hand in Yonkers in the United States. Could those two years have been as crowded as John Masefield believes them to have been? Could he, in his spare time, have read so many books? Could his intellectual awakening have borne such abundant fruit? No one now can tell. Memory may have played the author false. Time may have blurred the picture. But here is the story of John Masefield's years in the carpet mill exactly as he recalls them. Stranger years in the life of a Poet Laureate of England have yet to be recorded.

* * * *

To the discussion about books in England destroyed in last year's blitz, Herbert W. Horwill contributed recently in *The New York Times*. He mentioned that a survey of the latest publishers' catalogues showed that of technical medical and educational books 15 per cent had disappeared completely; 36 per cent of fiction titles had similarly disappeared; 46 per cent of childrens' books had vanished; and there had been a loss of 27 per cent in other classifications. The total number of vanished "titles" was 37,085. Millions of copies of other books were lost, but of these, some remainders are still in publishers' hands. The 37,085 books, with only minor exceptions, are now "out of print" entirely.

Scriptor.

Our Reviewers

R. D. MACLENNAN, M.A. (Edin.) is Macdonald Professor of Moral Philosophy and Chairman of the Humanities Group in the Faculty of Arts and Science at McGill University.

H. E. MACDERMOT, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P. (C.), is Demonstrator in Medicine at McGill University. He is a member of the Editorial Board of the McGILL NEWS.

H. N. SEGALL, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.P., is Demonstrator in Medicine at McGill University.

HENRY R. C. AVISON, M.A., is Lecturer in English at Macdonald College.

The Faith of a Scientist

THE DECLINE OF RELIGION, *by C. P. Martin. George Allen and Unwin. London, 1940. 10/6.*

THIS is an instructive and, in many respects remarkable, book. One is tempted to say that it is a remarkable book for a professor of Anatomy to have written, for unlike most books written on science and religion by scientists, it is informed throughout by genuine personal religious experience. In this regard, as indeed in almost every other regard, save perhaps facility of style, it is a far more valuable and significant book than, for instance, Sir James Jeans's *Mysterious Universe* which attracted so much attention some years ago. One virtue of this work is that instead of attempting one more "reconciliation" between science and religion—a project usually as irritating to the theologian as to the scientist—it tends rather to emphasize the differences, at least to the extent of showing that if it is vain to look for scientific evidence for the essential doctrines of Christianity, it is irrelevant to attack these same doctrines from a scientific approach. Science can deal only with one kind of fact, namely, physical fact. Herein lies the secret of its amazing success as well as its limitation. It is not, I think, misrepresenting Professor Martin's position to say that not only can we not have a religion based on science, we cannot even have a philosophy based on science alone. Yet the success of the sciences in their own domain of physical fact, and their rapid growth particularly during the past seventy years have engendered a philosophy of materialism committed from the very outset to the denial of any non-material reality.



Blank & Stoller

DR. C. P. MARTIN

The formation of this philosophy of materialism in the mind of the scientist is paralleled by the growth of a materialistic outlook in almost every walk of life. The churches themselves, as he points out, are by no means free from it. Yet, neither in its philosophic nor in its cruder forms is materialism a reasoned creed. It is rather the result of a process of continued preoccupation with physical facts and tangible things. Science "has discovered no fact or series of facts which undermines the basis of Christianity—and its foundations are as strong and secure as ever." The scientific materialist has been, as it were, the High Priest of a secularist culture which has progressively tended to atrophy the human spiritual capacities and to destroy our sensitivity to the divine element in nature and life. This, then, is the really serious aspect of this cause of the decline of religion, for, as the author makes it clear, Christianity and the free use of reason are complementary, and both are victims of this process.

Surveying the sciences, Professor Martin finds that Biologists have, on the whole, been most active in their hostility to religion. This he ascribes to the fact that Biology more than any other science is actually dealing with forms of life in terms of physical fact. Historically, it is true that evolution, which, in his opinion, has been largely misconceived, seemed to many to deal the death blow to the belief in creation, and the whole attempt to explain religion as a natural phenomenon has been reinforced in our own day by the new psychologies which "explain" mind in terms of biological behaviour. This dethronement of reason in favour of instinct and emotion is another sign of our times, with vast repercussions in social and political fields. For liberalism, now also on the decline, when not inspired by Christian teaching, may be said to have rested upon the foundation of the self-sufficiency of individual reason. Professor Martin, therefore, thinks that in undermining reason as well as in assisting the spread of irreligion, the sciences have contributed in no small measure to totalitarianism. "The end result of fully developed social instincts seems, therefore, to be something very like a totalitarian State, and I do not think we can overemphasize the fact that these States are the logical outcome of the scientific teaching of the last seventy years . . . Consequently, if the teaching of materialistic science is true, the totalitarian States are not only the most virtuous but also the most likely to survive in the course of future evolution."

The validity then of the Christian religion and the reasonableness of a Christian philosophy are in no way affected by the discoveries which genuine science has made. It is our own attitudes of belief or disbelief, however, that are profoundly affected by the difficulty we experience, in a materialistic environment, when we try to visualise the world in non-material terms.

The two other main causes of the decline of religion are to be found in the failure of the churches to combine profession with practice and in the enduring problem of pain and evil. "The true spiritual Church," Professor Martin writes, "has almost always been concealed in the false and visible one." Yet, in spite of "the materialized form of Christianity" which the churches present to the world there is still a continuing witness, if sometimes a small witness, to the reality of Faith. While most theories of pain and evil are academic and unrealistic, the author's point of view is neither. Pain does have a place in the economy of nature, though in many cases it is needlessly intense and prolonged, and no philosophical solution of pain and suffering seems possible; but there does appear to be a law of opposites in human life. "In a sinless, sorrowless and painless world, we could never know love or joy or peace." Suffering again is only a problem if we believe that God is love, otherwise it is the Stoic and not the Christian who would have the final word to say.

This review has dealt only with the negative side of Professor Martin's book, and the reader will have but a poor idea of its general scope and value if I do not indicate in bare outline something of the positive side, too. There have lately been so many attempts on the part of liberalising theology to effect "reconciliations" between Christianity and "modern thought" that one turns with relief to his courageous and common sense account of what Christianity has to say on its own behalf. If Professor Martin is right, a great deal of modern thought is simply false and the Bible must be read and examined in terms of

what it claims to be, revelation. For instance, it is perverse and stupid to attempt to be "scientific" about the Bible by explaining away the miraculous elements. If the Bible is really a revelation of God to man in history, then one must be prepared for the unusual, the surprising, and the unique, and "it is absolutely incredible that Christ could have been what he claimed to be if His presence was not marked by very unusual or miraculous events." When understood as revelation, the Bible story displays a remarkable unity and consistency. Everything then depends upon whether its claim to be revelation can be justified, and Professor Martin is convinced that it can be. Both Old Testament and New are examined in the light of this claim, and whatever difficulties of interpretation may remain for the theologically minded, no sincere reader can fail to be deeply impressed, or deeply grateful for the help and insight he will find in the latter chapters of this book. In the final resort, the authenticity of the Bible's claim to be revelation is in the person of Christ, who so far transcended His disciples that it is quite impossible that they or later chroniclers could have imagined His sayings,—"Never man spake as this man."

If Professor Martin were writing for the academic reader alone, and the success of his book judged by strict academic standards, the main positions would still emerge as secure in spite of certain philosophical shortcomings, occasional loose ends in the argument, and frequent repetitions. But in the end the impression left upon the reader is that one must either accept or reject the Christian doctrines as a whole. In either case, there will be a far clearer perception of the issues to be faced in making up one's mind, and in case of the second alternative at least, a perhaps drastic overhauling of one's former grounds of disbelief.

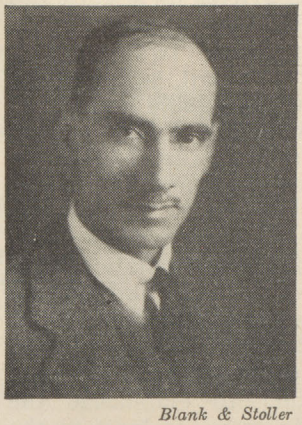
Finally, if a critical observation is helpful; while Professor Martin is right in the emphasis he places upon materialism as a cause of unbelief, it might have been wiser to distinguish more radically than he has done between nineteenth century materialism and the newer forms of materialism which have emerged in the deterministic sciences of man and society. Again, the earlier and rather crucial discussion of belief could have been strengthened by a more thoroughgoing psychological analysis of the human "reasons" for belief or unbelief. Words like instinctive and intuitive are used too often, and sometimes as though they meant the same thing. And although no book on such a vast theme could possibly be exhaustive, some readers at least would assign to the humanistic revolt against religion which began in the eighteenth century with the dogmas of Progress and the Kingdom of Man as substitutes for the Christian doctrines of Providence and the Kingdom of God, an even more significant rôle in the spread of irreligion than scientific materialism. It is rather as the ally of this humanistic movement, that the teachings of science lead logically to the totalitarian ideologies of today.

R. D. Maclennan.

Memoir of a Medical Pioneer

MAUDE ABBOTT: A MEMOIR, *by Dr. H. E. MacDermot. The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto, 1941. 264. pp. $2.50.*

IN this book, Dr. MacDermot has preserved for posterity the personality of a great Canadian pioneer. The task of marshalling the source material, diaries, voluminous correspondence, published and unpublished writings of a person who had an apparently infinite capacity for work, must have been a heavy one. The plan of the book is so well conceived that there is no trace of the intricate labour of selecting and arranging the facts. The author has very wisely and clearly appraised his subject, and with artistic skill and insight has written a memoir which makes pleasant reading, while it presents Maude Abbott the woman in her serious and gay moods—the student, the hero-worshipper, the pioneer, the indefatigable worker.



Blank & Stoller

DR. H. E. MACDERMOT

History is made by men and women. Without an adequate knowledge of the past, no one can lead, or be led, intelligently in the present towards a better future. The lives of individual men and women who met and mastered difficulties to achieve progress which affects mankind in general are the essence of history. Maude Abbott played an historical *rôle* in advancing the cause of higher education for women, and left an indelible mark on the pattern of medical progress. The story of her life makes Canadian history and belongs to world history of her times. At present, when in the enlightened communities of the world there no longer exist any barriers to women who seek a university education, the opposition which Maude Abbott encountered from the influential leaders of her community inspires one to study the present social structure, and to align oneself with those who are of the kind that helped and encouraged her. To men and women in the early stages of their careers, the story of her life must give hope and faith in the kindness of the "fates," however uncertain they may seem. The accidental injury to her finger by a closing door while she was making ward rounds with Osler for the first time brought her to his attention in a manner which her letters of introduction could not. Her own description of this episode reveals how a few words of the right kind, at the proper moment, may prove to be a life-long inspiring influence.

This book should become a "best-seller" among the historically minded. Against a well-sketched background of the general history of a period of seventy years Dr. MacDermot has portrayed the life of a grand person, whose achievements have enduring worth.

H. N. Segall.

Britain Under the Bombings

INTO THE BLITZ, *by William Strange. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 318 pp. $2.50.*

SO much has been written about the bombing of England that one may well ask what more there is to be said about it. Very little remains for those who seek the sensational only. It has stirred in most of us the distress of mind which, detached as it may be from the physical experience, is still terrible enough. And yet there is something more to be said. Human

tragedy is not a subject to be so quickly exhausted. So long as there are those with "the waking eye, the prying mind," so long will the blitz (that distressingly adequate term) yield something to absorb and to teach us. Mr. Strange has one of these not too ordinary minds. His book may not give pleasure as one uses the word ordinarily: to watch a nation under torture can hardly do that. But it shows us the courage and fineness of spirit in the people. How horribly easy it would have been to sentimentalize over it all! How splendidly free from such a taint the book is! Indeed, the writing is deceptively simple and quiet in tone. Only people like Mr. Strange should be allowed to write about things like the blitz—men, who first of all can write, and next, have the type of mind which sees through the superficial aspect (if one could ever speak of bombing as superficial) to the beauty of the spirit with which it is met.

Possibly the book was written with a simpler, more direct aim. Mr. Strange certainly took things as they came. When he found disagreeable people in his wanderings he put them on his list, witness Mr. Brown of Stratford, or the little group of elderly grumblers who had suffered little or nothing in their quiet small town. But these, of course, did not matter for there were so many others who did (like the Scottish barmaid who reprimanded the important Colonel for daring to ask for a drink during a broadcast from Mr. Churchill) in the shops, the camps, the villages, and the society-levelling A.R.P. Centres, and, most of all, perhaps, on the ships of the Atlantic. The book begins and ends with these seamen. They do not even have the questionable consolation of figuring in print as much as those on land. Mr. Strange calls them the bravest men on earth. To that verdict nothing can be added, and from it nothing should be taken away.

H. E. MacDermot.

Canadian Agriculture and Its Problems

LAND AND LABOUR, *by George V. Haythorne, in collaboration with Leonard C. Marsh, Oxford University Press, 1941.*

ONLY those who are misled by the title of this book will be disappointed in it. It does not attempt to deal with all the philosophical and practical problems involved in the consideration of land and labour. But as a treatment of the problems of agriculture and the farm worker in central Canada it is, without doubt, a notable contribution and marks another fine addition to the McGill Social Research Series.

Written primarily as a book of interest to students in this field, the first four sections provide an impressive array of information and factual material, abundantly illustrated with charts and tables.

The first part deals with the social and economic limits of agriculture in the area and the different attitudes of French and English. "In French Canada, the farm and the parish are cultural institutions, and not merely economic entities."

Part Two sets forth the variety and extent of farm settlement in the different districts of the two provinces and the corresponding types of production.

The third part analyzes the origins of the farm working force and the relative importance of family workers and hired workers. "One of the special purposes of the book"—to use the words of its preface, is "to depict the status and problems not of farmers alone but of farm workers of all kinds."

Part Four deals with the farm labour market. These four sections with the extensive statistical appendix give the book a long term reference value, but it is the last section on "The Outlook" for agriculture that will claim for this book a wider reading public.

In Part Five, the author reviews step by step the radical changes in the measures of general aid to agriculture, the lessons of land settlement and the elements involved in a balanced agriculture.

From this survey it is clear that until recently the problems of agriculture have not been seen against the background of the whole industry. "So far the problems have been handled, when they have become serious, largely by provincial authorities and on something of an emergency basis; but clearly they require national planning." The future of western agriculture and its competitive potentialities for the east demand serious consideration. As a result of war demands for food supply and the lack of a market for wheat, "diversification, which has been making slow progress in the prairies is now likely to be hastened."

The possibility of the wheat surplus being replaced by other surpluses equally disturbing thus arises.

In the last chapter, on "Agriculture and the War," it is pointed out that agriculture was in a much poorer position to expand production when this war began, than at the beginning of the last war and satisfactory adjustments have not yet been made.

"It is almost everywhere true that agriculture cannot be expected to make a full contribution to the war effort now, and to the reconstruction effort later, unless it enjoys a more adequate share of the national income." An even greater extension of the now comprehensive series of government agencies of economic control is anticipated. If wisely carried out, this extension will result in a considerably more self-contained agricultural industry.

The book closes with what is almost prophecy. "Wartime pressures and post-war exigencies both hold out opportunities for fuller development of Canada's land and rural labour as the national assets they should rightly be."

H. R. C. Avison.

Amendment to By-Laws of Graduates' Society

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on January 20, 1942, it was moved by Mr. Justice Mackinnon, seconded by Dr. Tidmarsh and unanimously resolved:

> "That pursuant to the authority to amend the By-laws under Article XX thereof, an additional By-law numbered XXI, be enacted to read as follows: 'It is hereby enacted that pursuant to the objects for which the Society was incorporated, namely, to afford its members by means of united efforts, to more effectively promote the interests of McGill University, and to bind the graduates more closely to one another and to the University, the Society shall at all times operate as a charitable, benevolent and philanthropic institution and shall not operate for profit or pecuniary gain.'"

Address by Dr. Corbett

Dr. Percy E. Corbett, Professor of International Law at McGill University and formerly Dean of the Faculty of Law, who is presently working on international organization and present world trends under a Guggenheim Fellowship spoke to the Woman's Canadian Club in Montreal recently on "The Meaning of Victory."

Leading Educationalist Dies

On January 7th, H. R. Cockfield, Vice-President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University and for many years actively associated with education in the Province died in Montreal. The late Cockfield received his B.A. from McGill in 1910 and his M.A. in 1911 and played on both the basketball and football teams while at the University. At the time of his death he was head of the well-known Montreal advertising firm of Cockfield, Brown & Co. Ltd. He was a member of the Outremont Protestant School Board for six years and Chairman from 1929-31. In 1931 he became a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction and was made Chairman of that body in 1940. He was also Chairman of the Board of Governors of Bishops College School. A very capable curler he was a former President of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland.



THE LATE H. R. COCKFIELD

When the war started he offered his services to the government and at the time of his death was Director of Aluminum Production under the Department of Munitions and Supply.

* * * *

Beloved Physician Accorded Tribute

Several hundred residents of Magog and the surrounding Eastern Townships gathered recently to pay tribute to Dr. G. A. Bowen, and to present him with a bronze tablet and book signed by hundreds of citizens, Protestant and Catholic, French-Canadians, and English Canadians, among whom he had worked for fifty years. Inscribed in English and French the tablet read:—

"GEORGE AUSTIN BOWEN, M.D."

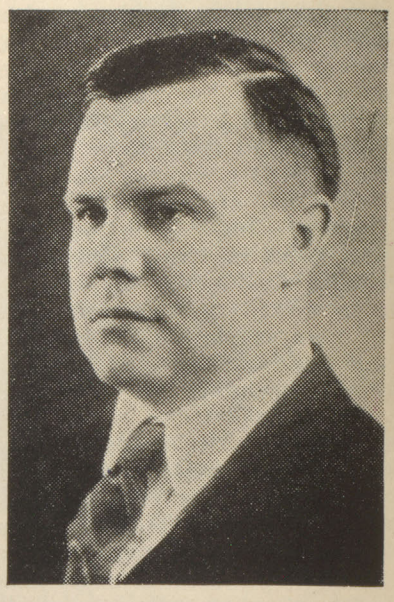
"As a testimonial to the fifty years of noble and gracious deeds for stricken humanity in Magog and surrounding towns and townships.

This Tablet is presented by appreciative friends in grateful recognition of a half-century spent in alleviating suffering without thought of reward. The finest of all human possibilities is when a man, seeing his highest duty, finds gladness in doing it. From such a union is most likely to spring the perfect and enduring."

Dr. Bowen is a notable example of the typical family physician beloved by all with whom he comes in contact. In addition to his medical service to the Community he also has served as Alderman and Mayor of Magog and has played an active part in the development of Mount Orford as a national park.

Appointment of First Vice-President of Graduates' Society

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on January 20th, 1942, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. James B. Woodyatt, B.Sc. '07, be appointed as first Vice-President to fill the vacancy arising from the death of H. R. Cockfield, M.A., for the remaining portion of his term of office. Mr. Woodyatt is President and General Manager of the Southern Canada Power Company Limited. He graduated in electrical engineering at McGill in 1907.



JAMES B. WOODYATT
Appointed First Vice-President

* * * *

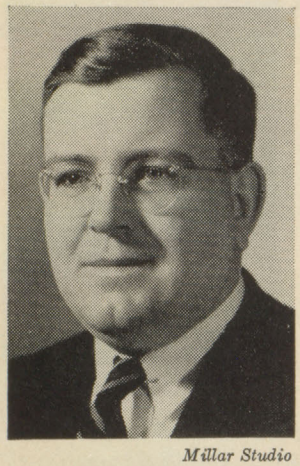
Science '08 Holds Annual Dinner

On Monday evening, December 8th, 1941, the class of Science '08 gathered for its twenty-second consecutive annual class dinner, in the private dining room of the Faculty Club, McTavish Street, Montreal. Those attending were,—Charles Ayre, Major Harry Bates, Gordon B. Glassco, Marius Letourneau, Gordon McL. Pitts, Gilbert Robertson, Cecil Ross, Walter Spencer, Professor Gordon Sproule.

The evening's entertainment, following the dinner, consisted of a showing of the McGill Graduates' Society's series of coloured moving pictures of the University and its war activities. This was followed by an exhibition of coloured photography by Professor Gordon Sproule.

As the members of the Class attending these dinners vary from year to year so do the reminiscences. The class welcomed back Major Harry Bates after a prolonged absence from the company, and he contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the evening with accounts of his experiences. The members expressed their deep regret at the sudden illness of Edward Winslow-Spragge, which prevented him from being present. Harvey Trimmingham, a regular attendant, was absent this year, on a trip to the Pacific Coast. A number of other Class men were occupied with various war activities.

Resignation of Editor



Millar Studio

R. W. JONES
Editor, 1935-'41

THE MCGILL NEWS regrets to have to announce the resignation of Robert W. Jones as Editor. Mr. Jones was appointed to this position in 1935 and has served since that time, initiating many changes and reforms with a view to improving the appearance and contents. He has recently been transferred to Toronto by his employers, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

His place as Editor has been taken by Allison A. M. Walsh, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, a former Managing-Editor of the *McGill Daily*, who has been a member of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS for the past two years.

* * * *

McGill Anaesthetist Honoured

Dr. Wesley Bourne, M.D., C.M. '11, M.Sc. '24, Lecturer on Anaesthesia at McGill University in the Department of Pharmacology, has been honoured by being the first Canadian ever to have been elected to the Presidency of the American Society of Anaesthetists. Dr. Bourne won the first Hickman Medal of the Royal Society of Medicine in England in 1935.

Professor Turner Wins Medal

At the Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects on January 24th, Mr. Philip J. Turner, Specia lLecturer in Library Architecture in the School of Architecture, McGill University was awarded the Association Medal of Merit in testimony of the recognition and esteem of the profession and for the service rendered by him to the cause of architectural education for thirty-three years as a member of the staff of the School of Architecture at McGill University and recently as Acting Director of that School. The presentation was made by the Hon. J. Arthur Mathewson, Provincial Treasurer on behalf of the Association.

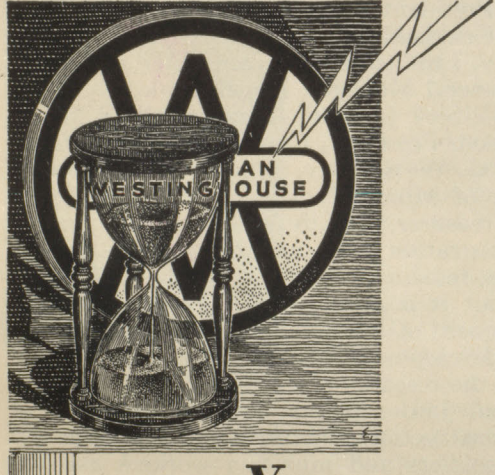


Blank & Stoller

PROF. P. J. TURNER

Medical Fees Net $50,000 in U. S. Funds

As thirty-two per cent of the students enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine at McGill this year are American citizens, it is estimated that they will bring $50,000 in United States funds to Canada, according to *The Montreal Daily Star*.



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Former McGill Principal Given Important Post

Dr. Lewis W. Douglas, former McGill Principal, who resigned to become President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, has been made adviser to Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the War Shipping Administration. It had previously been announced that he had been appointed by President Roosevelt as Assistant Lend-Lease Expediter in London, but this appointment was revoked in favour of the present position.



Montreal Star

DR. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS

Dr. Douglas will have the title of Adviser to the Administrator and will become a key figure in working out united nation shipping plans. It is understood that he will assist Admiral Land with regard to the economic problems involved in world-wide allocation of Anglo-American shipping.

During the last war Dr. Douglas served in France as a First Lieutenant and after some staff duty, saw action in the Argonne and Flanders. He was cited by General John J. Pershing and awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

* * *

Charter Member of Graduates' Society Dies

On January 16th, Mr. A. Dunbar Taylor, B.A.'74, B.C.L. '78, K.C., one of the oldest graduates of McGill University and the last living charter member of the Graduates Society, named in the Act of Incorporation, passed away at the age of 90.

The late Mr. Taylor was a gold medallist graduate of the High School of Montreal and later continued his education at McGill and abroad. After practising law in Montreal for a time he moved to Vancouver in 1900 and was created a King's Counsel in British Columbia. In his younger days he was keenly interested in athletics, notably football, and played for McGill and later for the City of Montreal. He competed abroad in several international matches.

He was well-known as a reciter of the habitant poems of the late Dr. William Henry Drummond who was a personal friend of his.

Always interested in church affairs he sang for many years in the choir of St. James Church, Vancouver, in addition to being rector's warden for some time.

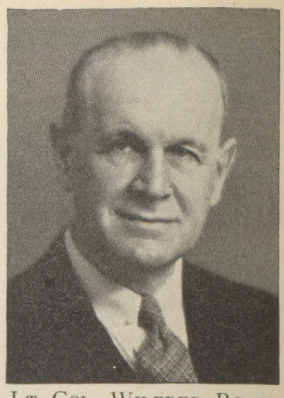
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Many Scholarships and Bursaries Awarded

Speaking to the Youth Problems Committee of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers in Montreal recently, Mr. T. H. Matthews, Registrar of McGill University stated that this year 101 bursaries have been awarded by the University amounting to $10,175 in addition to 49 others from outside bodies totalling $10,400, making 150 bursaries in all amounting to $20,575. Forty scholarships were given by the University of a total value of $7,025 and other bodies provided 64 amounting to $8,450,—in all $15,475. Of this total of $36,050 in bursaries and scholarships some $6,700 was given to entrance students which sum was unfortunately sufficient to meet the needs of only half of the applicants.

Col. Bovey Made Legislative Councillor

Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Director of Extension Courses at McGill University has received the honour of being appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council. Though never having engaged in politics, Col. Bovey has had frequent contacts with Quebec and especially with the Educational authorities there in connection with his work at McGill. He holds the degree of Doctor of Laws from both the University of Montreal and Ottawa University and has devoted much of his time to strengthening relations between the two races here.



LT.-COL. WILFRED BOVEY

* * *

Reorganization of McGill School of Commerce

Steps have now been taken towards the reorganization of the School of Commerce of McGill University, announced last year by Principal James. This reorganization has been made possible through the generous donation of Mr. Samuel Bronfman, who has offered the University a subvention of $20,000 a year for the next five years for this purpose.

To assist in the administration of the new program and in the reorganization of the School begun by Dr. F. Cyril James before he was appointed Principal of the University, an Advisory Committee was created for the School, made up as follows:—

Dr. F. Cyril James, Chairman; Mr. Samuel Bronfman, President, Distillers Corporation Ltd.; Mr. H. R. Cockfield, Director, Cockfield, Brown & Company, Ltd. (since deceased); Mr. Sidney Dobson, General Manager, Royal Bank of Canada; Mr. Gilbert Jackson, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. J. D. Johnson, President, Canada Cement Company; Mr. G. W. Spinney, Joint General Manager, Bank of Montreal; Mr. H. P. Thornhill, Associate Treasurer, Sun Life Assurance Company.

The administration and operation of the school will, of course, remain in the hands of the University authorities, but it is anticipated that the Advisory Council, composed of outstanding business men, will aid in the development of both the instructional program and the research activity.

As Principal James points out the problems of post-war reconstruction and the finding of jobs for demobilized soldiers and munition workers and assuring them a reasonable standard of living, will demand considerable technical knowledge and administrative wisdom if they are to be solved satisfactorily. Men and women who combine a deep theoretical knowledge with practical wisdom and common sense will be essential, and business leaders, labour leaders, government servants and private citizens will all need to possess a high spirit of cooperation and a deep technical knowledge of the obstacles to be overcome.

Towards this end the University will create a small number of research fellowships open to brilliant post-graduate students who wish to work for advanced degrees in the various fields of the social sciences. It is hoped to train experts for administrative positions in the Government service and business enterprises.

Woman Graduate Admitted to Bar

MISS ELIZABETH MONK, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '23 recently became one of the first two women ever to be admitted to the Bar of the Province of Quebec. For many years women in the Province had struggled for admission but it was not until legislation was passed in 1941 that this finally became possible. In January of this year Miss Monk and another qualified woman lawyer were permitted to take their Bar examinations and both passed successfully.



Courtesy Montreal Star

MISS ELIZABETH MONK

Miss Monk had for many years been doing such legal work as was permissable for one who was not a member of the Bar, being associated with the well-known Montreal legal firm of Vallee, Letourneau and Tansey.

Two years ago women were for the first time admitted to Montreal's City Council and Miss Monk and two other prominent women became the first members of their sex ever to be admitted to it.

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Graduate Who Served in Four Wars Dies



Courtesy Montreal Star

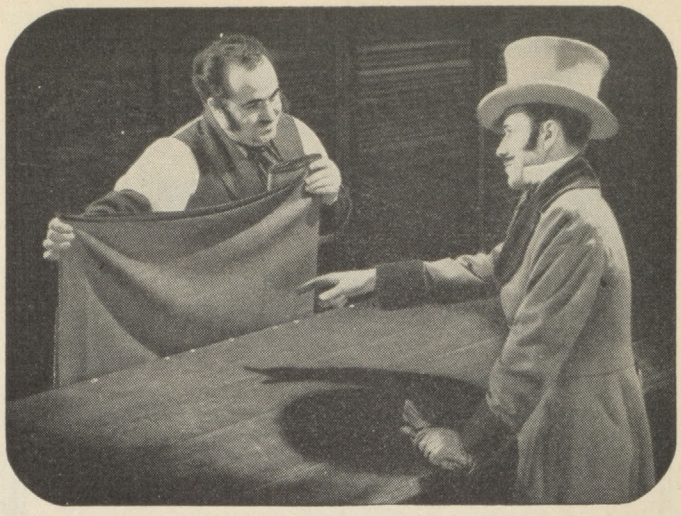
DR. HERBERT LIGHTSTONE

Dr. Herbert Lightstone, D.S.O., M.C., F.D., Acting Director of General Medical Services in the British Ministry of Pensions died in London recently. He served in four wars,—with Cuba in the Spanish-American War, with the Canadian Field Artillery in the Boer War, in the Great War and, after that, in a campaign in North Russia under Gen. Rawlinson. He won the D.S.O. (1917), M.C., and F.D., and was mentioned in despatches on six occaions. He won the Queen's Medal with three clasps while serving in the Boer War with the Canadian Field Artillery.

* * * *

Donations Given to Aid Research

Recent donations made to McGill University include the sum of $2,400 from John Wyeth & Brother (Canada) Ltd., for continuation of Dr. B. P. Babkin's work on the effect of Vitamin B complex on absorption and secretion in the gastro-intestinal tract; $250 from F. N. Southam, one of the Board of Governors for the creation of a "Frederick Southam Ker bursary" in memory of his grandson, a lieutenant in the R.C.N. V.R., killed in action in the North Sea (this bursary to be endowed with $5,000 at a later date); and $1,200 from Walter M. Stewart, also a member of the Board for the fostering of athletics at Macdonald College.



"Let's get down to Brass Tacks"

In mid-Victorian days there used to be a good deal of guesswork about goods. Hence the origin of the saying, "Let's get down to brass tacks"... meaning the brass tacks which were set into store counters to divide a yard exactly into quarters and thirds. It's easy to "get down to brass tacks" in judging Jenkins Valves . . . there's never been any guesswork about their value . . . accurate records prove that they cost less per year of service.

Jenkins Valves
SINCE 1864
Always marked with the "Diamond"
BRONZE - IRON - STEEL
MADE IN CANADA BY JENKINS BROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL
. . . . . OBTAINABLE AT YOUR LOCAL SUPPLY HOUSE . . . . . .

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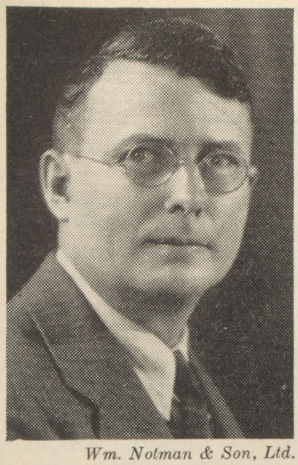
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Staff Promotions Announced



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Among the staff promotions announced at the University recently is the appointment of Dr. D. A. Keys as Macdonald Professor of Physics. Dr. Keys is also at present director of the radio technician course being given by McGill for the Royal Canadian Air Force and in addition to this, he is, on behalf of the Wartime Personnel Board in Ottawa, in charge of a survey and registration of all persons in Canada qualified for scientific research.

At the same time it was announced that Dr. E. W. Crampton has been promoted to Professor of Animal Nutrition at Macdonald College.

* * * *

Sidelights of Toronto Graduates' Dinner

A number of graduates were interviewed by R. I. C. Picard, M.A., the MCGILL NEWS representative in Toronto, at the annual dinner there. Most of them expressed the opinion that dinners and similar social gatherings should be held more frequently and given more publicity in order to keep the graduates together. As T. T. Irving, Science '98, one of the first presidents of the old Toronto Branch Society, and now retired from the Canadian National Railways as Chief Engineer, stated: "Graduates should keep in touch with the University which made them."

It was suggested by T. W. L. McDermot, Arts '17, now principal of Upper Canada College that the Principal of the University should have time to travel and meet the graduates in all large communities.

D. G. Ross, Science '07, now M.P. for St. Paul's Constituency, Toronto, had an interesting time talking over the 1906 McGill-Hamilton Tigers football play-off with Mr. P. D. "Wicky" Wilson, Arts '10, now official Guardian of the Province of Ontario. Mr. Ross is head of the insurance firm of Messrs. Ross, Douglas, Higgins, Limited and a director of several insurance companies.

Dr. E. G. Turnbull, M.D. '05 came from Barrie to Toronto to attend the dinner. Major W. D. Wilson, Science '04, President of the Landed Banking & Loan Company, Hamilton, and Past President of the Society, thought an annual Founder's Day dinner might conflict with the traditional football day dinner of pre-war years when that was revived.

S. C. Swift, Arts '07, now chief librarian of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, stated that he had attended the dinners since their inception and thought that they should be held more frequently.

F. L. C. Bond, Science '98, Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways, was among those at the head table.

Seven classmates were present at the dinner—Eric Camp, Science '18, Jack Nutter, Science '21, C. S. Jelly, B.Science '21, Norman Lake, Science '18, Rumbo Kirkpatrick, Science '20, Don Smith, Science '21, Walter Gould, Science '22.

Others present included, Dr. D. U. McGregor, M.D. '24, Bud Thomson, Science '31, R. T. Payton, Arts '32, W. S. Ewens, Science '07, H. W. Biggar, Commerce '31, Dwight Webb, Arts '32, R. I. C. Picard, Arts '31, H. C. Davies, Science '08, A. W. Boos, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, F. C. Clare, Commerce '28.

* * * *

Dean Brown Honoured

Dean Ernest Brown, Faculty of Engineering, McGill University, was among the group of distinguished men upon whom honorary degrees were conferred by the University of Toronto in December. Referring to the award, the *Montreal Star* recalled that Dean Brown, who came to McGill in 1905 as Assistant Professor in the Department of Civil Engineering and was appointed Dean of Engineering in succession to the late Dean H. M. Mackay in 1931, had twice been awarded the Gzowski Medal by the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, had in 1917 designed the *Concretia*, the first concrete ship ever built in Canada, and had contributed in many ways to engineering research and the advancement of the engineering profession in Canada. THE MCGILL NEWS joins in congratulating Dean Brown upon this latest honour.



DEAN E. BROWN

* * * *

Noted Surgeon Dies

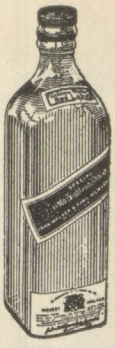
The death took place recently in Troy, New York, of Dr. John Bruce Harvie, M.D., C.M. '81, F.A.C.S., one of the pioneers in the field of modern surgery. For years he made and sterilized his own catgut used in operations. Many of his operations were performed on kitchen tables in farm-houses. He was the third man in the United States to perform a successful total removal of the stomach and is believed to have been the fifth or sixth man in the world to accomplish this feat. He was a close friend of the late Drs. Charles and William Mayo, and a student and close friend of Sir William Osler.

* * * *

McGill Receives First Editions

Under the bequest of the late S. M. Baylis, valuable first editions and early facsimiles of quartos of Shakespeare's plays, as well as a complete list of publications dealing with the origin and history of the Baconian claims to the authorship of Shakespeare's writings have been left to McGill University. Mr. Baylis was for many years identified with the St. James Literary Society and was one of those who believed that Bacon was the author of the works credited to Shakespeare. The bequest also makes provision for competitive prizes for undergraduates for essays dealing with a phase of the literature contained in the bequest.

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The Modern Dance

(Continued from Page 22)

obvious. It does not necessarily have to be music that you would want to listen to all by itself. It merely reiterates the quality of the dance, keeps the dancer within certain bounds and fixes the attention of the onlooker more firmly.

The most important point in the matter of understanding and enjoying the modern dance is to enjoy it as *movement*, to identify oneself with the dancer in a vicarious sensation of *movement*, to get a kinaesthetic response to *movement*. Because we lead such sedentary lives we have almost lost our primitive ability to react to movement as such. We recapture some of it in our response to the beautiful flow of movement in a well-trained athlete's action and, to some degree, in our understanding animals' reactions and mental processes through their movements. The intellectual appreciation and an understanding of the full meaning of a dance often comes after the performance is over and the dance is viewed in retrospect. This is more true if the onlooker has given himself over more fully to enjoying it for its movement without breaking into the stream of stimuli with too many analytical conjectures as to the meaning of each separate action.

* * * *

New Governor Appointed

Dr. S. G. Blaylock, outstanding mining and metallurgical engineer of Montreal has been appointed to the Board of Governors of McGill University for five years. In 1935, Dr. Blaylock was presented with the International Nickel Company's platinum medal for "distinguished contribution to Canada's mineral industry." In 1939, he was named President of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.



Assoc. Screen News

DR. S. G. BLAYLOCK

* * * *

Students Form Guinea Pig Club

McGill Students, led by Charles Harris, have recently formed a club known as the Guinea Pig Club for the purpose of supplying subjects for research work for the Dominion Government. Over 350 have registered and a special insignia consisting of a Union Jack as the central figure and a scroll containing the name of the Club will be given to all members. The members must be willing to submit to harmless experiments when the occasion arises. Fifteen subjects have been supplied for experiments at present being conducted at the Montreal Neurological Institute and others are helping at the Department of Endocrinology.

Some Victorian Authors

(*Continued from Page 10*)

On his arrival in Montreal, Arnold was accorded a reception and luncheon by the members of a select literary club, named the Athenaeum. One of the members was Dr. Francis J. Shepherd, McGill's professor of anatomy, who pictured Arnold in this thumbnail sketch: "He was a very well-turned-out person, looking something between a parson and a schoolmaster; prim and rather stilted in his manner, with mutton-chop whiskers and an eyeglass. He had a very precise way of speaking, with a strong university accent."

The French Canadian poet, Louis Frechette, was present at the Athenaeum's luncheon. He had composed a laudatory poem on Arnold, which he read. Arnold was then called upon to speak. Before long he had entered upon a denunciation of the Roman Catholic Church, which he regarded as superstitious and obsolete. At this, Frechette rose from the table, and walked out of the room. But Arnold went on, and did not seem to mind.

"He had come here to lecture," writes Dr. Shepherd, "and I remember attending one of his lectures. It was on 'Equality,' and had the refrain running through it of 'materializes the upper classes, vulgarizes the middle classes, and brutalizes the lower classes.' Some people came in late and I remember how he stopped, put up his eyeglass, and would not go on until they had been seated. He struck me as rather a vain man."

It would seem that British authors have rarely visited North America without making business pay for pleasure. The visiting Victorians met their expenses (generally with something substantial left over) from the proceeds of the inevitable travel book. When, about the beginning of the twentieth century, American peculiarities had lost readers' interest, visiting authors began replenishing their travelling purses with the proceeds of lecturing. Matthew Arnold, coming late in the Victorian Age, made the best of both methods: he wrote a travel book and he lectured as well.

Death of Former Coroner Edmond McMahon Recalls Famous Cases Conducted By Him

Edmond McMahon, B.C.L. '81, Coroner for the District of Montreal for 35 years and a Justice of the Peace for the City of Westmount for 37 years, died in Montreal on February 2, 1942 at the age of 90. He studied law at McGill University and was admitted to the bar in 1881. As Coroner he inquired into some of the most important cases of local Court history, among these being the Abbé Delorme murder, The Bank of Hochelaga murders, the Demers and Malherbe murders, as well as inquests into the Montreal Herald Fire, 1910, the Grey Nunnery fire, 1918, and the Laurier Palace Theatre disaster in 1927—one of his last major cases. He resided in Westmount for 49 years, being one of the earliest residents of that municipality. He was choir director in several of Montreal's leading churches, including St. Joseph's Church, St. James Cathedral and Notre Dame Church where he directed the choir for 12 years.

Motion Picture Film of McGill

- **The Graduates' Society has prepared three reels of 16 mm. coloured movies, illustrating McGill as she is today and some aspects of her war service.**
- **This film is available to the Branches and other groups of members of the Graduates' Society, for showing at dinners or other gatherings of members and their friends. The pictures are reminiscent of college days and their pleasant experiences, showing up-to-date views of campus life.**
- **Please communicate with the Executive Secretary regarding the use of these pictures and arrange suitable gatherings for their exhibition.**

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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS *welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to The Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Summer issue should be forwarded prior to May 1.*

***Ambridge, Douglas W.,** B.Sc. '23, has been loaned by the Ontario Paper Company (of which he is Assistant General Manager) to be Director of the Shipbuilding Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.

Auld, Professor F. Clyde, B.A. '17, of the Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, has been appointed King's Counsel by Prince Edward Island, his native province.

Boyd, James Bruce, B.A. '11, K.C., well known Vancouver lawyer and former partner of Hon. Ian Mackenzie, becomes judge of the County Court of Vancouver.

***Brannen, J. P.,** M.D. '00, of Montreal, has retired from the post of Chief Medical Officer for the Department of Pensions and National Health for the Province of Quebec. He is succeeded by E. B. Convery, M.D. '14, of Quebec, who makes his headquarters in Montreal.

***Bridgman, Randolph H.,** B.A. '16, B.C.L. '19, has been elected President of the St. George's Society of Montreal.

***Brooks, Murray G.,** B.A. '08, has been elected Secretary of Emmanuel United Church, Montreal.

***Brown, Bryce A.,** M.D. '18, has been re-elected to the city council of Oshawa, Ont.

***Christie, Professor C. V.,** B.Sc. '06 Macdonald Professor of Electrical Engineering of McGill University, has been named to the Senate of the University.

***Cohen, Horace R.,** B.A. '18, Montreal, is serving as Administrator of men's clothing under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

***Cole, Arthur A.,** B.A. '91, B.A. Sc. '94, M.A. '97, has retired as Mining Engineer of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, a post he has held since 1906, but will remain as Manager of the Temiskaming Testing Laboratory at Cobalt, Ont.

***Costigan, James P. McD.,** B.Sc. '26, Assistant Vice-President & Engineer, Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Toronto; also part time assistance given to Dept. of Munitions and Supply. Thomas R. Durley, B.Sc. '28 is Assistant to James P. McD. Costigan.

***Crombie, Hugh A.,** B.Sc. '18, of Montreal, has been appointed Administrator of Plant Machinery Equipment and Supplies for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

***Cumming, J. W.,** B.Eng. '41, is now stationed in British Guiana as an Engineer with the Aluminum Company of Canada.

Dakin, F. W., B.Sc. '10, has donated a unit heater to the University.

***Dixon, Shirley G.,** K.C., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, of Montreal, is Artificial Silk Administrator under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

***Douglas, A. Vibert,** B.A. '20, M.Sc. '21, Ph.D. '26, now Dean of Women, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has been elected a Vice-President of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

Duclos, Major Victor E., B.A. '15, who has been serving as Canadian Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, is reported by the Swiss Consul-General to be safe in that city.

Duff, Dr. G. Lyman, Head of the Department of Pathology at McGill has been appointed Curator of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps Medical Museum, succeeding the late Dr. Maude Abbott.

Dunbar, Donald G., B.Sc. '19, Stellarton, N.S., is serving as President of the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia.

Erickson, Dr. Theodore C., M.Sc. '34, Ph.D. '39, has been appointed as Associate Professor of Surgery at the University of Wisconsin, and Chief Neuro-Surgeon of Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison, Wis.

***Elvidge, Dr. Arthur R.,** M.D. '24, M.Sc. '25, Ph.D. '27, Staff Surgeon of the Montreal Neurological Institute and Assistant Professor of Neurosurgery at McGill University, was among the speakers at the Annual Sessions of the American Academy of Neurosurgery held at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Ferrabee, F.-G., B.Sc. '24, Montreal, has been appointed Director of pneumatic, refrigeration and gas machinery and equipment under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Findlay, Rev. E. A., B.A. '14, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Mount Royal, Que., has been appointed Rural Dean of Montreal West.

***Giles, B. H. Drummond,** B.Sc. '27, Vice-President and Eastern Canada District Manager, Canadian SKF Co., Limited, Montreal, has been appointed Associate Director-General of the Industry and Sub-Contract Co-Ordination Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.

Gillmor, Dan P., K.C., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '13, has been elected President of the Montreal Centre, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

The Graduates' Endowment Fund

Established 1921

Amount contributed to date	$ 66,540
Interest and Profit on invested funds	57,978
Total	$ 124,518
Grants authorized by Board of Trustees	$ 23,420
Cost of collection and investment service	4,652
Amount on hand in cash and investments	96,446
Total	$ 124,518
Amount contributed since Sept. 1, '41	$ 385

OBJECT: The Assistance and Advancement of McGill University.

The Graduates' Gymnasium Building Fund

Established 1935

Amount contributed to date	$ 206,293
Grants from Graduates' Endowment Fund	12,500
Revenue from McGill Cigarettes and interest	7,413
	$ 226,206
Granted to McGill University for the construction of the Gymnasium	$ 195,628
Cost of collection and administration	20,821
Amount on hand in cash and investments	9,757
	$ 226,206

OBJECTIVE: To complete the original plan of the Gymnasium Project by the addition of a Swimming Pool. (Estimated cost, $125,000).

Gliddon, W. O., B.A. '09, M.D. '11, of Ottawa, has retired as Federal Air-Raid Precautions Officer but will remain as Medical Health Adviser to the A.R.P. Organization.

Gokey, Harold L., M.D. '17, Alexandria Bay, N.Y., is Director of the Emergency Medical Service for Jefferson County and Chairman of its Health Preparedness Committee.

Gordon, Harry C. M., B.Sc. '23, formerly Assistant Manager of Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, and the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S., has been promoted to be President and General Manager of the companies.

Grisdale, Dr. F. S., B.S.A. '11, of Olds, Alberta, has been appointed Deputy Foods Administrator, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

***Hardish, Dr. R. H. M.,** B.A. '99, M.D. '03, has been appointed Attending Physician at the Royal Victoria College.

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Harrower, Dr. Molly, former Lecturer in Clinical Psychology in the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery is holding a research post in connection with the United States Defence Program and is connected with the Psychological Department of the University of Wisconsin.

***Henry, Charles K. P.,** M.D. '00, Chief of the Senior Surgical Service of the Montreal General Hospital, has been appointed Chairman of its Medical Board as well as Secretray to the Corporation and a Member of the Board of Management.

***Holden, J. Hastie,** B.Sc. '23, Montreal, has been elected Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Construction Association.

Holtham, Bartley N., B.A. '19, B.C.L. '22, of Sherbrooke, Que., has been created a King's Counsel.

***Howard, Wilbert H.,** K.C., B.C.L. '15, of Montreal, has been appointed Co-ordinator of Administrators of pulp and paper products, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Hyde, G. Gordon, K.C., B.A. '05, B.C.L. '08, who has represented Westmount in the Quebec Legislature, has been appointed to the Legislative Council of that province.

***Hyman, Howard D.,** B.Sc. '25, Assistant General Manager of J. R. Booth, Limited, Ottawa, since 1940, has been promoted to be General Manager of that firm.

***Jenkins, Miss Kathleen R.,** B.A. '26, has been re-elected President of The Business and Professional Women's Club.

Keay, Thomas, M.D. '07, is reported as safe in Pepeekeo, Hawaii, where he is in charge of a hospital.

Kritzwiser, Orville E., M.D. '33, was Resident Surgical Officer under the Emergency Medical Service of London, England, of the Central London Throat Hospital and the Golden Square Throat Hospital of London from the outbreak of war to January 1941. He has since returned to Canada and is now associated with Dr. G. F. McMurtry, M.D., of Regina, Sask. in the practice of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Labelle, Henri S., B.Arch. '17, Montreal, has been elected Second Vice-President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

***Laddon, I. M.,** B.Sc. '15, has been named Executive Vice-President and General Manager of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation. He is a fellow of the Institute of Aero Sciences, a member of the Society of Automotive Engineering, and the designer of the first practical airplane brake installation.

Legault, Albert, B.Sc. '16, is now serving as Superintendent of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway.

***MacDermot, T. W. L.,** B.A. '17, Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, has been appointed Chief of the Public Speaking Branch, Information Division, National War Services Department. He will be assisted by E. A. Corbett, B.A. '09, M.A. '16, of Toronto, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Macrae, Miss Ruth, B.A. '24, M.Sc. '26, has received her Ph.D. in Mycology from the University of Toronto, and is Assistant Plant Pathologist, Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Mackenzie, Miss Norena S., Grad. Nurses '28, who has been Superintendent of Nurses and Principal of the School of Nursing at Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec, for the past three years, has been appointed Nursing Supervisor of the hospital training plan for auxiliary nursing members of the Canadian Red Cross Corps.

Manson, F. St. C., B.Sc. '24, has been appointed Division Traffic Engineer, Bell Telephone Co., Montreal.

Marshall, Rev. A. J., B.A. '33, who has been priest in charge of Grace Church, Montreal, has been appointed Rector of St. Paul's Church, Lachine, Que., and St. Mark's, Dorval.

Mathewson, Miss Dorothy R., B.A. '21, M.A. '24, has been re-elected First Vice-President of The Business and Professional Women's Club.

***McCallum, Major G. H.,** B.Sc. '07, of the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa, has been appointed Engineer to the Canadian Section of the International Boundary Commission.

***McIntosh, Dr. S. F.,** M.D. '22, has been appointed as Representative of McGill University on the Medical Council of Canada.

McNaughton, Ira J., B.Sc. '14, has been transferred from Cranbrook, B.C., to Vancouver, as Assistant Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

McOuat, L. C., B.S.A. '15, Montreal, has been appointed Executive Assistant to the Foods Administrator, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

***Meakins, Dr. J. C.,** M.D. '04, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, has been elected Joint President with Dr. Albert Lesage of the Health League of Canada.

Mifflen, Sydney C., B.Sc. '14, has been appointed a member of the Nova Scotia Regional War Labor Board. He is Office Manager of the Dominion Coal Co. at Sydney.

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*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Personals—*Continued*

Moore, Rev. A. B. B., B.A. '27, who has been serving as Supply Minister of Parkdale United Church, Ottawa, has accepted a call from Westminster United Church, Saskatoon, Sask.

Moore, Dr. Dale H., B.A. '22, M.A. '23, who has been Professor of religion at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., has been appointed Principal of Cedar Crest College for Women, Allentown, Pa.

***Morris, R. S.,** B.Arch. '23, Toronto, has been elected President of the Ontario Association of Architects.

***Mulvena, H. R.,** K.C., B.C.L. '13, has been named President of the Montreal Kiwanis Club.

Noad, Professor A. S., B.A. '19, M.A. '21, Associate Professor of English at McGill University is a Lieutenant in a special Branch of the Royal Canadian Navy at Ottawa.

Nugent, Rev. W. O., B.A. '35, has resumed duty as Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Cobourg, Ont., after having spent six months in Missionary work in Newfoundland.

***Ogilvy, Robert F.,** (B.Sc. '25, M.Eng. '32.) has recently joined the staff of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., and is located at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)

O'Halloran, James, B.Sc. '21, has been recalled as Chief Engineer of Anglo-Canadian Paper Co., Quebec, after service as Manager for Wartime Shipping, Limited, on the Pacific coast.

***O'Sullivan, Louis L.,** B.Sc. '21, has been appointed to the newly-created post of General Executive Assistant, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated.

Owen, Rev. John B., B.A. '38, who has been Assistant at the Church of the Advent, Westmount, Que., is now conducting missionary work under the Fellowship of the West at Goodwin, Alberta.

Penny, W. S., B.A. '13, of Montreal, has been elected Chairman of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau Executive Committee.

***Pitts, Clarence M.,** B.Sc. '14, of Ottawa, who represented the Presbyterian Church in Canada, was elected Vice-Chairman of the western hemisphere section of the Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the World Holding the Presbyterian System at its annual convention in Atlantic City.

Pugh, Frederick C., B.Com. '28, of Toronto, has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Synod of Toronto of the Church of England in Canada.

***Pullen, John,** B.Sc. '13, has been promoted in the service of the Canadian National Railways to be Traffic Manager of the foreign freight department, with headquarters in Montreal.

Rand, Frank H., M.A. '32, is Editor-in-Chief of "The V," an illustrated weekly magazine for Near East troops which is published in Cairo.

Rogers, Dr. E., M.D. '17, has been specializing in preventative medicine in Vancouver for the past five years, and finds diet to be of greater importance than anything else in overcoming disease.

***Robinson, Jonathan,** K.C., B.C.L. '23, has been appointed Director and Secretary-Treasurer of National Builders Supply, Limited, Montreal.

***Ross, Henry U.,** B.Eng. '36, M.Sc. '38, is now Foundry Superintendent, Union Screen Plate Glass Co. of Canada, Limited.

Shuchat, Wilfred, B.A. '41, has been admitted to the Rabbinical School of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York.

***Tallon, J. A.,** M.D. '19, has been re-elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Cornwall, Ont., Collegiate Institute

***Taylor, E. P.,** B.Sc. '22, Vice-Chairman and President of the British Supply Council in North America and President of Canadian Breweries, Limited, has been elected a Director of the National Trust Company.

***Thorpe, Rev. B. J.,** B.A. '28, M.A. '32, who represented the Fellowship of the West at Goodwin, Alberta, for two and one-half years, has been inducted as Rector of St. Simeon's Church, Lachute, Que., and St. George's Church, Brownsburg, Que.

***Todd, W. L.,** B.Eng. '41, is Nitro-cellulose Area Engineer at the Nitro Plant of Defence Industries, Ltd.

***Weldon, R. L.,** B.Sc. '17, Mc.S. '20, President of the Bathurst Power and Paper Company, has been elected President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

***Weir, Dr. George M.,** B.A. '11, formerly Minister of Education of British Columbia, has been appointed Chairman of the Dominion Dependents' Board of Trustees.

Whitcomb, F. O., B.Sc. '07, Montreal, has been appointed Director of rolling stock for industrial mine and railway use under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Whitley, Barbara J., B.A. '40, well known as an amateur actress in Montreal, has been broadcasting her amusing original monologues over the C.B.C.

Wickwise, James L., B.Sc. '24, who has been a Division Engineer for the Nova Scotia Government at Middleton, N.S., since 1933, has been appointed Assistant Chief Engineer of the Nova Scotia Department of Highways and Public Works.

***Yuile, Norman M.,** B.Sc. '99, is Deputy Administrator of glass and glass products under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

APRIL 30 *Last* YEAR

MARCH 31 *This* YEAR

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Deaths

Arthur, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hugh, M.D. '85, in Toronto, December, 1941.

Ashdown, Rev. Charles Rowland, B.A. '97 in Toronto, January 15, 1942.

Byers, Archibald Fullerton, B.Sc. '00, in Montreal, February 9, 1942

Carter, Dr. John W., D.D.S. '23, in Worcester, Mass., on October 3, 1941.

Conn, Leighton C., M.D. '09, in Edmonton, Alberta, December 22, 1941.

Cregeen, Kenneth Thomas, B.Sc. '23, in Montreal, February 8, 1942.

Crossley, Miss Emily Helen, B.Sc. (Arts) '26, in Montreal West, December 14, 1941.

Dalton, Charles Howard, M.D. '01, in Somerville, Mass., February 12, 1942.

Derick, Miss Carrie M., B.A. '90, M.A. '96, in Montreal, November 10, 1941.

Evans, John William, M.D. '94, at Lindsay, Ont. January 4, 1942.

Galloway, John D., B.Sc. '11, M.Sc. '12, in Vancouver, B.C., on February 21, 1942.

Gibson, William Baker, M.D. '78, at Huntington, L.I., N.Y., December 30, 1941.

Gurd, David Frazer, M.D. '79, in Montreal, December 7, 1941.

Hatcher, Eleanor May, B.Sc. '36, at Englewood, N.J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hatcher of Lachine, P.Q.

Hollingsworth, John Burton, D.V.S. '98, in Ottawa, December '28, 1941.

Hunter, Dr. Thomas Van, M.D. '06, in Hollywood, Cal. on January 23, 1942.

Jaques, Major George Eric, B.Sc. '14, in Toronto, January 3, 1942.

Macdonald, Donald John, M.D. '97, in Halifax, N.S., December 19, 1941.

MacLeod, Rev. Donald Morrison, D. D., B.A. '97, at Alexandria, Ont., February 11, 1942.

McCabe, Edward Patrick Frederick, B.C.L. '00, at Windsor Mills, Que., December 16, 1941.

McCarroll, Francis Leo, M.D. '15, in Windsor, Ont., December 28, 1941.

McDiarmid, James Stott, B.Sc. (Arts) '04, M.D. '13, at London, Ont., November 30, 1941.

Mulligan, James Walter, M.D. '05, at Fort Coulonge, Que., December 30, 1941.

Patterson, Dr. Christopher James, Past Student, at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., February 1, 1942.

Patterson, Frank E., B.Sc. '01, in Almonte, Ont., February 10, 1942.

Pfersick, Dr. J. G., D.V.S. '98, died in Greenfield, Mass., on April 12, 1941.

Robertson, Colin George, M.D. '01, in Sandusky, Mich., January, 1942.

Ross, James B., M.D. '24, in Montreal, on March 7, 1942.

Stanton, Alice Massé, B.A. '09, wife of Frank Stanton, B.A.'10, and daughter of the late Dr. G. N. Massé, B.A. '84 of Grande Ligne, Que., on July 9, 1940.

Strapp, Gerald Antonio, M.D.' 26, in Montreal, November 4, 1941.

Thomson, James Anderson, Past Student, at Hamilton, Ont., January 13, 1942.

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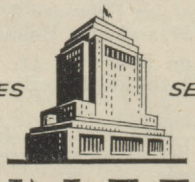
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Births

Archibald—In Montreal, on October 20, 1941, to Thurston D. Archibald, Past Student, and Mrs. Archibald (Marguerite Quigley, B.A. '29), a daughter.

Armstrong—In Montreal, on October 27th, to John Lloyd Armstrong, B.Eng. '36 and Mrs. Armstrong, a son.

Banfill—In Montreal, on November 10, to Captain S. Martin Banfill (M.D., C.M. '33), M.O. The Royal Rifles of Canada, C.A. and Mrs. Banfill, a son.

Berwick—In Montreal, on November 15, to Captain K. C. Berwick, D.D.S. '27, C.D.C., and Mrs. Berwick (Margaret G. McKay, B.A. '36), a son.

Brosseau—In Chicoutimi, Que., on December 11, to R. B. Brosseau, B.Eng. '36 and Mrs. Brosseau, a son.

Buchanan—In Montreal, on October 30, to Rev. W. J. Victor Buchanan, B.A. '36, and Mrs. Buchanan, Kingsbury, Que., a son.

Buckland—In Montreal, on November 19, to A. J. Buckland, B.S.A. '21, and Mrs. Buckland, Waterloo, Que., a son.

Burnell-Jones—In Montreal, on November 20, to Sub-Lieutenant Eric C. B. Burnell-Jones, B.S.A. '38, and Mrs. Burnell-Jones, a daughter.

Burton—In Montreal, on October 27, to L. S. Burton, D.D.S.'27, and Mrs. Burton, a son.

Casselman—In Ottawa, on December 29, to Rev. A. B. Casselman, B.A. '36, and Mrs. Casselman, a son.

Challies—In Montreal, on November 23, to Lieutenant George S. Challies, B.A. '31, M.A. '33, B.C.L. '35, and Mrs. Challies, a son.

Christmas—In Montreal, on February 3, to Lieutenant Kenneth E. Christmas, R.C.N.V.R., Past Student, and Mrs. Christmas (Griselda G. Archibald, B.A. '39), a daughter.

Duncan—In Montreal, on February 5, to Gaylen R. Duncan, B.Eng. '35, and Mrs Duncan (Marie Frances Earle, B.A. '39), a son.

Foote—In Montreal, on January 31, to William R. Foote, M.D. '34, and Mrs. Foote, a daughter.

Francis—In Montreal, on February 10, to John B. Francis, B.Sc. '30, and Mrs. Francis, a son.

Fulcher—In Toronto, on November 29, to Mr. J. Gordon Fulcher, B.Com. '33, and Mrs. Fulcher (Jessie Morrison, Past Student) a daughter.

Gamble—In Ottawa, on January 27, to Captain John M. C. Gamble, B.Com. '29, and Mrs. Gamble, twin sons.

Gordon—In Montreal, on December 29, to Captain Alec L. Gordon, B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39, and Mrs. Gordon, a daughter.

Gordon—In Montreal, on November 20, to Crawford Gordon, B.Com. '36, and Mrs. Gordon, a daughter.

Gregson—At Calgary, Alberta, on November 15, to Flight Lieutenant Roland H. Gregson, B.Com. '35, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Gregson, a son.

Guss—On November 21, 1941, to Benjamin R. and Mrs. Guss (Mildred R. Bassen, B.A. '29), a daughter.

Gustafson—In Duparquet, Que., on Oct. 31, 1941, to Karl E. Gustafson, B. of Eng. in Mining '40, and Mrs. Gustafson, a son.

Hankin—In Montreal, on December 9, 1941, to Mr. Edmund A. Hankin, B.Eng. '34, and Mrs. E. A. Hankin (Cynthia Bazin, B.A. '34, Phy.Ed. '35) a daughter.

Holland—In Montreal, on February 2, to G. Allison Holland, B.Com .'22, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Holland, a daughter.

Holt—In Montreal, on December 12, 1941, to Major M. C. Holt, B.C.L. '30, 14th Field Regiment, R.C.A., and Mrs. Holt, a daughter.

Kane—On Februry 1, 1942, To Lieut. John T. Kane, B.Sc. '34, M.D. '37, United States Naval Reserve Medical Unit, and Mrs. Kane, a daughter.

Kershman—In Montreal, on November 8, 1941, to John Kershman, B.Sc. (Arts) '27, M.D. '32, M.Sc. '33, and Mrs. Kershman, a daughter.

Killam—In Montreal, on November 8, 1941, to D. A. Killam, B.Sc. '27, and Mrs. Killam, a son.

Laverty—In Montreal, on November 10, 1941, to A. E. Laverty, B.C.L. '28, and Mrs. Laverty, a son.

MacKinnon—In Montreal, on December 1, 1941, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. MacKinnon (Lucy Armstrong, B.A. '30) a son.

McConnell—In Montreal, on December 30, 1941, to Sub-Lieutenant R. H. McConnell, B.Com. '39, R.C.N.V.R., and Mrs. McConnell, a daughter.

McCrimmon—In Montreal, on January 15, to Captain D. R. McCrimmon, B.A. '30, M.D. '34,, R.C.A.M.C., and Mrs McCrimmon, a son.

McGreevy—In Montreal, on December 12, 1941, to Lieutenant Brian I. McGreevy, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33, and Mrs. McGrevey a daughter.

McNamee—In Montreal, on November 30, to Kenneth F. McNamee, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '35, and Mrs. McNamee, a son.

Mersereau—At Ormstown, Que., on January 20, to H. C. Mersereau, B.Sc. '32, and Mrs. Mersereau, Nitro, Que., a son.

Monks—In Montreal, on November 29 to H. T. J. Monks B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39, and Mrs. Monks, Granby, Que., a son.

Monro—In Montreal, on January 10, to H. A. U. Monro B.S.A. '33, M.Sc. '35, and Mrs. Monro, a son.

Murray—In Ottawa, on October 24, to Walter M. Murray B.Com. '38, and Mrs. Murray (Marion Hancock B.A. '38) a son.

Nicholls—In Montreal, on December 13, to Flight Lieutenant John V. V. Nicholls, B.A. '30, M.D. '34, M.Sc. '35, R.C.A.F. and Mrs. Nicholls, a son.

Nickson—In Montreal, on January 28, to Flying Officer J. E. Nickson, Past Student, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Nickson, a son.

Nixon—In Montreal, on January 30, to John Scott Nixon B.A. '32, and Mrs. Nixon, (Elizabeth Hurry, B.A. '34), a daughter.

Owen—In Montreal, on December 18, to George R. W. Owen B.A. '33, M.A. '34, B.C.L. '37, and Mrs. Owen (Jean Christy Anglin, B.A. '33), a daughter.

Remmer—In Ottawa, on February 1, to John H. Remmer B.Arch. '33, and Mrs. Remmer, a daughter.

Robb—In Montreal, on February 13, to Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Preston Robb, B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39, and Mrs. Robb, a son.

Robertson—In San Diego, Calif., on August 19, 1941, to Dr. Robert F. Robertson, M.D. '39, and Mrs. Robertson, a son.

Ross—In Montreal, on December 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis B.Ross (Hester Chadwick, B.A. '36) a daughter.

Sabourin—In St. Johns, Que., on November 10, to Ivan Sabourin, B.C.L. '21, and Mrs. Sabourin, a son.

Seale—In Quebec, on 12 December, to Lewis Wm. Seale, B.Com. Com. '24, and Mrs. Seale, a son.

Severs—In Toronto, on November 12, to George Severs, B.Com. '28, and Mrs. Severs (Catherine Black, B.A. '30), a daughter.

Smith—At Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, to Flight-Lieutenant and Mrs. Donald W. M. Smith (Sylvia Howard, B.A. '38) a daughter.

Stattner—In Montreal, on November 30, to Philip Stattner B.A. '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Stattner, a daughter.

Stilwell—In Montreal, on December 6, to Luther H. Stilwell D.D.S. '29, and Mrs. Stilwell, a daughter.

Stikeman—In Ottawa, on November 9, to H. H. Stikeman B.A. '35, B.C.L. '38, and Mrs. Stikeman, a daughter.

Stockwell—In Montreal, on November 7, to William G. Stockwell, D.D.S. '38, and Mrs. Stockwell, a daughter.

Socolow—In Montreal, on December 17, to Lewis E. Socolow B.A. '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Socolow, a daughter.

Taylor—In Montreal, on November 22, to J. Ross Taylor B.A. '14, B.Sc. '20, and Mrs. Taylor, a daughter.

Tomlinson—At Cornwall, Ont., on January 9, to George H. Tomlinson, Ph.D. '35, and Mrs. Tomlinson, a son.

Wade—At Santa Ana, Cal., on November 25, to Arthur B. Wade, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Wade, a daughter.

Weldon—In Montreal, on December 25, to Arthur M. Weldon B.A. '34, B.C.L. '37, and Mrs. Weldon (Suzanne Kohl, B.A.'36) a daughter.

Wieland—In Glen Rock, N.J., on December 25, to Walter Wieland, B.A. '17, M.Sc. '18, and Mrs. Wieland, a daughter.

Yuile—In Montreal, on December 21, to Wm. S. Yuile, B.Sc.'27, and Mrs. Yuile, a son.

Marriages

Adamson—In Ottawa, on January 31, Miss Margaret Joan McElroy and Donald Alexander Adamson, B.S.A. '37.

Bigelow—In Winnipeg, on January 00, Miss Margaret Watson and Rev. Jesse Edmiston Bigelow, B.A. '38, R.C.A.F., Regina, Sask.

Boggs—On February 14, Miss Barbara Field Bliss, and R. K. Boggs, A.B., M.D. '33, Medical Officer in the Naval Reserve on the S.S. Prairie State.

Bowes—In Croten Falls, N.Y., on June 29, Miss Ann Mazza to Martin R. Bowes, D.D.S. '37.

Brown—In Montreal, on January 17, Miss Frances Mary Brown, B.A. '39, daughter of Norman Brown, M.D. '13, and Mrs. Brown, and Charles Edwin Cleminshaw, Washington, D.C.

Campbell—In Victoria, B.C., on November 8, Miss Donna Margaret McRae, Winnipeg, and Sub-Lieutenant R. Douglas Campbell, B.A. '40, R.C.N.V.R.

Cardon—At Johnston, Long Island, N.Y., on December 21, Miss Sylvia Cardon, B.A. '35, Montreal, and Lieutenant A. A. Finkelstein, United States Army.

Carroll—At Fredericton, N.B., on January 8, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Porter and Austin J. Carroll, LL.B. '23, Montreal.

Chevalier—At Senneville, Que., on December 27, Miss Mary Claire Rea, and Paul Chevalier, B.Sc. '36. M.D. '41, Montreal.

Cipriani—In Westmount, Que., on December 6, Miss Alice Gertrude Croasdell, and Andre Joseph Cipriani, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '40, of Montreal.

Cooper—At Blacksburg, Va., on December 27, Miss Marian Starke Merritt, and Sub-Lieutenant Rex Harrys Cooper, B.A. '35, R.C.N.V.R.

Covernton—In Vancouver, B.C., on January 6, Miss Daphne Margaret Covernton, B.L.S. '34, daughter of C. F. Covernton, M.D. '05, and Mrs. Covernton, and Lieutenant Russell Stevenson MacLean, Edmonton Fusiliers.

Dann—In Halifax, N.S., on December 27, Miss Doreen Elizabeth Dann, B.A. '39, of Montreal, and Sub-Lieutenant Frederic Roas Brebner, R.C.N.V.R.

Davis—At Nanaimo, B.C., on December 25, Miss Irene Elizabeth Willgress, Nanoose Bay, B.C., and Charles W. Davis, B.Eng. '34, M.Sc. '37, Hedley, B.C.

Dinning—In Sherbrooke, Que., on February 7, Miss Elizabeth (Betty) Valeda Keene, and Captain Neil Fergus Dinning, D.D.S. '38, Canadian Dental Corps.

Drysdale—At Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on December 26, Miss Margaret M. (Peggy) Pirie, and Lieutenant Alpin O. Drysdale, B.Eng. '41, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

Edington—In Ottawa, on November 8, Miss Marion Lowry, and Captain Archibald Maxwell Edington, B.Sc. '33, M.D.'36, R.C.A.M.C.

Findlay—In Vancouver, B.C., on February 19, Miss Audrey Chamberlain, of Kelowna, B.C., and Stanley P. Findlay, M.D. '25.—Dr. Findlay is at present practicing medicine at Fraser Lake in northern B.C.

Fraid—In Montreal, on December 26, Miss Dorothy Fraid, B.A. '31, and Lieutenant Allen Blank, U.S.N.R., New York City.

Giddings—In Toronto, on December 27, Miss Anna Catherine Edwards, and Ernest William Garner Giddings, M.Eng. '39, Montreal.

Gordon-Sterns—In Montreal, on December 23, Miss Mildred Logan Sterns, B.H.S. '40, and Lieutenant John A. Gordon, R.C.O.C., B.Eng. '41.

Greenwood—In Montreal, on December 28, Miss Marion Irene Levine, daughter of the late Edgar C. Levine, M.D. '13, and Jack Lyon Greenwood, B.Sc. '38, B.C.L. '41, both of Montreal.

Grisdale—In Toronto, on December 1, Miss Mary Elizabeth Cross, daughter of Colonel C. Ernest Cross, B.A. '05, M.D.'09, R.C.A.M.C., and Pilot Officer Simpson Vipond Grisdale, R.C.A.F., B.Eng. '36.

Hamilton—In Toronto, on February 28, Miss Marjorie Oliver, and Edward Henry Prior Hamilton, B.Sc. (Arts) '27, son of of the late Edward H. Hamilton, B.Sc. '84.

Harvie—In Montreal, on February 14, Miss Barbara Trenholme Ward, and Pilot Officer Thomas Allie Harvie, B.Eng. '41, R.C.A.F.

Haverfield—In Hamilton, Ont., on November 15, Miss Katherine Haverfield, B.A. '41, to Lieutenant Victor Wilson.

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Hill—In Westmount, Que., on December 29, Miss Kathleen M. Hill, B.A. '40, to Mr. Herbert Colley.

Hughes—In London, England, on November 8, Lieutenant Kathleen Mary Mathews, L.R.C.P.S., R.A.M.C., and Lieutenant (Engineer) Philip Bernard Hughes, B.Sc. '26, R.C.-N.V.R.

Kimball—In Toronto, on January 3, Miss Agnes Elizabeth Burrowes, Belleville, Ont., and Flight Lieutenant George Frederick Kimball, B.Eng. '33, Summerside, P.E.I.

Kissane—In Montreal, on January 14, Miss Mary Evelyn Hutchinson, and Lieutenant-Surgeon Monroe Marshall Kissane, B.Sc. '35, M.D. '40, U.S. Army Medical Corps, son of John W. Kissane, M.D. '03, and Mrs. Kissane, Malone, N.Y.

Kritzwiser—In Regina, Sask., on May 2, 1941, Miss Eunice Guerrier, of Bristol, England, to Orville E. Kritzwiser, M.D. '33, of Regina, Sask.

Krauser—In Westmount, Que., on February 14, Miss Vincy Tuttle Burg, Kew Gardens, Long Island, N.Y., and Webb G. Krauser, B.A. '38, Westmount, Que.

Marriages—*Continued*

Lowden—In Westmount, Que., on December 6, Miss Betty H. Lowden, B.H.S. '39, and Lieutenant Robert Hume King, R.C.A.

MacDonald—In Westmount, Que., on January 17, Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, B.A. '37, M.A. '41, to Mr. Joseph H. Stovel, Sr., of St. Remi d'Amherst, Que.

Martin—In Montreal, on December 1, Miss Audrey Myrne Martin, B.A. '39, and 2nd Lieutenant Charles Wilkie McCaw, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

McGee—At Halifax, N.S., on December 27, Miss Bernice Douglas, and Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant Dennis J. McGee, B.Com. '39.

McInerney—In Montreal, on February 14, Miss Edith Vera Bedford, and John Frederick McInerney, M.D. '39, Fredericton, N.B.

McIntosh—In Basingstoke, England, on January 29, Nursing Sister Etta Jones, R.C.A.M.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence Alexander McIntosh, B.A. '21, M.D. '24, Chief Surgeon, No. 14, General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C.

McJannet-Flexer—In Reading, Pa., on January 17, Miss Jane Rosanne Flexer, B.Sc. '41, and John Kenneth McJannet, B.Com. '41, R.C.A.F.

Mackay—In Rothesay, N.B., on November 22, Miss Margaret Elizabeth (Mollie) Warner, and Sub-Lieutenant William Reay Mackay, B.Com. '41, R.C.N.V.R.

McKenzie—At Newcastle, N.B., Miss Bertha Doris McKenzie, Homemakers '34, B.H.S. '39, and Lieutenant William M. A. Corbett, North Shore (N.B.) Regiment.

McLean—In England, on January 3, Miss Hilda Margaret Campbell, of Montreal, and Lieutenant Douglas Wilson McLean, B.A. '34.

McNab—In Ottawa, on November 21, Miss Doris Ingoldsby McGill, and Duncan Stuart McNab, B.Arch. '41, Montreal.

Marcovitch—In Montreal recently, Miss Edythe I. Marcovitch, B.A. '41, to Mr. Richard S. L. Herson, M.S., C.P.A.

Maxwell—At Glace Bay, N.S., Miss Kathleen Margaret Calder, and Benjamin Roy Maxwell, M.D. '38, both of Glace Bay.

Miller—At Georgetown, British Guiana, on October 29, Miss Dorothy Pritchard, of Wyman, Que., and Errol Leslie Miller, B.Eng. '36, of Mackenzie, British Guiana.

Milnes-Wilen—At Three Rivers, Que., on December 27, Miss Betty Wilen, B.Sc. '37, and Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Milnes, B.Eng. '40, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Morse—In Montreal, on December 27, Miss Helen Philenda Tuddenham, and Clifford Eric Morse, B.Eng. '41.

Nase—In Saint John, N.B., on November 8, Miss Barbara Stewart Nase, B.A. '41, daughter of Philip Nase, M.D. '13, and Mrs. Nase, and Sub-Lieutenant John Colin Campbell, R.C.N.V.R.

Ounsworth—In Montreal, on December 20, Miss Joyce Amy Marguerite Miller, and Leslie Frank Ounsworth, B.Sc. [Agr.]'37 M.Sc. '39, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Painter—In Montreal, on December 6, Miss Elaine Frances Painter, B.Com. '40, and Ralph Winfield Kimball, junior, New York.

Patterson—At Newbury, Berks., England, on November 4, Miss Lucy Evans, and Captain the Rev. John Hall Patterson, Jr., B.A. '31, Chaplain to the Forces, attached to the 6th Black Watch.

Peck—At Wolfville, N.S., Miss Jean MacArthur Rand, and Lieutenant Ronald Morse Peck, B.Arch. '40, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Poole—At Watertown, N.Y., on January 21, Miss Mary Strange Poole, B.H.S. '38, and Lieutenant Walter F. Molesky, 144th Armored Signal Corps, United States Army.

Redmond—In Boston, Mass., on April 21, 1941, Dr. James W. Redmond, M.D., C.M. '27, to Miss Helen McLoughlin.

Richardson—In Montreal, in December, Miss Hope Richardson, B.Sc. '34, and 2nd Lieutenant Edward Knox Cook, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

Richmond—In Cleveland, O., on January 31, Miss Mary Gertrude Richmond, B.L.S. '39, B.A. '39, and Dr. John Maier, junior, New York.

Robinson-McCaig—In Montreal, on January 10, Miss Dorothy Graham McCaig, B.A. '39, Calgary, Alberta, and Dean Alexander Robinson, B.Sc. '39, M.D. '41, son of V. D. Robinson, M.D.'17, and Mrs. Robinson, Banff, Alberta.



Rogers—In Westmount, on November 22, Miss Gertrude I. Rogers, B.A. '37, B.L.S. '38, to Sub-Conductor (W.O.I.) Reginald A. Bourne, R.C.O.C. of Ottawa, B.A. '37, M.D. '41.

Rose-Johnson—In December, Miss Rosa M. Johnson B.A.'37, to Flying Officer Bram Rose, R.C.A.F. (Medical Service) B.A. '29, M.D., C.M. '33, M.Sc. '37, Ph.D. '39.

Schlemm—At Dedham, Mass., on January 15, Miss Mary Emerson Whittemore, and Sub-Lieutenant Leonard Gardner Wortham Schlemm, B.Sc. '36, M.Sc. '39, R.C.N.V.R.

Schofield—In Calgary, Alberta, on October 31, Miss Jean Alexandria Caley, Orillia, Ont., and Pilot Officer Thomas Schofield, R.C.A.F., Phys.Ed. '37, Calgary.

Scott—In Montreal, on January 24, Miss Pamela Marguerite Todd, and Henry James Scott, M.D. '41, son of W. B. Scott, K.C., B.C.L. '12, and Mrs. Scott, all of Montreal.

Seely—In Montreal, on January 10, Miss Margot V. Seely, B.A. '35, B.L.S. '38, and George Sumner Frew, both of Montreal.

Shapiro-Gardner—In Quebec, on November 5, Miss Bella Gardner, B.A. '34, and Clarence Harris Shapiro, B.Eng. '32, M.Eng. '33, R.C.A.F.

Smith—In Peterborough, Ont., on November 15, Miss Mary Whipple Kelly, and Captain Ralph Learman Smith, B.A. '26, M.D. '33, R.C.A.M.C.

Snell-Graham—In Montreal, on December 24, Miss Dorothy Esme Graham, B.Com. '40, and Aircraftman Harold Merryn Snell, B.A. '40, R.C.A.F.

Storrs—In Montreal, on December 23, Miss Anna Margery Bryson, and First Lieutenant Bruce Dixon Storrs, M.D. '40, U.S. 5th Armoured Division (Medical Corps), Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Trenholme—At Sherbrooke, Que., on January 1, Miss Edith Marion (Molly) Havard, and 2nd Lieutenant William Henry Trenholme, B.Com. '40, Canadian Armoured Corps.

Warwick—On January 10, in Montreal, Miss Barbara Yvonne Gzowski, and Flying Officer O. Harold Warwick, R.C.A.F., M.D. '40.

Widenmann-Millette—In Montreal, on December 20, Miss Therese Aline Millette, B.L.S. '38, and Charles H. Widenmann, M.D. '40, of Vallejo, Cal.

Wilkinson—In Montreal, on December 30, Miss Barbara Elaine Izzard, and Lieutenant William Welsby Wilkinson, B.A. '41, Canadian Armoured Corps.

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by F. CYRIL JAMES

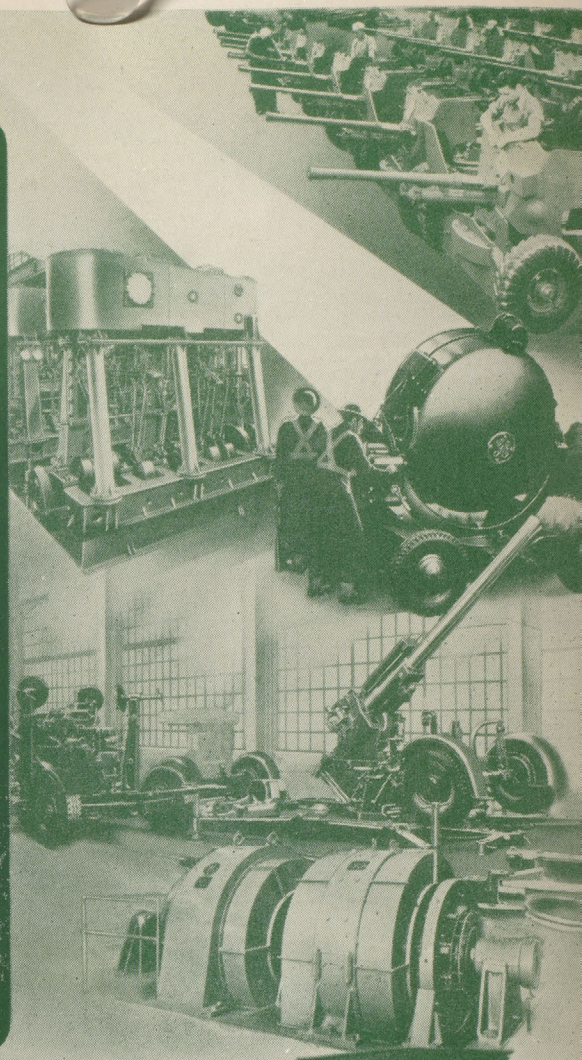
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The McGill News invites the submission of articles for the Editor's consideration, particularly articles by graduates or members of the University staff. Payment for such contributions has been authorized by the Editorial Board, provided that there is agreement as to such payment between the Editor and the contributor before the article is published. Communications should be addressed to: The McGill News, 3466 University Street, Montreal, Que.

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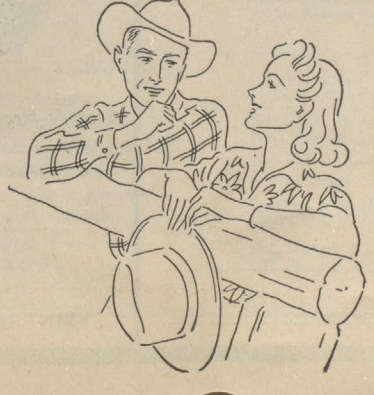




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THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

Courtesy Montreal Star

Behind the Headlines, 1867*

By
JOHN IRWIN COOPER

1942 is Canada's seventy-fifth birthday. How well we know the conventional story of Confederation: the national ideal shaped in conference at Charlottetown, Quebec, and London; the founding Fathers all conveniently labelled, the statesman-like Macdonald, the self-sacrificing Brown, and so on. Yet the real urge towards British American union came from a vastly different source, and was sponsored by a very different group of men. The purpose of this paper is to examine, realistically, the forces making for Confederation.

The prime force was the changing business world of the 1860's. Compare, if you want proof, the *Census* of 1851 with that of 1861, or look into Hind's stout volume, *"Eighty Years of Progress in British North America"*. The industrial revolution had come to the Provinces, and the cities, right through from Canada West to Nova Scotia, had their unlovely factory fringes. There was even a promise of heavy industry, for Montreal, Kingston, and Hamilton were turning out locomotives, ships' engines, and oddments of that kind. It was all highly interlocked; Nova Scotia coal fired Montreal forges, and Canada West wheat fed New Brunswick lumbermen. It was integrated, too, since the banks of the various Provinces had agreed to employ decimal currency in accounting, thus establishing, for practical purposes, a standard monetary system for all British America.

That changed world was the joint product of the old and the new: the old transportation and financial interests and the new manufacturing class. It inclined favourably towards a high protective tariff, for it feared the competition of both the United States and England. It looked kindly on railways as a means of extending markets. It was largely urban; so it had the advantages that concentrated and concerted opinion always enjoys. The business man had created a new standard of wealth, based on money in place of land as heretofore. In that day of expanding commercial enterprise, the loyalty of the new group crossed local boundaries. It thought in terms of all the Provinces. Hence, political union became part of the logic and the ambition of that new business world.

There were, of course, differences in detail from community to community. The Canadian expected that union would give him free use of the Maritime Province ports. Perhaps he sighed also for Maritime markets, especially if they could be brought within the operation of the Canadian tariff. Certainly, he expected that federation would provide an escape

*JOHN IRWIN COOPER, M.A. (Western Ontario), Ph.D., is Assistant Professor of History at McGill University.

from the muddle that was Canadian politics and Canadian finance. The Maritimer had great expectations, too. He wanted unobstructed entry into the St. Lawrence valley, and Great Lakes country. He wanted also cheap Canadian food. There might even be mutual benefits: concerted policies; greater revenues; more substantial bases for western expansion.

More sharply defined was the influence of the railway, to be precise, the Grand Trunk. It was a resounding example of the might have been. The main line, between Sherbrooke, Montreal, and Toronto, paid moderately well, but the extensions east and west, were costly failures. Yet in the opinion of Mr. Edward Watkin, the president of the early 1860's, it was only through extension that the railway could survive. Accordingly, he projected lines to the Atlantic Provinces, and even to the prairie and Pacific west. In this imperial ointment, there was (as so often happens) a large financial fly. It was the manager's pleasing assumption that the extensions would be built with public, *not* Grand Trunk, funds. The cost would be beyond the resources even of the much milked Province of Canada. But would it be beyond the united resources of all the Provinces? Mr. Watkin thought not; so inherent in his rehabilitation of the Grand Trunk was North American federation. Once convinced that the way out for the railway lay through the pockets of the Provincials, the Grand Trunk became the most consistent force making for union. It was, indeed, trans-Atlantic in its scope. On the one hand, it joined forces with the Canadian business group, and on the other, through its hand-made "British North American Association," it bullied, scared, or cajoled the Old Country investor. The railway, in a word, made confederation inevitable.

And the men concerned: "the Fathers" of the history books? In the first place, there were the Atlantic Provinces men, Leonard Tilley and Charles Tupper. Tilley ran true to type. He was a merchant. Tupper was harder to place. By profession, he was a medical man, and he represented the exclusively rural riding of Cumberland in the Nova Scotian Assembly. His concern with federation was academic, at least at the start. Of the Canadians, Cartier and Galt were the most influential. They were big business personified. Cartier was a most successful corporation lawyer. Galt was a great landowner. Both of them were personally interested in railways. Cartier was the solicitor of the Grand Trunk, and the owner of a considerable block of stock; Galt had been one of the original promoters of the company. Galt had a peculiar celebrity. In 1858, he produced a detailed plan of federation, which next year, in the form of a resolution, he carried through the Canadian parliament. Galt, in fact, provided the blue print of the British North America Act, as a comparison of the two documents makes abundantly clear. Cartier, Galt's political complement, was attracted to the scheme, and federation became practical politics. Cartier was, by all odds, the most powerful figure in parliament, and happy in the possession of the largest single following. He carried with him John A. Macdonald, the titular head of the Conservative party. Macdonald had his uses. He was loud voiced, he sounded convincing, his vices were eminently companionable (a great asset in a democratic leader),—and he did what he was told. Macdonald's job was to give the pill its sugar coat of patriotic appeal, and he did it so well that even today we find it hard to grasp the true nature of Confederation. And then there was Edward Watkin, the ubiquitous genius of the Grand Trunk. As well as acting as general paymaster for, and perhaps of, the politicians, he had an inimitable way with newspaper editors and popular preachers, till under his dexterous management Confederation became almost a crusade.

What of the opposition? It came chiefly from the farmers and small townsmen. Their views were local, and the restless urge towards great business amalgamations seemed more a threat than a benefit. The farmer knew something of the tyranny of railway rates, while the village shopkeeper had plenty of acquaintance with mortgages and wholesalers' credits. They knew also that the leading exponents of Provincial union were the leading exponents of high tariff; so they regarded confederation as merely a blind to bring in thorough-going protection. In 1859, one of the leading critics of the union scheme was George Brown, the editor of the Toronto *Globe*, and the leader of the Canada West Liberals. But in the intervening years, Brown fell away. He was, after all, a city man, and as the Toronto business group went its way, Brown went with it. The Canada East (or Quebec) Liberals were made of tougher stuff, and their chief, Antoine Aimée Dorion, fought federation consistently. They saw it for what it was, in large measure, a Grand Trunk job. They saw in it, too, a design to create an artificial economic state behind the barriers of tariffs and railways. Dorion had his allies among the younger men of liberal inclination, of whom Wilfrid Laurier was a good example. In the Maritimes, opposition centered round Joseph Howe of Nova Scotia. Able as Howe was, he was not the man to lead a forlorn hope, in which there was little publicity and no applause. And that was what the anti-Confederationists were doing. They stood for the old Provincial way of life, for the individual, and for the little man.

The actual achievement of Confederation was a triumph of parliamentary, and extra-parliamentary tactics. Political stalemate in Canada in early 1864 gave the excuse for forming a coalition or national

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The Faculty of Medicine in War Time

By
JONATHAN C. MEAKINS

THERE is no escape from the war even in the relatively cloistered life of a University. There was a time when the Church and the University gave peace and time for contemplation to those who sought sanctuary within their walls. In the present war the Church has gone through deep travail and the peace and contemplation of the University have flown out of the window. In their place has come a deep concentration upon the means for the physical, spiritual, and intellectual destruction of man. In the past, war was waged between armies in physical combat; in the present, it is between whole peoples and against the dignity and liberty of the common man. Abraham Lincoln's profound truth that "this country cannot live half slave—half free" can today be transposed to a wider significance—this world cannot endure half slave—half free. The mind and the spirit of the common man must be completely emancipated from degrading subservience to that thing called the State. He is the State, and the basis for his competence to assume that proud duty is a sound and healthy mind and body. The Faculty of Medicine and its product could have no greater or prouder task than to see to it that he is worthy of this destiny.

There was a time when Medicine was concerned chiefly if not entirely with the body. That time is now past and we claim as our right, privilege and duty to watch over the mind as well as the body of our people! I use the possessive pronoun intentionally as we are in many ways our brother's keeper.

But the demands of war have complicated our task in many ways. It has been difficult for both the teachers and the students to keep their vision within a proper horizon and not be distracted by mirages. This is greatly influenced by the dislocation of personnel and the direction of our endeavours, and applies not only to the Staff but equally to the students individually and collectively. It is a repetition of the last war with, however, I am glad to say, due regard being paid to lessons which were learned from it.

It might be well to start with the reaction of the medical students to the call of war. It must be appreciated that he is as a rule older than the average run of students at a University. He is in every sense a graduate student and takes seriously his future destiny. He is frequently married and is often the father of a family. To him the consequences of war strike home with particular realism. He is often torn between his call to combat duty and contemplation of two, three, four, or even five years before he can "pull his weight in the boat" of his country's national efforts to win the war. This is far too real a disturbing factor to be dismissed lightly by us who are proud to be his guide and counsellor in a truly Aesculapian friendship. Strange as it may seem, when the call came to hasten the graduation of our students in order that the Medical Corps of the Armed Services could be supplied with personnel in greater numbers in 1943 and 1944, an appreciation of this impatience unconsciously influenced our actions. A forty-seven week academic session is a long and arduous journey physically and mentally both for student and teacher. There is truly little time for intellectual contemplation.

I shall not enter into the controversy of sequence and non-sequence of courses which, to my mind, is chiefly a matter of faith. But can a medical course be compared to an assembly line which is limited in the last analysis by the speed at which a man can screw tight a nut to its bolt? Can the human brain be so geared? Some think not. But I believe we may reach a better perspective of what should and should not be taught. Frills will be trimmed short and non-essentials will be eliminated. It is our hope that time for contemplation will be provided.

The first duty of a University is teaching and the second is the pursuit of truth, otherwise called research, although this order would seem to be reversed in the minds of some. However this may be, there is no denial that research in ordinary times should be directed towards a goal untrammelled by extraneous or utilitarian determinations. But modern warfare brings insistent calls for research into methods both of offense and defense. There is not a department within the Medical Faculty which is not fully concentrating its energies for investigation towards these ends. It would make a romantic story if the whole tale could be told, but this is impossible for obvious reasons. Much research of first importance for the good of mankind has had to cease but I hope may be resumed in a later and happier time.

The Faculty of Medicine within a University holds in many ways a rather unique position. Well over half the Staff are part-time teachers. At McGill they follow in the footsteps of a long line of distinguished men who have made the name of McGill an honoured one in the Medical annals of North America and beyond the seven seas. The present generation are

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fully conscious of this heritage and in spite of changing conditions of the past thirty years they are loyal to their trust. But the burden is becoming increasingly heavy. Close to forty percent of the Staff are on active service. This would mean comparatively little if teaching only had to be considered. But on these same shoulders, which are becoming fewer as each week passes, must rest the constant burden of the care of the sick in the teaching hospitals which cannot be curtailed or relaxed. To make matters still more harassing and difficult has been the steady drain from the ranks of the mainstay of any army, namely, the sergeant-majors and other non-commissioned officers who are the resident staff in a hospital. Soon they will be practically non-existent. Finally, there is the additional work resulting from a shortage of doctors for the civilian populace outside the walls of the hospitals. One of the most amusing sidelights on this aspect of the war is the bewilderment of the Medical Faculty as to why the Navy has such an intense attraction for the members of the Department of Obstetrics. "The girls always love a sailor!"

Student Activities in War Time

By SYDNEY SEGAL

A TOUR of inspection through the attic of the McGill Union the other day to observe the air raid precautionary measures revealed a glimmer of university life during the last war. It was a rude wooden table, equipped with shelves, marked "Q.M.S." Those who saw the Union in those days would have been reminded of how the ballroom provided billets for some two hundred soldiers, and how the basement, now occupied by various student organizations, was the quarter-master's stores.

Although the Union, to date, is still the students' place of recreation, other changes have been brought on by the present conflict. Among the more obvious have been the removal of residents and classes from the United Theological College to the two other theological institutions on the campus, and the occupation of the spacious U.T.C. building by the Royal Canadian Air Force, McGill Detachment. These airmen, whose uniforms have become a familiar sight on the campus, study their radio courses in the Redpath Library and take lectures in almost every building of the University. In addition, the quartering of the Canadian Women's Army Corps at Macdonald College occasioned a mass migration of the School For Teachers from Ste. Anne de Bellevue to live at Strathcona Hall, and take lectures there and at R.V.C. where available space was already overtaxed by women's war training schedules.

These changes have certainly had an effect on life at McGill, but did not merit as much of the students' attention as did the wheels of their own self-government whose path was altered as an adaptation to changing needs and facilities on the campus.

To say that social pastimes were restricted to some extent, or that students aided the civilian war effort, may be true enough, but certainly inaccurate as far as the actual picture of campus life was concerned. As a matter of fact, plans were laid at the very outset of the college year to cope with the novel conditions of a campus during wartime. Just as shipbuilders have converted peacetime vessels into troopships and destroyers, the war-minded student leaders began the session by curtailing the purely social part of freshman reception activities, and converting them into useful projects. An instance of this was the Freshman Salvage Drive through the streets of Outremont that netted a mass of much needed scrap for the war effort and, in addition, helped, because its usefulness had such a wide appeal, to knit the incoming class together, and so foster in them an esprit-de-corps that had not been seen at McGill since the days of intercollegiate sports.

Another salvage drive, this time in Notre Dame de Grace, was conducted a little later, and produced a harvest of materials that exceeded expectations to such a degree that government salvage officials, who had arranged for a large warehouse to be used for dumping, had to be awakened in the early hours of the following morning and asked to furnish another warehouse. The first had been completely filled and trucks, loaned by departmental stores and other large companies, had to be emptied in time to carry out their regular duties.

The need for stimulation of interest in this type of work was recognized during the month of November, 1941, and perhaps even more important, the necessity of co-ordinating it in order to make all efforts as efficient and effective as possible. To cope with these needs, and also to engage the active support of the largest possible proportion of the student body, it was decided that a committee of the Students' Executive Council should be constituted which would have representation on it from every club, society and organized group of any kind willing to appoint a delegate. Through this large organization, which was

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called the McGill War Council, a means was established of reaching every student on the campus who might be interested in war work. The actual executive work was centralized in a smaller council of about a dozen members elected from the larger War Council.

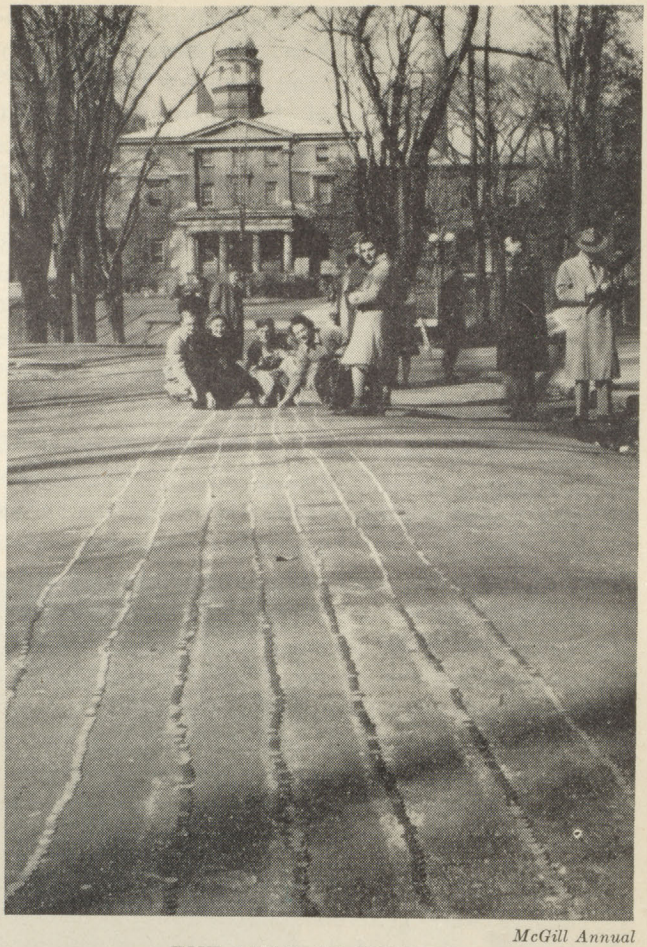
The efficiency of this history-making innovation at McGill soon brought results which led at least six other universities in Canada to institute similar organizations. The Students' Council adopted a wartime policy of curtailing activity that was purely social in nature, and thus the War Council sought, whenever a social event was to take place, to encourage the committee in charge of the event to include some wartime motif in the program. Thus in the case of the Junior Prom, for instance, which might otherwise have been similar to pre-war dances, with the exception of the reduction in decorating expenses, the wearing of corsages was banned, and instead roses which the committee had bought in large quantities were sold, realizing $188 for the Buckshee Fund.

Ideas on how to raise money for the war effort were soon coming in from every direction, and many plans had to be altered, combined with others, or cancelled altogether in order to avoid wastage of effort through conflicts of dates.

A Mile of Pennies Campaign, sponsored by the War Council, and administered under the joint chairmanship of the heads of the *Daily* and the *Union* brought in over eight hundred dollars in pennies, and set an example that was followed in some other universities, but without the yield per capita of the McGill drive. For three days, students stood watch over seven lines of coppers running parallel from the Roddick Gates to the tomb of James McGill, while posters on the trees lining the Avenue and a large banner strung across the Gates announced that any amount of money would gladly be changed into coppers inside the campus to be laid on the line.

Co-eds of the Red Wings Society acted as registrars for such projects as the Blood Bank and the Guinea Pig enrolment. As an aid to the Blood Donor drive of the Canadian Red Cross, the services of about nine hundred prospective donors were enlisted by the War Council whose connections with the various groups brought the appeal for blood to every student at McGill.

The University's laboratories are busy with research in aid of the country's war effort. Many of the investigations require human subjects on which to experiment, and also small quantities of certain types of blood. To satisfy these requirements, services were offered by members of the Pre-Medical Society, but it soon became apparent that ever increasing numbers of students were needed who would devote a few hours of their time each week to the research experts.



McGill Annual

THE MILE OF PENNIES

Another campaign was begun, therefore, and to encourage enrolment for these purposes the Guinea Pig Club was founded in which prospective subjects for these experiments were made members and were to encourage others to join them, and thus increase the supply of human guinea pigs. At the close of the session, the membership exceeded 350.

All proceeds collected in aid of the war effort were deposited in the McGill War Fund, which had been authorized during the previous session by Dominion authorities. Those in charge of the individual projects recommended to the War Council the specific war charity to which they desired that the profits be given, and these sums were earmarked accordingly. At the end of the session, final decisions were made with the result that the following sums were granted, representing the year's activity of McGill students, under their own direction: $734 to the Canadian Red Cross of which $310 was to go to Russian Medical Relief, $500 to the men in the Merchant Marine, $818 to the purchase of Bren Guns and equipment, and $300 to provide books to student prisoners overseas. These sums were paid out, leaving a small balance in the fund upon which to rebuild next session.

Some of the money was raised by means of the Gymkhana, a military display put on by the War

Council which co-ordinated the efforts of many organizations into one large show. A most noteworthy achievement was that of the women's fraternal organizations who, directed by their Pan-Hellenic Council, put on bridge parties and similar events during the year, and turned over to the War Council the sum of $400 which, upon their recommendation, was destined for the Canadian Red Cross. In addition, the residents of R.V.C. agreed to donate all the money remaining from their house fees, which would otherwise have been returned to them after expenses had been paid, and in this way another $325 was added to the McGill War Fund.

The policy by which the War Council operated was one that recognized the need of immediate enlistment of the greatest possible number in the armed forces. It saw ,however, that hundreds of students had to remain as civilians, preparing for technical branches of the war effort, or for other civilian duties. Its aim was to provide these people with an opportunity to render contributions to the effort while they spent their time preparing for specialized activity in which they would be qualified only sometime later. In other words, it capitalized on spare time, turning it from pure recreation to useful activity and achievement.

It was interesting to see that although the students themselves were generous contributors, considering their means, they acted more or less as voluntary government agents, seeking contributions from the public in aid of the effort. Salvage, for instance, could not be expected to come from the students themselves, but through their solicitations no less than two hundred tons of scrap was collected from the householders of Montreal during the session. Even the mile of pennies had in it coins that had been laid down by passers-by through the campus.

Such was the civilian aspect of the War Council. However, about half way through its hitherto short existence, the cry was raised that McGill students had not yet reached a volume of activity that might be termed a "total war effort." The military part of such an effort had yet to be considered. Students realized that they could not take it upon themselves to conduct a selective service bureau. They had to await the establishment of such a body by the government. A campaign to encourage the enlistment of students was considered unnecessary since it was felt that such efforts were already being well handled.

The real need that existed was a bureau that could tell students where people of their specific aptitudes and qualifications could be used to best advantage. It was felt, too, that students who had decided to enlist had no accurate information which might govern their choice of the arm of the service in which to enter. Upon the suggestion of the War Council, a bureau was established which was designed to answer these needs. Mr. T. H. Matthews, Registrar of the University, for a long time recognized as a student advisor, consented to provide his services, and to point out to applicants where special talents could best be used, whether in civilian or military life. Major H. S. L. Brown, Officer Commanding the McGill Reserve Training Battalion agreed to supply the required information to those students who had already decided to join up. He was equipped to give them the latest facts concerning the requirements of the various arms of the three services and to direct them through the proper military channels. The purpose of this board was purely advisory, leaving the final choice to the students themselves.

A system of air raid precautions was established in all the University buildings, under the direction of the University authorities. A striking modification, however, was to be seen in the manner in which air raid drill was carried out at R.V.C. where it was under the administration of the resident students themselves. Alarms, blackouts, removal to shelters, and all the incidental details were looked after by the co-eds, even the decision as to when surprise black-outs would be held.

Actual war training has progressed since the time of its inception in the fall of 1940. The C.O.T.C. and M.R.T.B. continued to give instruction to the men students, and this year with camp experience even for those under military age. The women's war training program was greatly enlarged, allowing for more specialization, and a McGill Detachment of the Canadian Red Cross was also established. Particular attention has been drawn to the co-eds anti-incendiary drill in which they had to extinguish actual fires that were lit on the campus in front of the Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building. McGill is the first university in Canada to provide drill of such a realistic nature.

This past year has been one of more intensive study on the part of students. Of this there can be no doubt. The more serious spirit with which they regarded their courses points to this fact. They felt that if they had once decided to remain at college to complete their courses, they must justify such a decision by the application of a maximum amount of attention to their lecture material. The government had passed legislation permitting them to complete their education, and so they decided that if they were not to be classed as "draft-dodgers," they must do their work well. It was not just a privilege that they were granted, but a responsibility too—that of qualifying themselves better to serve their country in time of need.

Although extra-curricular activities showed a striking increase in tangible results, students spent rela-

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The Late Miss Carrie Derick

By
MRS. A. F. BYERS

THE Senate of McGill University records with sincere regret the death on November 10th, 1941, of Carrie Matilda Derick, Emeritus Professor of Botany, the first woman ever appointed to the teaching staff of the University. Herself a graduate of the Faculty of Arts, Miss Derick served her college with devotion and distinction for thirty-eight years, and served the public causes she believed in with an equal zeal."

So begins the tribute paid to a distinguished woman by her University, an appreciation which will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of many men and women from coast to coast of our great Dominion. A true daughter of Quebec, so clear was her vision, so broad her ambitions, and so bright her hopes, that no physical boundaries limited her endeavours.



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THE LATE MISS CARRIE DERICK

Carrie Derick was popularly known and accepted as an advocate of Women's Rights, but those who had the great privilege of being closely associated with her, knew her aims were in no sense limited to the position of women. That was only a small part of her great vision, and when a victory for women's citizenship was finally won in the province of Quebec, she knew full well its significance. The fight for all she hoped for was not ended; it had only auspiciously begun.

Today the whole world is engaged in a struggle over the establishment of principles for which Carrie Derick fought valiantly and steadfastly during the active years of her long life—1862-1941.

The memorial she would ask is that more and more of her fellow countrymen rally to the call of those ideals which promote justice, human dignity, education and freedom, and fight what she envisioned as the good fight.

That a woman of such vision and devotion called McGill her intellectual home must ever be a source of pride and inspiration to all who knew her within the walls of that institution, and also to those who came after, devoted to those same principles of justice and liberality.

Miss Derick's chosen profession was teaching, for which she had special gifts and aptitude. She began her teaching career as a substitute teacher in Clarenceville Academy at the age of fifteen. Later she entered the McGill Normal School from which she graduated with great distinction in 1881, winning the Prince of Wales Gold Medal.

She then became principal of Clarenceville Academy. At the end of two years she returned to Montreal, where she taught at Bute House until in 1887 she entered the second year of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University.

The study of Natural Science was coming to the fore at McGill at that time, and Miss Derick was immediately attracted by the possibilities of that department of the University. She graduated in 1890 with First Rank Honours in Natural Science and the Logan Gold Medal.

After a few years of teaching in Montreal schools and at the same time acting as Demonstrator in the Department of Botany at McGill, she gained her M.A. degree and became a Lecturer in Botany at the

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MRS. A. F. BYERS (Marion M. D. Taber, B.A. '05), is the widow of the late A. F. Byers, B.C., '00.

University. Later she was Assistant Professor, and finally in 1912, became Professor of Comparative Morphology and Genetics at McGill—the first woman to occupy a senior staff position at a Canadian university.

During this period of teaching, Miss Derick devoted a large part of her holidays to study and research in England, Germany and the United States. A very important result of this extra study was the introduction by her of a course in Evolution and Genetics at her university. Even before Genetics was recognized as a science, Miss Derick had begun research in Heredity, and to her must go the credit of laying the foundation for the study of Genetics at McGill. That this work grew in extent, and gained international recognition was a source of great satisfaction to its early advocates.

Side by side with Miss Derick's professional activities went her awakened interest in her fellow human beings, and her growing concern about their welfare. She was a leader in that group of pioneer women who did so much to awaken social consciousness in Canada.

The public-spirited women of Montreal organized themselves into a Local Council of Women in 1893, and from the beginning Carrie Derick took a prominent place on its executive. This body was soon affiliated with the National Council of Women of Canada, which came into being through the efforts of the Countess of Aberdeen, and Miss Derick at once extended her activities to the national organization. Here were found many of the most brilliant women of Canada, but all looked to Carrie Derick for inspiration and guidance.

One of the oldest members of the local association paid the following tribute as she expressed a wish "to join in the volume of grateful memories and appreciation which follow one to whose labours the growth and influence of this organization owe so much."

"From youth on through the vigour and prime of life and the ripening of experience, Miss Carrie Derick gave to the community and to the country, the full powers of a trained mind, a tireless pursuit of knowledge, and a deep devotion to the service of humanity. Hers was the dauntless spirit of the pioneer, ever exploring new ventures for the general good. To her wider vision and inspiration many owed their first essays in social work."

Miss Derick served as President of the Local Council of Women and was for many years chairman of its Committee on Mental Deficiency. She was also Vice-President of the National Council and an honorary life member of that body.

Because of her prominence in the national organization, and her great gifts as a speaker, Miss Derick became well and favourably known across Canada, and was recognized as an outstanding woman of her time.

A list of the reforms which Miss Derick advocated and worked so hard to obtain has a curiously familiar sound today, even after nearly forty years have passed away. Compulsory school attendance, eligibility of women for service on school boards, industrial training, technical education, and care and training of abnormal children, which was Miss Derick's special concern, because of her scientific approach to the problem, are but a few of the public questions she studied and promoted. That we still struggle to attain her ideals is both a tribute to a great leader and a challenge to those who follow after.

Miss Derick was particularly well qualified to assist in the administration of education and her election to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education in 1919 met with universal approval. She made an important contribution to the work of the Committee because of her great clarity of vision and her first hand knowledge of both rural and urban school problems.

In her efforts to improve education she often met with defeat and disappointment, but although sometimes impatient she was never unkind. Miss Derick had the generosity of a great spirit and the courage of a sound faith.

Miss Derick's publications were mostly of a scientific nature, but they also include some biographical and historical sketches, which indicate the wide range of her interests and her tireless energy.

That her position in the scientific world was well recognized beyond the borders of McGill is evident from her membership in a number of important American scientific associations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Botanical Society of America.

After due consideration of Miss Derick's character and ability, it is to her as a teacher that we must offer our special recognition. She was outstanding in lecture room and laboratory, ever placing the broadest possible interpretation upon her work as teacher. She acted as friend, co-worker and inspiration to all in her department. Her wide reading, her scientific approach and extraordinary fluency made her lecture periods hours of delight to all eager students.

There are many McGill graduates today who can bear witness to Miss Derick's rare gifts in the class room. But she never believed that her endeavours should be confined by walls. She had gained knowledge for herself, and she believed that her knowledge was a possession to be used for the service of mankind.

Miss Carrie Derick was a woman of rare intellectual attainments, who loved her fellowmen and had the courage to live according to the faith that was hers.

With sorrow in our hearts we pay our final honours to a distinguished and devoted daughter of McGill.

Civilian War*

By
WILDER PENFIELD

WAR has overtaken us and is all about us. It would be smug complacency, or the stupidity of the ostrich that hides his head in the sand, if we did not now recognize that this is a new kind of war. It is different from other wars because of what Science has done to the world. During the piping days of peace, now passed, Science has made what we have been pleased to call advances. She has been a handmaid to enlightenment and to the expansion of industry. She has given us amusement, light, speed, health, power, and a thousand other things.

But Science has also confronted society with a new danger for she knows no law, except the law of cause and effect, no creed, except the search for truth. She recognizes no national boundaries, no friend nor foe. By her many inventions she has made this world small, so that we can now be threatened in Libya, in Alaska, Java. There is truth in the couplet:

"We live upon a shrinking sphere—
Like it or not, our home is here."

Science has done many other things also. To the self-appointed dictator she has given the means of whispering the same falsehood into a hundred million listening ears, and new weapons she has given him for which Napoleon might have longed, and which could well have made his conquests permanent. With her help, who knows, he might have crossed the English Channel to found a Napoleonic empire. With her help it is no idle gesture when Hitler threatens the Channel and the Atlantic.

Once a nation falls it is now almost impossible for her to rise under the oppressor's hand, because Science has forged so perfect a net for the Gestapo. And yet, in spite of her service to totalitarianism, or rather because of it, Science has surely forged shackles upon her own wrists. Academic freedom has vanished in Europe, and without freedom Science can perform few miracles.

Herein lies a great advantage which the democracies possess in this present struggle. New scientific problems are continuously developing, problems often not foreseen by those crafty nations that prepared for this war before it began, problems that will increase in number and importance the longer the war lasts. This scientific struggle is of paramount importance. If we would contribute to it, speed and the employment of every talent is essential.

After my return from a visit to Great Britain last October, a good many people said to me: "I suppose you found many there whose nerves have given way." I am never quite sure what is meant by the word "nerves" in spite of a comparatively adequate anatomical acquaintance with these structures. Probably various conceptions are intended, such as the tantrum of the spoiled child, the lying of a malingerer and the hysteria of the individual who loses his, or more often her, emotional control. The word "psychoneurosis" is a better expression. It may be applied to a variety of states, not dependent upon any detectable disease of the nervous system. These states may develop in an individual who has been continuously frightened and who is not endowed with enough of what is called "guts" to "take it." It may develop in an individual who just finds himself completely inadequate to cope with an environment from which he cannot escape. During the last war, psychoneurosis, when it developed in a soldier, was sometimes called by the kindly misnomer, "shell shock."

During this war, under the harrowing conditions which need not be described now, there has been no increase in hysteria, psychoneurosis or insanity among the civil population of Britain. On the contrary, strange to say, during the past two years, there has been less psychoneurosis than during peace time.

That is not a false conclusion based on the fact that the weaklings have run away. They have no place to run to. It can be proven by the fact that over 2000 beds originally set aside for psychoneurosis in British hospitals have had almost no civilian occupancy. It is verified by a careful analysis which Aubrey Lewis, a distinguished psychiatrist, has made for the Medical Research Council of Britain. I have verified it, to my own satisfaction, by conversations with many physicians and inspection of hospitals of all kinds. For all of this the medical profession can take only a small portion of the credit, I fear. It is evidence of the fact that wartime insurance works well and that unemployment has nearly vanished. But most important of all, it is part of a national reaction which swept British civilians into civilian warfare.

My purpose in visiting Great Britain was to make a report on medical research. This led to a good deal of travelling and I was able to see life there through the eyes of old friends and new acquaintances.

To superficial inspection, the countryside of Great Britain has changed little. It is as lovely as ever.

WILDER PENFIELD, Litt. B., Hon. D. Sc. (Princeton), M.D. (Johns Hopkins), B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and D.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.C.S. (C.), F.R.S.C., is Professor of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Chairman of the Department, and Director of the Neurological Institute at McGill University.

*Presented in part to the Montreal Rotary Club, March 3, 1942.

On closer inspection, there are evidences along the roadside that preparation in plenty has been made against hostile airplane, tank and soldier. New fields of grain have erased many a pasture and hedgerow, and last autumn I saw a large harvest taken in by men and women working late with the machinery of the West. Here they were, turning back to the land, to the good black earth which was the source of England's wealth and strength before the day of industrial plants and merchant navies.

London life goes on as usual. Much has been knocked down, some activities have been dislocated and altered, but nothing essential has been knocked out by German bombs. The unchanged current of activity here and in other cities is eloquent testimony to the practical futility of indiscriminate bombing. Actually, morale has been strengthened thereby and the civilian war tempo accelerated.

The streets of London are crowded by day. Uniforms are numerous and there is as great a variety of soldiers of different nations as was seen on the Champs Elysées during the last war. There are more women now to be seen in splendid uniforms, very businesslike, but, after the manner of womankind, very different and on the whole quite deadly; also women in overalls, on trucks and trams and in the tubes.

At night most citizens remain at home, and yet the streets are filled with people who seem to love to walk in the friendly darkness of the blackout, bumping into each other in good natured fashion or enquiring the way from passing shapes and laughing when some optimist shouts "taxi" in the forlorn hope of stopping a vehicle that sputters through the darkness. Taxis seem quite adequate to the ordinary demands of daytime, but at night they are rare indeed.

To produce this blackout, a very considerable effort is required from millions of housewives using double curtains, cardboard sheets, wooden frames, blankets. One large hospital in Edinburgh has painted its windows an orange hue. The result is a strangely jaundiced light by day and at night they burn lights of a complementary shade of blue in the hallways. This avoids the necessity of blinds, as blue, although it penetrates very far if unshaded, will not pass through orange. Another hospital in Manchester has completely bricked up the windows of certain wards. This has solved the problems of producing a "blackout," of protecting the inmates from flying glass, and has avoided the necessity of transferring patients to shelters. Ventilation is provided and a daylight type of artificial illumination, so that the patients seem quite content in such quarters.

But people in general seem strangely content, according to their own account, no matter what the discomforts. Furthermore, their health is good. I can speak with certainty of some things. Health is one of them.

Privations are great enough over there. Let there be no mistake about that. Some foods are lacking, some less plentiful than they should be, and yet careful study shows no evidence of resultant inefficiency, no malnutrition. Wisely balanced diets have resulted in good health, less weight, good energy, good courage. Crowding in shelters should have caused epidemics last winter, but none came. Working an eight hour day at one job and spending a ten hour night on another seems to be quite all right when civilians go to war.

A short time ago I made the statement that Britain was suffering from a great shortage of doctors. In unthinking candour, I also observed that the health of the British had never been better, and a writer of editorials drew the unjustified conclusion that he had discovered cause and effect!

On the surface, British medicine seems to have been greatly altered. The incomparable Hunterian collection of pathological specimens at the Royal College of Surgeons has been wiped out by one bomb. Harley Street is empty. The great London hospitals act chiefly as emergency centres and clearing stations for the evacuation of patients out to innumerable cottage hospitals in the suburbs and surrounding country. This whole system is well organized, under the Emergency Medical Service, and civilian and soldier are cared for in the same hospitals. A civilian who is injured by enemy action is taken as a state charge. Those who suffer from peace-time ills are also cared for there on the old basis, and doctors and nurses are allotted to districts according to their needs. Meanwhile the education of new medical students goes on efficiently under these new conditions.

When King GeorgeV was ill, you will remember that there was a long period of anxiety over him. During this time an astonishing number of consultant physicians and surgeons found it necessary to remain in London all through one summer. They haunted the city and appeared each morning at the Palace. The Prince of Wales was summoned hastily to return from a hunting trip in Africa. Upon arrival he hurried to the bedside. The King is said to have asked him if he had had good sport, and then: "I hope you've brought your gun along. You have my permission to shoot a few of these doctors."

It is now "out of season" for doctors. They are scarce and scattered widely in the army, the navy, the air force and the E.M.S. hospitals throughout the land. The health of the nation should be laid, not to their absence but, to the wisdom and industry of the British medical profession.

How effectively life in Britain carries on during total war may be illustrated by a description of a certain urban university. The pre-war enrollment of

this university was 2,500 to 2,600. It has now an enrollment of 2,100.

The age of military registration for men is 19. Anyone under that age may enter university without special permission. When he passes that age he must register and come before the enlistment board. If his work is satisfactory and if he is enrolled in a scientific faculty such as Medicine, Engineering and even Biology, he is then allowed to continue his work, for undergraduates in science are reserved.

If a student is enrolled in Arts or Law he must drop out and go into service if he is male and fit. But a man who is 19 and who desires to begin a university course may be sent by the recruiting board for a year in Arts, for the War Office has announced it as their policy that even one year in university makes men better officers. In selecting such men the recruiting boards base their decisions not only upon previous academic record but also upon evidence of qualities of leadership. Every undergraduate must obtain a satisfactory report each six months and these reports are sent to the Ministry of Labour.

Women now have compulsory registration from the age of 20 on, and mobilization of women has gone far to increase man power by replacement. However, at the present time, women in universities are not being called up for interview, although they could be. Women are now the main source of school teachers, the supply of whom has become an acute problem.

The experience at this university after the last war was that the men who returned to college work at the close of hostilities were quicker, better students and did well eventually. The universities in England are now preparing for the big classes that are expected when that happy time shall come.

In the urban university that I am describing the problem of fire protection is a considerable one. All members of the staff, students and College servants, are included in the brigade and they have been trained by professional fire fighters. Meals are given to the fire watchers at night. The magnitude of this task is shown by the fact that the meals cost the university £2,000 during the past year, while £5,000 was spent on fire equipment. Fire hose is to be seen dangling in readiness from university roofs, a curious addition to collegiate architecture.

In the reorganization of life in Great Britain civilians are now waging war, each in his own way and with his own talents. A whole-hearted reaction has swept the country. It is a reaction which is common to all national elements: Scot, Jew, Englishman, Welshman. The psychological factors responsible for it are not far to seek.

They watched, across a narrow strip of water, the invasion and subjugation of the friendly countries that had the misfortune of being neighbours to Germany. They watched the building of barges intended for invasion. They recognized that "there are no islands any more." Men and women were forced to think what it would mean to them and to their families should this horde spread through the English countryside. They watched in the sky the threatening gesture of the first battle of Britain.

Fortunately, in that time the British Government was strong enough to do two things: first, to paint the picture black, as black as it actually was, and still is, without stopping to seek credit for what had been accomplished, without wasting time on excuses for past sins; secondly, to provide work adjusted to the capacities of the men and women in civil life. There is no better way to launch civilian war.

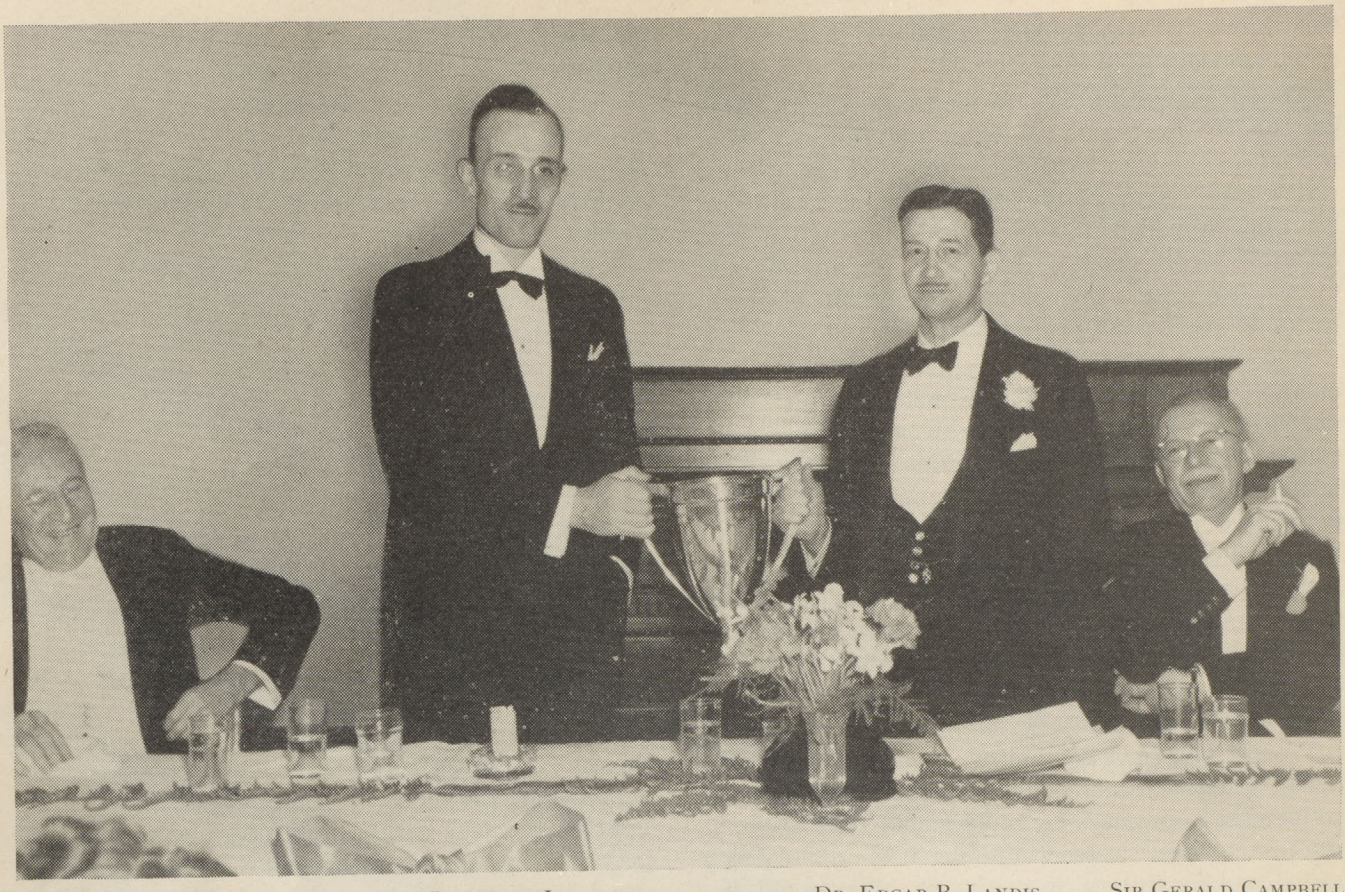
When one has faced peril and imminent destruction, tell him what he may do, give him a job he can tackle, and you will save him from hysteria, from grumbling and inertia.

During the last war I once had an excellent opportunity to watch the reactions of an unselected, a motley, group of men and women to the imminent threat of death. The passenger ship on which we were approaching the shores of France had been torpedoed. I sat on the deck with a broken leg and watched the people. The last life boat pulled away. A woman stood beside me. Between her sobs she told me that her feet were sopping wet and she wished she could find her luggage to get out some dry things for herself. I said to her that she might go forward and see if she could help an injured man who lay on the wreckage which was all that remained of the bow of our ship. The idea transformed her; hysteria vanished; a job was all she needed.

The British people by tradition have growled and have criticized their Government for centuries. The common people there have had few political repressions. Now, however, every man and every woman has turned with common purpose to work for that Government. They know they are in the front line. Every stroke of ill fortune is met with a joke, a tightening of the belt, a feeling of impatience to get on with this job, each at his own task, whether he is a man in an office by day and fire-watching all night, or whether she is a woman driving an ambulance, doing her housework, and giving her blood to a transfusion centre as often as they will take it.

This war threatens us and our homes in Canada. That was an obvious fact, even before Pearl Harbour and Singapore. We are not now in danger of psychoneurosis. Alas, I almost wish we were, but there are still too many heads in the sand for that. The time has come for civilians to rearrange their lives and take the initiative in organization, giving their time as well as money. However easy it may be to criticize

(Continued on Page 50)



RT. HON. LEIGHTON MCCARTHY PRINCIPAL JAMES DR. EDGAR B. LANDIS SIR GERALD CAMPBELL

DR. LANDIS PRESENTING GUGGENHEIM CUP TO PRINCIPAL JAMES

Dr. Cyril James Honoured by University of Pennsylvania Club

By DOUGLAS S. COLE

DR. FRANK CYRIL JAMES, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, this year received the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York City honour award as the outstanding graduate of the University of Pennsylvania during the past year. This award included the Guggenheim Honour Cup which was presented to Dr. James at the Club's annual dinner at the University of Pennsylvania's Clubhouse, 106 West 56th Street, New York, N.Y.

Presented to the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York City in 1911 by the late William Guggenheim, the cup now carries many famous names, amongst them: Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Company; Honourable Owen J. Roberts, Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Honourable George Wharton Pepper, former U.S. Senator from the State of Pennsylvania; The Most Reverend James DeWolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island; the late Sir Henry Thornton, former Director General, Canadian National Railways; and the late Honourable George W. Wickersham, Attorney General under President Theodore Roosevelt.

The dinner was an outstanding tribute to our well known Vice-Chancellor and was attended by some of the University of Pennsylvania's outstanding and distinguished Alumni.

The Presiding Chairman of the Dinner was Dr. Edgar B. Landis, President of the University of Pennsylvania Club and Vice-President of the Chemical Bank of New York, and preliminary speeches were made by head table guests, Sir Gerald Campbell, H.B.M. Minister to Washington, the Right Honourable Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the United States, Dr. Joseph H. Willits, former Dean of the Wharton School, and the writer.

Dr. James replying to the presentation took as his

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theme, "The Price of Victory," this subject being most apropos in view of his recent return from England.

Acknowledging most modestly the Honour Cup Award for 1942, he mentioned that nearly one half of his life had been spent as a member of the teaching staff at the University of Pennsylvania and he had watched successive generations go out from its halls. Those years were invested with nostalgic fragrance in his memory and the many kind words of the previous speakers had enabled him to recapture a large number of the years that the locusts had eaten.

After dealing in some detail with his University of Pennsylvania affiliations, Dr. James stated that he accepted the cup not as a tribute to himself but as a tribute to his distinguished colleagues with whom he had been associated at the University of Pennsylvania and as a compliment to the great University with which he is now associated and indeed to the whole Dominion of Canada.

Dealing with the war situation and his recent return from England, Dr. James most forcibly indicated that he not only considered the war far from won, but likewise did not think it would be won until every citizen of all the United Nations realized vividly that he was engaged in a common effort to preserve his very existence. To quote:

"We are not fighting for territory; we are not even fighting for national honour and prestige; we are fighting for our lives, and for everything that is dear to us. In that effort there can be no striving for personal advantage, nor can we tolerate arguments about the relative share of responsibility which should be borne by each of the United Nations. British airmen over Cologne are defending New York just as definitely as American troops in Bataan are defending Melbourne and Calcutta; the campaigns in China and Russia are of vital importance to every one of us even though we cannot pronounce the names of the places at which brave men are sacrificing their lives for our salvation.

"A few days ago I returned from Great Britain, where I had spent somewhat more than a month, and I could find it in my heart to wish that every citizen of Canada and the United States might be given a similar opportunity. The blind eyes of the stone Crusaders in the Temple Church, looking up at the open sky for the first time in seven centuries, and the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion (his sword bent, but still unbroken) which stands guard over a ruined Guildhall, burn out of one's mind the hesitations and doubts that greater security has nurtured. Long streets of devastated homes, windowless and untenanted, are grim reminders of the fact that men and women in Coventry, Southampton and a dozen other cities were inspired by a spirit of devotion to their ideals as great as that which immortalized the Roman sentry at Pompeii.

"But it is not the physical devastation that remains uppermost in one's mind. The spirit of the people is more impressive—and, in the long run, more important. After more than two years of war, they have developed a spirit of determination, terrifying in its cold decision. Everything that they have, and are, is willingly contributed to the war effort, and I would venture to say that the work of children and old people in offices and factories is not unworthy of comparison with the gallantry and courage of soldiers, sailors and airmen. Sir Gerald Campbell has recently pointed out the extent to which Britain, in spite of bombs and privation, is contributing to the American war effort in terms of men and materials—facts which are not regarded as remarkable by the British because they realize already that the defences of their island by men of many nations are stretched from Java in the East to the Philippines in the West.

"Each of us must learn that grim fact sooner or later, must know that we have lost a soldier when a Russian or Chinese or Dutchman falls on the field of battle, must realize that our own defences have been forced backward when a desert oasis in Libya is captured by the enemy. The great task that confronts us is a common task, in which the cost must be shared by all according to the capacity of each, since the prize for which we are struggling is indivisible. When we have realized that fact closely, and acted upon it wholeheartedly, victory will become sure and, in addition, a firm foundation will have been laid for the rehabilitation of the world when the guns have ceased to roar."

The dinner was extremely well attended and was a great personal tribute not only to Dr. James' distinguished services and achievements, but spoke in no uncertain terms of his great personal popularity with his fellow Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania.

Women Associates of McGill Active

The Women Associates of McGill had a successful season, arranging "Freshmen Teas," visiting sick students and doing Red Cross work, in addition to giving a yearly bursary. Mrs. W. J. McNally was elected president and Mrs. C. J. Tidmarsh vice-president. Other officers elected were as follows:—Honourary president, Mrs. F. Cyril James; Honourary vice-presidents, Lady Currie, Mrs. J. B. Porter, Mrs. H. H. MacKay, Mrs. G. W. Latham; Recording secretary, Mrs. F. W. Beare; Corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. S. Lemesurier; Chairmen of committees: entertainment, Mrs. C. P. Martin; membership, Mrs. P. F. McCullagh; students' interests, Mrs. J. H. Palmer; press, G. J. Dodd; Red Cross; Mrs. Walter E. Lyman, chairman; Mrs. A. Bramley-Moore, vice-chairman.

McGill University War Records—II

By R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

WITH the invaluable help of the Graduates' Society and THE McGILL NEWS, work on McGill University War Records has progressed apace since an introductory report was presented in these columns three months ago. At that time the individual records entered in the card-index numbered about one thousand. As these lines are written in mid-May, the total of cards has reached 2,086; and more entries are being made daily, as news of McGill men in the Forces is received from afar, or as enlistments at home are reported.

Of the cards now in the file, the majority record the services of graduates of McGill, though the yellow, salmon, or blue cards of University Staff, undergraduates, and past-students are present in substantial numbers. As of May 18, 1942, the cards were divided as follows:

REGULAR FILE		
Graduates	1,204	
Undergraduates	232	
Past Students	138	1,574
SPECIAL FILES		
University Staff	108	
Women	56	
Air Trainees	31	
Transfer File	62	
Civilian Service	206	463
CASUALTY FILE		
Killed in Action or Died on Active Service		49
		2,086

Counting the cards on a different basis, the following results are found:

REGULAR FILE		
Army cards	1,019	
Air Force cards	338	
Navy cards	217	1,574
SPECIAL FILES		
As shown above	512	2,086

Though time has not permitted a further breakdown of these figures, a quick survey shows that the preponderance of Army cards is due in part to the large number of graduates serving as officers in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and the Canadian Dental Corps. It is also clear that the Royal Canadian Artillery has drawn heavily upon McGill for officers and, to some extent, for non-commissioned officers and men. The same applies to the Royal Canadian Engineers, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, and the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. In the infantry, particularly in those units with headquarters in Montreal, McGill, including Macdonald College, is strongly represented. About sixty McGill men are officers of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada; substantial groups are among the officers of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, The Canadian Grenadier Guards, the Royal Montreal Regiment (Machine-Gun), the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, now a Reconnaissance Regiment, and the Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars (Armoured Cars). A scattering of McGill officers is to be found in Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, The Royal Canadian Regiment, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, from Toronto, and other noted units with battalions now serving overseas.

In the Royal Canadian Air Force, the McGill contingent is divided chiefly into two outstanding groups, i.e., senior officers, some of whom are veterans of the Great War, filling administrative posts, and undergraduates, or graduates of recent date, trained under the Empire Air Training Plan and now serving actively in Canada or overseas. There is a third group, fewer in number but enduring in fame, who fought in the Battle of Britain. No group has brought more honour to McGill.

A feature of the War Records in recent weeks has been provided by the additions to the Extension File, in which press-clippings, photographs, and some letters are docketed. After a slow start, this file has been growing more rapidly. Dozens of fine photographs are now included and more are arriving from day to day. Gifts of photos of men serving in the Forces have been received from their parents, or their next-of-kin, and a most acceptable group was presented to the Records by the Royal Canadian Air Force. A fine series of general prints, covering a number of wartime events at McGill since 1939, has been donated by Mr. J. W. McConnell, Member of the University's Board of Governors and President of the *Montreal Star*. To all those who have supplied information or photographs, the thanks of the University War Records are extended; more gifts of this nature are cordially invited.

R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH is Vice-Chairman of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS and Editor of the "On His Majesty's Service" section, as well as of the McGill University War Records.







McGILL UNIVERSITY WAR RECORDS

Photos: Blank & Stoller; Army; C P R

LIEUT.-COL. A. T. BAZIN, D.S.O.

LIEUT.-GEN. A. G. L. McNAUGHTON, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

SIR EDWARD W. BEATTY, G.B.E.

ANDREW GEORGE LATTA McNAUGHTON

B.A. '10, M.A. '12, LL.D. '20

In the satisfaction felt throughout Canada on April 6, when National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa announced the formation overseas of the First Canadian Army, McGill shared in a peculiar degree. For the command of the First Army—the first formation of its kind in Canadian history—was assigned to Lieut.-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was promoted from the command of the Canadian Corps and whom McGill in years of peace and war, had long honoured as a most distinguished graduate. The details of the appointment are now well known. There is no need to repeat them. It remains for the War Records only to thank General McNaughton again for the signed photograph he gave us not long ago and to assure him that, among the host who wish him well, there are none who trust in him more completely than those who share with him the kinship of McGill.

SIR EDWARD W. BEATTY, G.B.E.

CHANCELLOR

The resignation of Sir Edward Beatty as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, announced May 1, 1942, drew from the editors of the leading papers in Canada tributes to a notable career. Many commented warmly on the outstanding contribution Sir Edward has made to the war effort of the Dominion. As representative in Canada for two years of the British Ministry of Shipping, Sir Edward carried out a work whose magnitude even yet is hardly known. To him fell, too, the duty of organizing the service to bombing planes bound from North America to Britain now become the Royal Air Force Ferry Command. Under his direction, the C.P.R. undertook the manufacture of tanks and guns at a time of most urgent need. To the incalculable value of these contributions to the United Nations' cause, Canadian Ministers and the Russian spokesman have paid their moving tribute.

GEORGE DOUGLAS COOK

ARTS 1930-'31

The unique distinction of winning the George Medal and Bar in the course of a few months has been achieved by Lieut. George Douglas Cook, R.C.N.V.R., for gallantry of an exceptional order while serving with the British Forces in the Near East. The award of a Bar to the Medal was announced in London in February, but as was the case when the Medal itself was awarded, nothing explaining the nature of the services Lieut. Cook had rendered was disclosed. He enlisted in the Naval Service in September, 1940, and, as his record shows, proceeded at once to an officer's training centre in England, whence he was soon ordered to duty in the Mediterranean. Since then he has been heard of in Syria and Egypt, but details of his movements are unknown. Naval Headquarters in Ottawa has suggested that it may not be expedient to tell the story behind the awards to him of the George Medal and Bar until after the war. Meanwhile, though filled with unsatisfied curiosity, the War Records has no hesitation in congratulating him upon an honour unmatched so far in Canada's wartime history.



Photos: R.C.A.F.; Blank & Stoller

McGill University War Records

Sq. Leader H. B. Godwin, R.C.A.F.
B.Sc. '28

Major Meyer M. Medine
O.B.E., R.A.M.C. M.D. '36

Group Capt. F. G. Wait, R.C.A.F.
B.Sc. '27

MEYER MARVIN MEDINE
M.D. '36

"For gallant service in the Middle East," Major Meyer Marvin Medine, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the Order of the British Empire, according to despatches published in Montreal, May 20, 1942. Major Medine, who was commissioned in the R.A.M.C. before the war, served for a time in 1939 and thereafter on the staff of the R.A.M.C. Hospital, Tottenham Court Road, London, England. Later he was assigned to active duty with a field unit of the R.A.M.C. in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. His promotion to the rank of Major was announced some months ago. He is a son of Mrs. Rose Medine, of Montreal, and a brother of Capt. Sidney Milton Medine (M.D. '40), now serving in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps in Britain.

PETER ANDREW RUTTAN THOMSON
ENGINEERING 1939-'40

Following an action in the North Sea, in which he commanded a British motor-gunboat, Sub-Lieut. Peter Andrew Ruttan Thomson, R.C.N.V.R., was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Previously "Mentioned in Despatches" for work of a similar nature, Lieut. Thomson displayed "courage, skill, and seamanship" in a fight against odds, on March 15, 1942, during which he engaged three enemy ships, damaged one severely, and, with his ammunition by then exhausted, brought his own ship safely to port. Born in Westmount, Lieut. Thomson is a son of G. Rugge Thomson, of St. Hilaire, P.Q. He enlisted in the R.C.N.V.R. in March, 1940, and crossed to England soon thereafter. The 'honours' he has won and his appointment to command one of the new type of British gunboat, the pride of Britain's new mosquito fleet, give the measure of the success he has achieved.

GEORGE FINDLAY DUNCAN
B.COM. '38

Graduate of Westmount High School, Bachelor of Commerce, McGill, Junior Gymnastic Champion of the Province of Quebec in 1938, and Chartered Accountant in 1940, Lieut. George Findlay Duncan, R.C.N.V.R., has been Mentioned in Despatches for "leadership, coolness, and skill in action against the enemy." Few details of the award ,which was announced in April, have been published, but it is known that Lieut. Duncan was one of the group of Canadian officers who have distinguished themselves in close action with the enemy while in command of small craft in the Straits of Dover or the wider seas beyond. Lieut. Duncan joined the R.C.N.V.R. in February, 1940, and was assigned to overseas duty in July of that year. He is a nephew of Lieut.-Col. R. R. Thompson, Westmount, P.Q., Professor of Accountancy, McGill University.

ALFRED TURNER BAZIN
M.D. '94

Upon Lieut.-Col. Alfred Turner Bazin, D.S.O., the Canadian Red Cross Society has placed much of the responsibility for the organization and direction of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee in the Montreal District and the Province of Quebec. A veteran with a record of distinguished service in the

Great War, Governor and Emeritus Professor of Surgery, McGill University, and Consulting Surgeon, the Montreal General Hospital, Colonel Bazin has engaged in this important duty with the force and the organizing skill for which he is noted at McGill and throughout the Canadian medical profession. None with a knowledge of his achievements in civilian and military fields could hope to see this new assignment in more capable hands.

ELEANOR MINER—ELIZABETH MINER

B.A. '34 **B.A. '35**

After driving for the Canadian Red Cross Society in Montreal for more than a year, Mabel Eleanor Miner and Sarah Elizabeth Miner were accepted last autumn for service overseas and crossed to Britain in October as members of the Women's Transport Service, attached for duty to the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry. As they had passed all tests in driving and mechanical transport maintenance before leaving Montreal, their services were soon available for transport duties in England. They are now serving as ambulance drivers for a Casualty Clearing Station of the Polish Army training in Scotland.

Our Illustrations

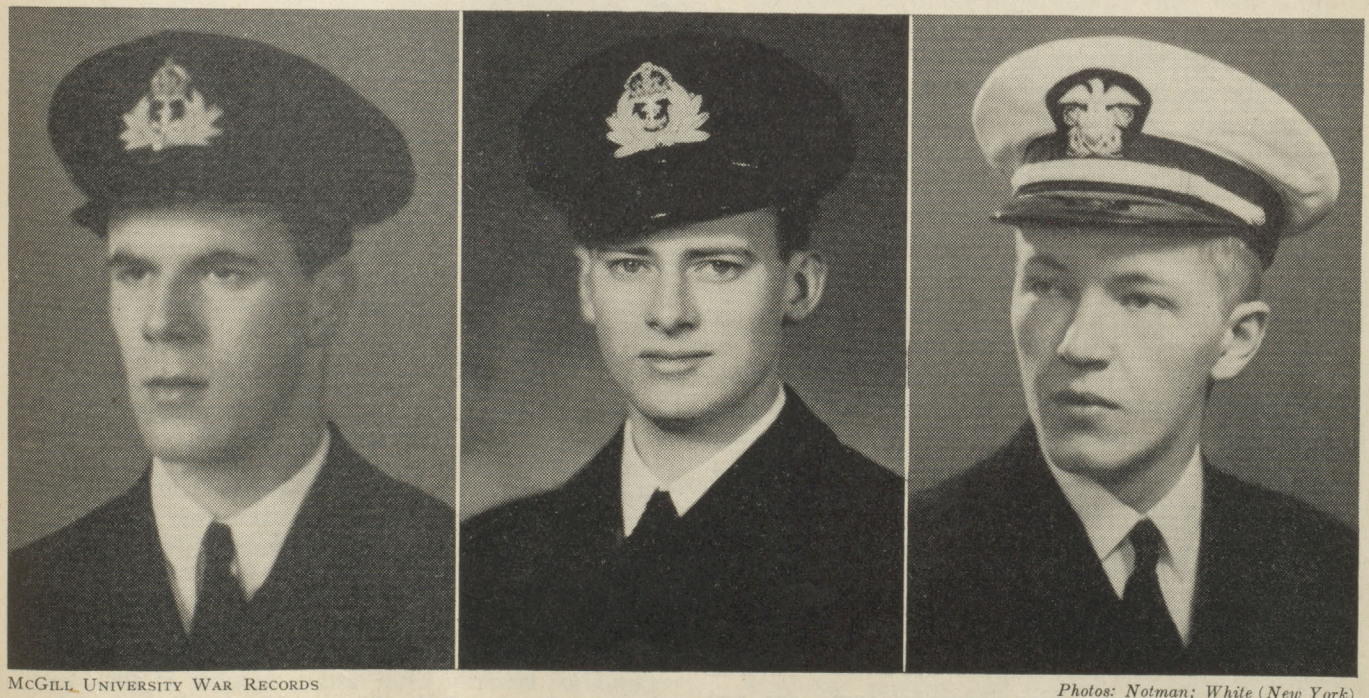
Accompanying this article is a group of photographs chosen to illustrate, at least in a measure, how wide is the range of endeavour that a record of the University's part in the wartime effort of Canada and the United Nations must involve. Navy, Army, Air Force, and civilian participants are shown. The military rank of those whose photographs appear ranges from Lieutenant-General to Lance-Bombardier. One photograph is that of a graduate student, with a B.A. degree from Harvard, who was studying for an M.A. degree and teaching in English at McGill when called to service with the United States Navy. Notes about some of those whose photos have been used are given in the paragraphs above. Of the others, all that need be said is that they are men of McGill, serving in the appointments to which the country's need has called them. If plans for the conduct of this section in the NEWS can be given effect, more such groups of photos will be published in the future.



McGILL UNIVERSITY WAR RECORDS

MABEL ELEANOR MINER
B.A. '34

SARAH ELIZABETH MINER
B.A. '35



McGILL UNIVERSITY WAR RECORDS

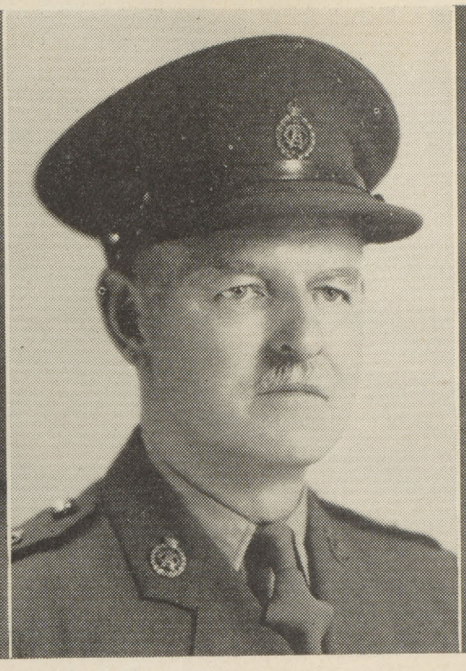
Photos: Notman; White (New York)

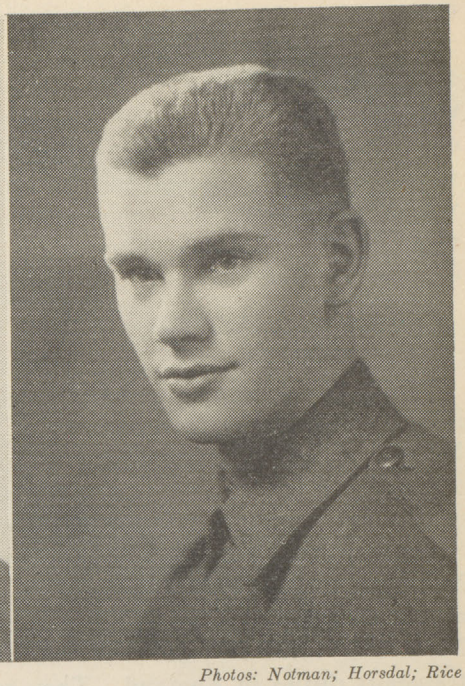
SUB-LIEUT. I. A. BARCLAY, R.C.N.V.R.
Arts, 1939-41

LIEUT. G. F. DUNCAN, R.C.N.V.R.
(Mentioned in Despatches)
B. Com. '38

ENSIGN R. S. LEAVITT, U.S.N.R.
Graduate Student, 1941-42







McGill University War Records

Photos: Notman; Horsdal; Rice

Lieut. A. C. Scrimger
Can. Armoured Corps,
Active Can. Army
Arts, 1939-'41

Lieut.-Col. G. L. Cameron, D.S.O.
Deputy Director of Dental Service,
N.D.H.Q.

Lance-Bombardier
A. S. LeMesurier, R.C.A.
Can. Army Overseas
Arts, 1940-41

Information, Please!

Though the collecting of photographs has been specially mentioned above, the gathering of information about the wartime services of the men and women of McGill remains as the War Records' chief concern. To the success of this work, readers of the News are asked to contribute. Check and cross-check other data as we will, there is no source of information as reliable as the memoranda forwarded to us by McGill men in the Forces, or by their friends or next of kin. Authentic information about enlistments, appointments, promotions, and transfers is an enduring need. What the War Records asks for are letters, press clippings, or memoranda, giving the graduate's or past student's full name, his degree and year, a faculty and the years in which he attended, his rank and unit, and a word to show whether he is serving in Reserve, in the Active Forces, or Overseas. News of graduates joining the United States Forces has recently reached us in an increasing stream. This information has been warmly welcome. More news of McGill men in the American Forces is desired; and the invitation for photographs extended above to graduates and past students in Canadian and Empire units applies to those in the American Services in full degree.

As mentioned at the beginning of these notes, 2,086 graduates and past students are already entered in McGill University War Records; some are not entered with as much detail as could be desired; of other graduates and past students believed to be serving in Canada or overseas, we have as yet no definite knowledge at all. The War Records asks for information to fill these gaps. The address for letters is simply—War Records, McGill University, or The Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Please send what information you can.

Sportsmen's Association Honours Dr. Fred J. Tees

Dr. Fred J. Tees for forty years prominently connected with the McGill University Athletic Association has been signally honoured by being chosen as guest of honour at the annual golf tournament of the Montreal Sportsmen's Association which each year chooses some distinguished sportsman for recognition in this way. The nominee receives the British Consols Shield, a replica thereof, and other honours. Dr. Tees graduated from McGill with first class honours in Arts in 1901 and as a prize-winner in Medicine in 1905. In the Great War he went overseas with the 9th Ambulance Corps in charge of surgery in the special Canadian Hospital at Buxton.

Dr. Tees was a member of the first McGill track team with the late Percival Molson and John P. Morrow in 1899. He was secretary of the McGill track meet and was mainly responsible for bringing the first Oxford-Cambridge track team to Canada. He was also instrumental in the formation of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and in 1915 became President of that body, which honour he held for several years. He is presently consulting surgeon for the *Canadien* Hockey Club and a member of the Metropolitan Board of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is attending surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital and Lecturer in Surgery at McGill.

"What Shall it Profit a Man?"*

By
F. CYRIL JAMES

AT these annual meetings I have, in the past, confined my remarks to a review of the current developments at McGill University, but I should like on this occasion to take a somewhat broader perspective. At the present moment the whole fabric of our western society is being reorganized, in order that we may more effectively carry on the titanic effort which we have voluntarily undertaken, and since the University is an integral part of that fabric, it is obvious that it, like other institutions, must undergo changes which cannot be explained solely in terms of ordinary academic values, but must be measured against the wider effort of our country, and, indeed, of all the United Nations.

In order to understand the importance of these changes, and to appraise their significance in terms of Canada's future, we must think accurately, as well as comprehensively, but that is a hard combination of tasks. Even though there have been occasions on which, when you asked difficult questions, I have wished that you might individually have the experience of administering a great university for six months, I will admit readily that the solutions to the problem which I would ask you to consider this evening are not necessarily to be obtained in the atmosphere of a Principal's Office. Troublesome details are as apt to find their way to my desk as to any of yours and these details sometimes seem to obscure the main outlines of the picture. If we are to appraise the function of universities in a period of great social and economic reorganization, we must clear our minds of personalities, and realize that McGill University, like any other, is an institution greater than any one of the individuals who are privileged to participate in its work. No man has yet surmised the ills to which the world has fallen heir because the universities of Germany, and the schools which fed them, degenerated into agencies for the "Education for Death" which Carl Ziemer has bitterly described. None dare estimate the contribution that North American universities can make to the future welfare of mankind if they will but respond to the challenge which now confronts them. It is not too much to suggest that the soul of this nation, the soul of liberty itself, is in their charge.

F. CYRIL JAMES, B.Com. (London), M.A., Ph.D. (Penn.), D.C.L. (Bishop's), LL.D. (Queen's), is Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University and Professor of Political Economy.

*An address delivered by Principal James to the McGill Associates, Montreal, at their Annual Meeting, May 6, 1942.

The Acceleration of Undergraduate Training

During the past few weeks, McGill University has announced plans for the acceleration of undergraduate training, and many academic departments will be in full opera ion throughout the summer months. These plans are not uniform for all faculties, since the needs of the Dominion Government and of Canada's war effort do not establish at this moment a clear and uniform demand for all types of technical skill and all varieties of human ability.

In the Faculty of Engineering it is unlikely that there will be any formal instruction offered during the summer, since the Government authorities are of the opinion that it is more important for engineering students to obtain practical experience through industrial employment than to accelerate their graduation by eliminating the opportunity for such experience in the normal university vacation period. Medical and Dental students, on the other hand, are required to attend courses throughout the summer, under the terms of an acceleration programme developed by Canadian universities in cooperation with the Department of National Defence, so that they may be able to complete their training and qualify for practice twelve months earlier than would have been possible under the normal schedule. As an adjunct to this Medical and Dental programme, the Government has agreed to make provision for the financial burdens imposed by acceleration, through a scheme that offers Dominion-Provincial bursaries to Second Year students, and allows students entering the Third Year to enlist in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and receive full pay throughout the remainder of their course of study.

Students who are registered in the Faculty of Arts and Science lie somewhere between these two extremes. Governmental advice does not at present point towards the desirability of summer employment, nor do the authorities at present request any acceleration of the programme of studies; so that many students have grown restlessly conscious of the uncertainty of their position in a world where the larger issues of life have become startlingly clear. Two years ago they were told by General McNaughton that they should stay in college until graduation, on the assumption that their training would render them more useful to the nation in both war and peace, but many students have grown to doubt this advice during the present academic session, and few of the men who are now registered can feel it important that they should enjoy a long summer vacation, in the course of which

no formal training is received. In the case of women students, moreover, there is developing a similar restlessness; they are aware of the fact that other women of the same age, and of lesser qualifications, are already making a substantial direct contribution to the war effort, here and in the other countries to which we are allied.

The prevalence of this feeling among the students, and its recognition by many members of the faculty, led the University to study the whole problem on its own responsibility. In the absence of governmental guidance, it was imperative that we should attempt to answer the question for ourselves.

As a result of that study, the Faculty of Arts and Science has recommended, and the Senate of the University has approved, a voluntary scheme of acceleration open to all students in good standing, but not compulsory. Under the plan that has now been worked out, students who are at present in the Third Year will be able to return to the University for a three months' summer session of intensive work which will enable them to qualify for their degrees next October. Students in the junior years, by following a somewhat less intensive course of study during the summer sessions of 1942 and 1943, can accelerate the date of their graduation by a full year.

Is Acceleration Desirable?

This programme of acceleration has necessarily evoked a good deal of discussion, both within and outside the University.

Some people have suggested that no innovations of this kind should be made in academic life, except on the express request of the government. To admit the validity of that argument would imply that every detail of our lives as members of a democratic community ought to be regulated by governmental fiat. Such a conclusion is untenable. The members of the Government are, naturally, preoccupied with the immediate and specialized tasks for which each one of them is responsible in connection with the war effort; so that the Canadian picture, like that in the United States, is one in which the Government "seems" to speak with many voices and sometimes in many "languages," so far as academic matters are concerned. This is perhaps unavoidable, and complete unity of counsel has not even been attained in England, where the greatest progress has been made in this direction. Although we can reasonably expect that the Dominion Government will tell us clearly whenever a shortage of particular skills becomes apparent, and call upon the universities to render aid by special programmes of training that are urgently needed, it would be completely unreasonable to expect that members of the Government can find the leisure to study all aspects of academic life and advise us on every detail of our activities.

Universities, like every other institution, are called upon at this moment to reappraise every aspect of their normal work, and to decide in the light of their own conscience whether the things that they are now doing offer a maximum contribution to the war effort. In reaching that decision, they must appraise not only their physical facilities and the available time of all members of the faculty, but also the *needs of the students*. These appraisals have been carefully made at McGill during the past few weeks, and, in my personal judgment, the decisions that have been taken by the Faculty of Arts and Science and the Senate are eminently justified. It requires no argument of mine to prove that trained men and women are more valuable to the country than those without training. It requires no great understanding of the spirit of modern youth to realize that the average student is eager to enter upon the service of the nation as well-equipped as it is possible for him to be.

Even where this aspect of the problem is recognized, there is another group of criticisms which have been voiced, by those who sincerely feel that acceleration is intrinsically harmful. These people insist that a university curriculum is not a mere sequence of technical courses in which men and woman acquire skills of a kind that could be equally well taught in any trade school. The acquisition of such skills can be greatly accelerated, as has been abundantly proven by the many experiments here and in Great Britain: but if a University is to be worthy of the name, it must also inculcate in the minds of its students a fostering affection for the liberal arts, and for those things that commonly go under the vague name of "culture"; it must also encourage them to develop habits of meditation and independent thought. These qualities, however, develop slowly; and many who have the welfare of future generations close at heart are insisting that academic programmes of acceleration, while they may accomplish all that is desired in the technical fields, will offer no opportunities for the development of these less tangible qualities, which they believe to be vital to the future of our civilization.

Canadian Academic Traditions

This conflict of opinion regarding the true functions of a university is not new, and conditions at the present time bear a direct relationship to those which have existed for many years.

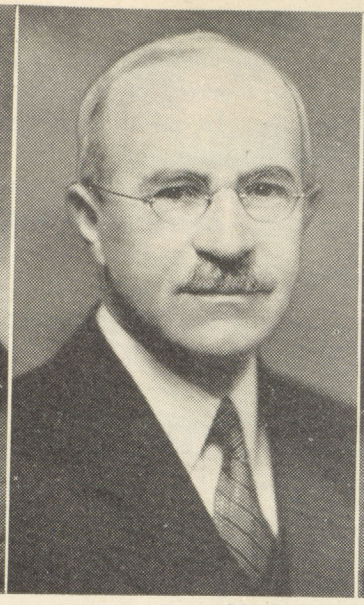
In the fields of scientific research and of technical training, those who are in close touch with the situation recognize that the universities of Canada have made magnificent contributions during peace and war. In the field of research many Canadian scientists have established records of creative performance which are well worthy of comparison with those of their colleagues in other countries, while such activity as the training of radio mechanics for the Air Force is typical of what has been accomplished in technical training.

(*Continued on page 61*)



Blank & Stoller

W. M. Birks



Rice Studios

Dr. A. H. Gordon



Blank & Stoller

Hon. J. Pierrepont Moffat



Blank & Stoller

Hon. C. G. Power

Four Honorary Degrees Given at McGill Convocation

McGILL UNIVERSITY honoured four distinguished citizens with the degree of LL.D. at the Spring Convocation held this year on May 27th. Hon. J. Pierrepont Moffat, United States Minister to Canada was one of the recipients and also delivered the Convocation address.

The other recipients of the degree were Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air, W. M. Birks, senior governor of McGill University, and Dr. A. H. Gordon, internationally known Montreal physician.

Dr. Moffat after graduation from Harvard University in 1917 had a distinguished career in the United States diplomatic service and in 1937 became chief of the European division of the State Department, before being named Minister to Canada in May, 1940. His degree is not only in recognition of his great personal attainments but is symbolic of the close relations between Canada and the United States.

Dr. Power was educated at Loyola College and Laval University and was called to the Bar in 1910. He had a distinguished career in the Great War, winning the Military Cross and being wounded twice. He has been a member of the House of Commons continuously since 1917, representing Quebec South. In 1935 he entered the Cabinet as Minister of Pensions and National Health, and, after a brief tenure as Postmaster-General, he was named Minister of National Defence for Air in 1940. He has since done notable work in connection with the administration of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

Dr. Birks has long been prominent in Montreal as a merchant, manufacturer and philanthropist, and has been a governor of McGill University since 1910. He attended McGill in 1886 and studied geology and mineralogy under Sir William Dawson and Professor Harrington. He is a past president of the Montreal Board of Trade and of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. In addition to his business interests as chairman of Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., he has been chairman of many Montreal patriotic funds and has been very prominent in international affairs, serving as president of the Royal Empire Society, of the Overseas League, and attending the Pacific Relations Conferences at Kyoto, Japan in 1929, in China in 1931, and at Banff in 1933. He is president of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and a former president of the Association of Canadian Clubs. He is presently a member of the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners and chairman of the Montreal Protestant Central Board.

Dr. A. H. Gordon obtained his M.D. degree at McGill in 1899 and was Holmes Gold Medallist for the highest aggregate of marks throughout the course.

He commenced teaching at McGill as demonstrator in the department of physiology in 1902, continuing his service to the University and finally being professor of medicine at the time of his retirement in 1939. At the same time he retired as senior physician at the Montreal General Hospital, and has since devoted his time to a consulting practice. Dr. Gordon was a charter member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and is presently a member of the Council of the Association of American Physicians. In addition he has been active in philanthropic and church work and has for many years been superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church in Montreal.

Purvis Home Donated to McGill University as Memorial to Him

THE Board of Governors of McGill University have recently accepted from Mr. J. W. McConnell the gift of two valuable properties.

One of these is the stately twenty room mansion on the corner of Peel Street and Pine Avenue which belonged to the late Right Hon. Arthur B. Purvis, former governor of the University, who gave his life in the service of his country when he was killed last summer in England as the bomber bringing him back to this country crashed. He was at that time Chairman of the British Supply Council of North America.

The building will be known henceforth as "The Arthur Purvis Memorial Hall" and will thus be a permanent tribute to one of the country's most distinguished citizens. It will be used to house the McGill School of Commerce which is presently occupying rather cramped quarters in the west wing of the Arts Building.

It is expected that the two upper floors will be used for offices and as seminar and class rooms, while the spacious rooms on the ground floor will probably be used as reading rooms for students in the School of Commerce and other fields of Social Science. Frequently used books can be kept on the shelves in these rooms while stacks can be built in the basement for storage of other books.

The other property donated by Mr. McConnell is a smaller brick residence at 1200 Pine Avenue West, occupied in 1938 and 1939 by Dr. Lewis W. Douglas when he was principal of McGill University. No definite arrangements have yet been made by the University in regard to the use of this property, but it is expected that a definite announcement will be made soon.

Convocation Celebrated in Traditional Fashion

Despite the war Convocation week at McGill University included most of the traditional features this year. On Sunday, May 24th, the Rev. W. A. Ferguson, principal of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, conducted the annual baccalaureate service and Principal James delivered the baccalaureate address. Monday, May 25th, was marked by a golf tournament, a tennis tournament and baseball matches between the School of Commerce and the Royal Victoria College and between the Arts and Medical students. In the evening a party was held at Belmont Park. On the Tuesday there were further golf, tennis and baseball tournaments, while in the afternoon the R.V.C. graduating class was entertained at tea at the University Women's Club. Convocation itself took place on Wednesday, May 27th, and in the afternoon members of the graduating class, their parents and friends were received at "at homes" at the Royal Victoria College and Douglas Hall. The convocation ball in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury concluded the activities.

Two special features of a military nature were the attendance in a body of the McGill Reserve Training Battalion with their band at the Sunday service on their return from training camp and the appearance of the Royal Canadian Air Force Band in honour of the Hon. C. G. Power, who received an honourary LL.D. degree at Convocation.

As usual the graduating class presented Principal F. Cyril James with two trees planted on the campus to replace the old elms of the regime of Sir William Dawson.

Bust of Dr. Lewis W. Douglas Presented

One of the features of convocation this year was the presentation to the University of a bust of Dr. Lewis W. Douglas, former principal, sculptured by Suzanne Silvercruys. The gift was made by Baron Silvercruys, Belgian Minister to Canada, and brother of the sculptress.

Death of Dr. Frank R. England

McGill suffered the loss of one of its distinguished graduates with the death on March 9, 1942, of Dr. Frank Richardson England, M.D. '05. Dr. England was the father of Miss Esther R. England, B.A. '25, a member of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS. THE McGILL NEWS extends its condolences to Miss England and other members of the late Dr. England's family in their great loss.

McGill Students to Continue Studies during Summer Session

IN order to accelerate the graduation of students in an attempt to meet the increased demand for trained workers in the war effort, McGill University has decided to hold a summer session this year commencing on June 15.

The Medical Faculty was the first to take the step. This year's graduating class will enter hospitals as internes, while students of the first three years will continue their studies throughout the summer receiving a short vacation at the end of August. By this means a new class will be ready for graduation by February and will then enter into interneship releasing the existing internes for pressing military and civil needs. Incoming medical students will start their studies in September, as usual, and by the elimination of summer holidays, will complete the university part of their medical training in three years instead of the usual four.

To aid the students financially those in the last two years may enlist for medical service and, if physically fit, be accepted into the Armed Forces, and then granted leave with pay and subsistence allowances enabling them to complete their courses and obtain their licenses after which they will be assigned to military medical duty. On the basis of one dollar a day for subsistence and $1.30 for pay, some $700 a year will be available to each student who studies while he serves. No subsistence allowance will be paid, however, during the period of interneship. An enlarged scheme of Dominion and Provincial scholarships will be available to needy students in the earlier years and for those not physically fit for the combatant services, to make up for the loss of possible earnings due to the shortened summer holidays. The W. K. Kellogg Foundation of the United States has also made available a fund of $20,000 for Medical and Dental students of McGill University requiring financial aid due to the acceleration of the courses.

The principle of holding summer sessions was soon thereafter adopted by the Senate of McGill University for other faculties. In the Faculty of Arts and Science a summer session will commence on June 15 but, unlike the Medical Faculty, this accelerated course will be optional, though many students are expected to take advantage of it. By this means present third year students intending to enter some sort of war service as soon as possible may receive their degrees next October instead of the following May by completing a minimum of two and a half courses for the B. A. and B.Com. candidates and 3½ courses for B.Sc. candidates during the summer session. Second year students in the B.A. course will receive their degrees in the fall of 1943 by completing two courses this summer, two next and taking the regular sessional work during 1942-43. Candidates for the B.Sc. and B.Com. degrees can qualify similarly by taking two and a half courses each summer. The same requirements plus the regular sessional work of 1943-44 will enable present first year students to graduate in the spring of 1944, a full year ahead of time.

In the Faculty of Engineering the various subjects are so closely coordinated that it is impossible to permit optional acceleration. Since 75% of the present third year students in Engineering expressed a desire for acceleration and in view of the need for engineers in industry and the Armed Services in connection with the war effort, the Senate had provided a plan for compulsory acceleration of the fourth year course to enable these students to complete it by December 1942 instead of May 1943, and was prepared to put this into effect if requested to do so by the Dominion authorities. After consultation with them, however, it was decided not to adopt this plan at present, so there will be no acceleration in the Faculty of Engineering.

It has also been announced by Principal James that the summer courses at McGill will be open to students of other universities who wish to attend.

The courses offered in the summer session will be in every respect the equivalent of the courses in the regular academic session.

The summer session will continue until the end of August and after the examinations the students and professors will have a brief holiday until the regular university sessions commence in late September or the beginning of October.

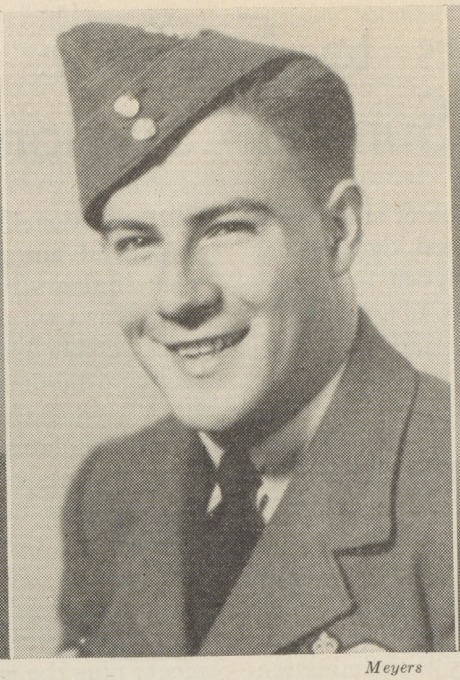
McGill Students Win Essay Prizes

A McGill student, Irving Brecher, was first prize winner in the English section of the Mayhew Prize Essay Contest sponsored by the Committee on Reconstruction, open to students from all Canadian universities. First prize consists of a cash award of $200. Another McGill student, Khayyam Z. Paltiel divided second and third prizes in the English section with three other students, all four of whose essays were judged of equal merit. The subject of all essays was "Post-war Reconstruction Policies in the Dominion of Canada."



Notman & Son Ltd.

SERGT.-PILOT GORDON P. CUSHING
Killed in Action



Meyers

FLIGHT-SERGT. FREDERICK G. WILLIAMS
Killed on Active Service



Assoc. Screen News

PILOT-OFFICER T. T. B. STOKER
Killed on Active Service

On His Majesty's Service — XI

Edited by
R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

IN presenting this eleventh installment of *On His Majesty's Service*, the Editor wishes to acknowledge again the help received from many sources. No listing of those who have contributed is possible, but thanks are due in particular to many officers of the Armed Forces, to the staff of the Graduates' Society's office, to H. R. Morgan, of Brockville, to Robert Jones, now of Toronto, and to the staffs of the University's faculties and departments, most of whom have forwarded information included in the notices below.

As always, we invite McGill graduates, undergraduates, and past students serving in the Armed Forces to notify us of their appointments, transfers, and promotions. This applies in full measure to all branches of the Canadian and British Services and equally to those of the United States. In our Spring issue we published our first list of McGill men serving in the United States Forces. More names in this group have reached us since then and appear in this issue. We shall welcome from these graduates further details of their wartime service. Correspondence on this subject should be addressed to

THE MCGILL NEWS,
3466 University Street,
Montreal.

In preparing items for publication in this department, the regulations of the Press Censors for Canada are strictly observed. The items in this issue are those received in the period February 15 to May 15, 1942.

Casualties

WE deeply regret to record the following casualties, reported in the period February 25-May 25, 1942.

Killed in Action

CUSHING, SERGT. PILOT GORDON PINDER, (Com. 1933-'36), Royal Canadian Air Force, in air operations overseas, May 6, 1942. Sergt. Pilot Cushing was the son of Gordon C. Cushing and the late Mrs. Muriel Cushing, 1310 Pine Avenue, West, Montreal.

SCOTT, PILOT OFFICER ARTHUR FREDERICK, (B.Sc. '38), Royal Canadian Air Force, previously listed as "Missing," officially reported on March 17 to have been "Killed in Action," January 5, 1942. His body was found in the wreckage of his plane and was buried at sea off Tobruk. Pilot Officer Scott was a son of the late Dr. William Scott and of Mrs. Milton Hersey, 13 Rosemount Avenue, Westmount, P.Q.

TAYLOR, SERGT. OBSERVER HAROLD ALVAN, R.C.A.F. (Diploma, School for Teachers: Macdonald College, '34), reported "Missing" after air operations overseas, August 31, 1941. Later reported "Killed," and buried, September 17, 1941, at Clemskerke, near Ostend, Belgium. Sergt. Taylor was the only son of Mrs. Arthur Taylor, Richmond, P.Q.

Killed on Active Service

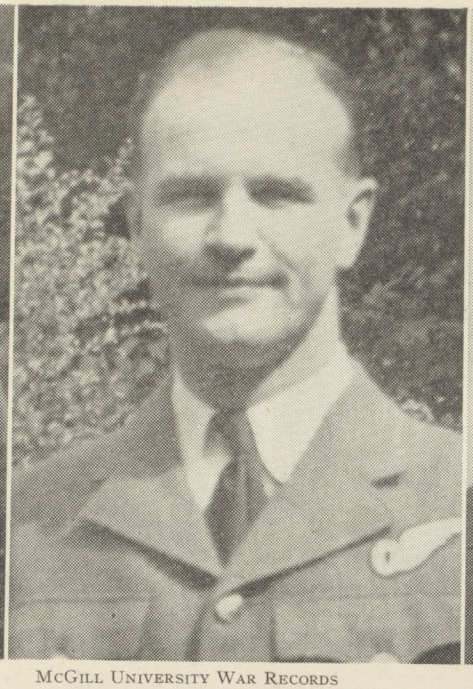
HANBURY, SQUADRON LEADER BRUCE ALEXANDER, (B.Com.'33), Royal Canadian Air Force, Overseas, in March, 1942. Death reported in the Casualty List of the R.C.A.F., April 1, 1942. Squadron Leader Hanbury was a son of Mrs. John Hanbury, Vancouver, B.C., and is survived also by his wife, the former Nancy Burris, of Hamilton, Ontario.

KELLEY, SERGT. OBSERVER HARRY JOSEPH (Sci. 1937.'40), Royal Canadian Air Force, previously reported "Missing," is now known to have been "Killed in Air Operations" in January, 1942. His body was recovered in March from the wreckage of a plane and was buried, with full Service Honours, at Dyce, in Scotland. Sergt. Observer Kelley was a son of H. J. Kelley, Sydney, Nova Scotia. He was granted posthumously the degree of B.Sc. at the Annual Convocation of McGill University, May 27, 1942.



McGill University War Records

Sergt.-Pilot Ian Mackenzie
Killed on Active Service



McGill University War Records

Sergt.-Observer Harry J. Kelley
Killed on Active Service



Sergt. W./A. G. Donald McDonald
Missing

Mackenzie, Sergt. Pilot Ian (Theology, 1938-40), Royal Canadian Air Force, while serving with an Operational Squadron of the Royal Air Force, at Cambridge, Gloucestershire, England, in February, 1942. Sergt. Pilot Mackenzie was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mackenzie, 760 Quebec Street, London, Ontario.

Stoker, Pilot Officer Tom Thornley Braithwaite (Sci. 1939-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force, Overseas, March 20, 1942. Pilot Officer Stoker, who was a son of the late Capt. T. T. MacG. Stoker, M.C., and of Mrs. Stoker, 3489 Drummond Street, Montreal, was buried at St. Magnus Church, Lerwick, Shetland Islands, March 27, 1942.

Williams, Flight Sergt. Frederick G., (Sci. 1939-'40), Royal Canadian Air Force, in England, May, 1942. Flight Sergt. Williams was a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Williams, 152 Rielle Avenue, Verdun, P.Q.

Presumed Dead

Elliott, Pilot Officer James Gordon, (Arts, 1926-'27), Royal Canadian Air Force, previously reported "Missing," after air operations over the North Sea in the summer of 1941, listed officially as "Presumed Dead," May, 1942. Pilot Officer Elliott is survived by his wife, now attached to the Y.W.C.A. War Services, Petawawa, Ontario, and by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Elliott, 5525 Decarie Boulevard, Montreal.

Kerr, Flight Lieut. Thomas F., (Science, 1937-'38), Royal Air Force, previously reported "Missing" and later "Believed Killed," was listed as "Presumed Killed in Action" in a casualty report issued by the Air Ministry in London, March 13, 1942. Flight Lieut. Kerr was a son of James Kerr, formerly of the Town of Mount Royal, P.Q., now residing in Victoria, B.C.

Little, Flight Lieut. Thomas Burgess, (Arts, 1934-35), Royal Canadian Air Force, reported "Missing" after air operations over Northern France, August, 1941, was officially listed by Air Force Headquarters as "Presumed Dead," April 14, 1942. Flight Lieut. Little was the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Little, 2 Redpath Row, Montreal.

Missing

Gorham, Pilot Officer James Rist (B.Sc. Agr. '39), Royal Canadian Air Force, reported "Missing after air operations," in the casualty list issued by R.C.A.F. Headquarters, March 17, 1942. Pilot Officer Gorham is a son of Mrs. E. J. Gorham, 23 George Street, Campbellton, N.B.

McDonald, Sergeant Wireless Air Gunner Donald (Diploma, Macdonald College, '37), Royal Canadian Air Force, as a result of Air Operations Overseas, May 15, 1942.

Hong Kong Casualties

Banfill, Capt. S. Martin (M.D. '33), R.C.A.M.C., Medical Officer, 1st Battalion, Royal Rifles of Canada, was reported semi-officially on May 10, 1942, to have survived the Battle of Hong Kong and to be a Prisoner of War in the hands of the Japanese.

Bradley, Lieut. William B. (Law 1933-'36), 1st Battalion, Royal Rifles of Canada, has been missing since the capture by the Japanese of Hong Kong, December 25, 1941. Details of the fate of the garrison are still unknown. Lieut. Bradley is a son of Dr. H. Bradley and Mrs. Bradley, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Gunn, Surgeon Lieut.-Commander William Donald (M.D. '33), Royal Navy, who was in charge of a large Service Hospital in Hong Kong at the time of the Japanese attack in December, 1941, was listed as "Missing" in British reports in March. His wife is living in England and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hugh Gunn, reside at 401 Fifth Street, New Westminster, B.C. Later: Reported prisoner of war in Hong Kong.

Service Record

United States Forces

SINCE our Spring issue, news has been received of the following McGill men serving in the Forces of the United States. Further reports of McGill men in the American Services will be warmly welcomed.

Boggs, Lieut. Robert Kenneth (M.D. '33), U.S. Naval Reserve; Medical Officer, U.S. Training Ship *Prairie State*. Item reported in the magazine, *Time*, Feb. 23, 1942.

Cavanaugh, Capt. Thomas J. (M.D. '35), 5th General Hospital (Harvard), U.S. Army Medical Corps.

Dewar, Capt. James P., Jr., (B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39), U.S. Army Medical Corps, 8th Medical Battalion, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, U.S.A.

Dobson, Dr. Clarence Dixon (M.D. '37), Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, has been accepted for Active Service by the United States Navy Medical Corps and is under orders to report for duty in a few weeks' time.

Douglas, Lieut. Robert Edward (M.D. '41), Medical Corps, United States Navy.



Photos: McGill University War Records

Sergt.-Observer Harold A. Taylor
Killed in Action

Pilot-Officer James R. Gorham
Missing

Pilot-Officer James G. Elliott
Presumed Dead

Gillick, Lieut. John Edward (M.D. '40), has been commissioned in the United States Army Medical Corps and reported for duty at the Medical Replacement Training Centre, Camp Lee, Virginia, April 27, 1942.

Hartsough, Lieut. Christoper William (M.D. '35), Medical Officer, Active Duty, U.S. Navy, U.S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, U.S.A.

Kane, Lieut. John Timothy (B.Sc. '34, M.D. '37), U.S. Naval Reserve, who was called to Active Service as Medical Officer aboard a U.S. destroyer in February, 1941, and thereafter served on convoy duty in the North Atlantic, later spent five months in Iceland and returned on leave to the United States in December, 1941. He resumed Active Duty in the Medical Service, U.S.N.R., when his short leave ended.

Kent, Major Joseph Christopher (M.D. '31), U.S. Army Medical Corps, H.Q., a Divisional Artillery, Camp Shelby, Missouri, U.S.A.

Kissane, 1st Lieut. Monroe Marshall (M.D. '40), U.S. Army Medical Corps, Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.

Leavitt, Ralph Stinchfield, B.A. (Harvard), who entered McGill to study for his M.A. degree in the autumn of 1941 and left to train for Active Service in January, 1942, has now been commissioned as an Ensign, United States Naval Reserve.

Peabody, Lieut. (Junior) Sherman Milne, (M.D. '40), has received a commission in the United States Navy Medical Corps and has reported for Active Duty to the Navy Station in Philadelphia, Pa.

Perez, 1st Lieut. Eugene R. (M.D. '36), U.S. Army Medical Corps, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California.

Ryan, Lieut.-Commander Eric James (M.D. '21), Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve, U.S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

Weber, Lieut. Walter M. (M.D. '35), Medical Corps, U.S. Navy.

British Forces

Chown, Cadet Thomas Lambert (B.Com. '42), McGill Reserve Training Battalion, enlisted in April in the Ferry Command, Royal Air Force.

Irwin, John Robert (Eng. 1938-'41), Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

MacLeod, Pilot Officer Angus Archibald (Arts, 1937'39), was reported in April to be serving in a Squadron of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East.

Simpson, Sergt. R. Geoffrey (D.D.S. '28), is serving in an Armed Mobile Unit, Canadian Section, British Home Guard, London, England.

Rodger, Major David Edward (M.D. '35), was reported, March 27, 1942, to be serving as a Medical Specialist with the British Army in Iceland.

Winters, George A. (Eng. 1941-'42), Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

Staff Appointments

Baker, Major Howard M. A., (B.Com. '31), formerly Provost Marshal, M.D. No. 4, Montreal, was reported in April to be serving as Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal, 4th Division, Active Can. Army.

Carsley, Lieut. Cecil F. (B.A. '35), has been appointed Adjutant of the Junior War Staff College, Kingston, Ontario.

Challies, Lieut. George S. (B.A. '31, M.A. '33, B.C.L. '35), Royal Canadian Artillery, has been appointed a Staff Learner, Department of Staff Duties, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

Delcellier, Major Henri Aime (B.Sc. '24), is now Staff Officer (2) in the Branch of the Master General of the Ordnance, Ottawa.

Drury, Major Charles Mills, R.C.A. (B.C.L. '36), Assistant Military Attaché, Washington, D.C., was granted the rank of Acting Lt.-Col., whilst performing the duties of Military Attaché, February 2, 1942. (*Canada Gazette*, April 11, 1942).

Gamble, Capt. John, M.C. (B.Com. '29), was appointed, December 18, 1941, to serve on the staff of the Military Attaché, Canadian Legation, Washington, D.C.

Gauvreau, Capt. J. Guy (B.Com. '39), Les Fusiliers de Mont Royal, Canadian Army Overseas, has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. B.L. Montgomery, G.O.C. the British Southeast Command. It is the first time a French-Canadian officer has held this appointment.

Kennedy, Colonel Howard, M.C. (B.Sc. '14), formerly Commanding, Royal Canadian Engineers, a Canadian Division, Canadian Army Overseas, has been appointed Director of the new Directorate of Trades Training in the Branch of the Chief of the General Staff, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa.

McCuaig, Brigadier George Eric, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., (B.Sc. '06), formerly Commandant of the Military Camps at Petawawa and Borden, was appointed on April 30 to be Commandant of the camps in the Hamilton-Niagara area.

McDougall, Capt. Errol K. (B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39), formerly of the Royal Canadian Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Deputy Judge Advocate, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

McNaughton, Lieut.-Gen. Andrew George Latta (B.Sc.'10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20), was promoted April 6, 1942, from the Command of the Canadian Corps, Canadian Army Overseas, to the command of the First Canadian Army, formed on that date in Britain.

Pope, Major-General Maurice Arthur, M.C. (B.Sc. '11), who was assigned to unrevealed duties in Washington, January 19, 1942, was named on April 1, 1942, as Representative of the War Committee of the Canadian Cabinet, acting as Liaison Officer with the British and United States combined Chiefs of Staff Committee, Washington, D.C.

Rodger, Lieut.-Col. Norman E. (B.Sc. '30), who served as Personal Assistant to Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton during the General's visit to Canada in February and March, returned with Gen. McNaughton to duty in Britain, March 30, 1942.

Talpis, Capt. Clarence (B.A. '28, M.A. '30, B.C.L. '31), Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas, has been assigned to duties on the Staff, Canadian Military Headquarters, London, England.

Royal Canadian Navy

Carter, James Clifford (Sci. 1939-'40), was reported in April to have passed Midshipman's Examinations of the Royal Canadian Navy and to have been assigned to duty with the Royal Navy.

Richardson, Lorne N. (M.Sc. '10), to be Honorary Instructor Commander, R.C.N., May 1, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*).

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

Annett, Sub-Lieut. Sydney Reginald (B.Sc. '38), R.C.N.V.R., Halifax, N.S.

Archibald, Walter S. (M.D. '39), to be Surgeon Lieut. (Temporary), R.C.N.V.R., January 20, 1942. (*Canada Gazette*, Feb. 28, 1942).

Berlin, Paymaster Lieut. Saul S. (B.A. '28), after service in Halifax, has been transferred to duty, R.C.N.V.R. Headquarters, Ottawa.

Bolton, Sub.-Lieut. Richard E. (Arch. 1924-'27), has been promoted to Lieut. in the Special Service Branch, R.C.N.V.R., R.C.N. Headquarters, Ottawa.

Brodie, Arnold Malcolm (B.Com. '35), who enlisted in the R.C.N.V.R. at the outbreak of the war and proceeded to England for special training, has since been commissioned and is now serving as a Lieutenant with a unit of the Royal Navy.

Carlisle, Lieut. James (B.Sc. '30), is serving with the R.C.N. V.R. in Ottawa.

Cooper, Sub-Lieut. Rex Harrop (B.A. '35), to be Lieutenant, R.C.N.V.R., January 1, 1942. (*Canada Gazette*, February 21, 1942).

Coulter, Sub-Lieut. James R. (Science, 1938-'40), R.C.N.V.R., Windsor, Ontario.

De Belle, Surgeon Lieut. John Ernest (M.D. '26), is attached to the Directorate of Naval Stores, Ottawa, advising on purchases of hospital supplies and equipment.

Dodds, Probationary Sub-Lieut. Donald Jackson (Eng. 1940-'41), was among the latest group of McGill men to graduate at H.M.C.S. *King's*, Halifax, N.S., and to be commissioned as Sub-Lieutenants R.C.N.V.R.

Duncan, Lieut. George F. (B.Com. '38), who was reported in November, 1941, to be serving in command of a ship of the Motor Boat Patrol operating from the S.E. coast of England, has been Mentioned in Despatches for "Leadership, coolness and skill in action against the enemy." News of the Mention was published in press notices in Montreal, April 7, 1942.

Gorrell, Surgeon-Lieut. Douglas S. (M.D. '37), R.C.N. V.R., Esquimalt, B.C.

Grant, Sub.-Lieut. Frank A. (B.Eng. '42), Special Branch, R.C.N.V.R., with seniority from April 20, 1942.

Hadrill, Peter Geoffrey (Sci. 1939-'42), is now Probationary Sub-Lieut., R.C.N.V.R.

Little, Lawrence P. (M.D. '25), to be Surgeon Lieut. (Temporary), R.C.N.V.R., January 19, 1942. (*Canada Gazette* February 28, 1942).

Macdonald, John Fyfe (Sci. 1938-'41), was accepted in Montreal as a Probationary Sub-Lieut., R.C.N.V.R., December, 1941.

Nares, Commander Hilary George (B.Sc. '11), was assigned by Canadian Naval Headquarters, March 16, 1942, to duty on the Staff of the Naval Attaché, Canadian Legation, Washington, D.C.

Philpott, Surgeon-Lieut. Newell W. (M.D. '26), R.C.N.V.R., January 3, 1942.

Picard, Paymaster Sub-Lieut. Horace L. (B.A. '39), R.C. N.V.R., has recently been appointed Assistant Supply Officer of H.M.C.S. *Stadacona*, Halifax, N.S.

Piper, Lieut. Edward H. S. (B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39), who proceeded overseas in July, 1940, for training at H.M.S. "King Alfred" and later served on convoy duty in the English Channel, is now serving aboard an Armed Merchant Cruiser of the Royal Navy in waters to the South.

Powell, John E. (Sci. '1934-'36; M.D. '40), is serving as Surgeon-Lieut., R.C.N.V.R.

Price, Commander Frederick Avery (Arts, 1924-'26), R.C.N.V.R., is now serving at the Admiralty, London, England, as Liaison Officer for the Royal Canadian Navy.

Pugsley, Paymaster Lieut. Leonard Irving (M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '32), is stationed at Naval Service H.Q., Ottawa.

Quart, Sub-Lieut. Reggie D. (B.Eng. '42), Special Branch, R.C.N.V.R., with seniority from April 20, 1942.

Russell, Probationary Sub-Lieut. Arthur Dunstan (Eng. 1939-'42), was among the officers of the R.C.N.V.R. listed as training in Halifax, N.S., April, 1942.

Russell, Lieut. Ernest Henry Hammond (B.Eng. '40), R.C.N.V.R., who has been a Gunnery Instructor in Halifax since the outbreak of the war, was reported in April to be serving aboard a capital ship of the Royal Navy.

Savage, Sub-Lieut. Hugh Baldwin (B.Com. '36), R.C.N.V.R., Montreal.

Simpson, Sub-Lieut. William T. (B.Eng. '42), Special Branch, R.C.N.V.R., with seniority from April 20, 1942.

Starkey, Surgeon-Lieut. Duncan Hugh (B.A. '27, M.D. '31), R.C.N.V.R., January 3, 1942.

Stewart, Lieut. Neil M. (B.Arch. '27), is on one of the "Island Class" trawlers of the Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Bute*, c/o G. P. O., London.

Stevenson, Probationary Sub-Lieut. Richard H. (Com. 1938-'42), was reported training in Halifax, March 9, 1942.

Taylor, Lieut. Gordon R. (Arts [Partial], 1940-'41), Special Branch, R.C.N.V.R., with seniority from March 3, 1942.

Ward, Sub-Lieut. Walter G. (B.Eng. '42), Special Branch, R.C.N.V.R., with seniority from April 20, 1942.

Wheelock, Surgeon-Lieut. Gordon H. (M.D. '40), R.C.N. V.R., Jan. 17, 1942.

Wyber, Paymaster Sub-Lieut. Robert E. (B.Com. '41), R.C.N.V.R., with seniority from June 23, 1941.

Graduations

THE following Probationary Sub-Lieutenants graduated in April at Naval Training Stations and have been commissioned as Sub-Lieutenants, R.C. N.V.R.

Barclay, Ian Andrew (Arts, 1939-'41), at H.M.C.S. *Royal Roads*.

Brown, John Quentin (Arts, 1937-'41), at H.M.C.S. *Royal Roads*.

Collier, Cecil Anglin (B.A. '39), at H.M.C.S. *King's*.

Dougherty, Donald Bruce (Sci. 1939-'40), at H.M.C.S. *Royal Roads*.

Gurnham, John Allan (Eng. 1940-'41), at H.M.C.S. *Royal Roads*.

Keys, John David (Sci. 1939-'41), at H.M.C.S. *Royal Roads*.

Laird, Robert P. (B.Eng. '33), at H.M.C.S. *Royal Roads*.

Linton, Ralph Dale (B.Com. '34), at H.M.C.S. *Royal Roads*.

Love, Lennox A. (B.Com. '39), at H.M.C.S. *King's*.

Mallet, Jacques (B.Com. '41), at H.M.C.S. *King's*.



McGILL UNIVERSITY WAR RECORDS

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM MURPHY (U.S.A.)
Killed in Action in Far East

Candidates for Commission

THE following Probationary Sub-Lieutenants are among the McGill men now training at H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads" or "King's" for commissions in the R.C.N.V.R.

COWAN, GLENN K. (B.Sc. '40).
FITZPATRICK, JAMES WILLIAM (B.Com. '40).
GLEN, ALEC. (B.Com. '42).
GRAVEL, LOUIS J. M. (Arch. 1938-'42).
HASTINGS, THOMAS ROY (Arts 1940-'42).
LEFEBVRE, PIERRE A. (Sci. 1941-'42).
LEONARD, HUGH A. (B.Eng. '42).
NOBLE, WILLIAM R. (Arts 1941-'42).
ROWE, DOUGLAS (B.Eng. '42).
STOCKTON, LAWRENCE S. (B.Eng. '42).
STRONACH, ROBERT W. (Sci. 1941-'42).

Royal Canadian Air Force

BEDDOE, SERGT. ALLEN C. (Sci. 1940-'41), who served overseas for some time, was reported in April to be in the Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, recovering from the surgical repair of an old-time shoulder injury.

BLADON, PILOT OFFICER LEIGH WATSON (B.Sc. '26), Aeronautical Engineering Branch, R.C.A.F., reported for duty in March at the R.C.A.F. Manning Depot, Toronto.

BRONFMAN, AIRCRAFTMAN GERALD (B.Com. '35), was promoted to the rank of Pilot Officer (Equipment Branch), R.C.A.F., February 11, 1942.

BROWN, PILOT OFFICER GEORGE CAMERON (B.Eng. '40), Aeronautical Engineering Branch, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

CHRISTIE, FLIGHT LIEUT. HARRY ROBERT (M.D. '28), R.C.A.F., Medical Branch, No. 2 Air Navigation School, R.C.A.F., Pennfield Ridge, N.B.

CORBETT, SQUADRON LEADER VAUGHAN B., D.F.C. (B.C.L.'36), has been appointed Director of Air Staff, Headquarters, R.C.A.F., overseas.

COWLEY, AIR COMMODORE A. T. N. (B.Sc. '10), formerly Air Officer Commanding, No. 4 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Calgary, Alberta, was appointed Air Member for Organization, Air Council, Dept. of National Defence for Air, March 13, 1942.

CUNNINGHAM, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN ELSON WRIGHT (Sci. 1937-'38; Com. 1938-'39), was among the trainees who graduated from No. 13 Service Flying Training School, R.C.A.F., St. Hubert, P.Q., April 8, 1942.

DAILEY, SERGT. PILOT THOMAS DUNN (Com. 1938-'41), received his Wings at No. 9 Service Flying Training School, Summerside, P.E.I., April 9, 1942, and has since been commissioned as a Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F.

DIXON, PILOT OFFICER GERALD HARRIS (B.Sc. '34), R.C.A.F., Belleville, Ontario.

DOYLE, CADET MICHAEL FRANCIS (Arts, 1941-'42), University Air Training Plan (McGill), was seconded on attaining his 18th birthday, April 16, 1942, to Active Duty in training in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

DUPONT, FLYING OFFICER CHARLES T. (Engineering, 1926-'30), is serving in the Aeronautical Engineering Branch, R.C.A.F., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

FERRIER, GROUP CAPT. ALAN (B.Sc. '20), has been promoted to the rank of Acting Air Commodore, while serving as Director of Aeronautical Engineering, R.C.A.F., Ottawa.

GILLSON, SQUADRON LEADER A. H. S. (Professor of Mathematics, McGill University), was promoted to the rank of Wing Commander, Navigation Branch, R.C.A.F., January 15, 1942.

GLICKMAN, PILOT OFFICER BERTRAM W. (Com. 1940-'41), has received his commission in the R.C.A.F., after training at Victoriaville, P.Q., Chatham and Mountain View, Ontario, and Pennfield Ridge, N.B.

GRAVES, SERGT. PILOT WILLIAM DONALD (Eng. 1939-'41) has received Wings at No. 9 Service Flying Training School, R.C.A.F., Summerside, P.E.I.

GRIER, SERGT. PILOT PETER W. (Com. 1939-'40), received Wings at No. 8 Service Flying Training School, R.C.A.F., Moncton, N.B., April 24, 1942.

HALE, PILOT OFFICER WARREN M. (Arts, 1938-'41), was reported in press despatches, April 10, 1942, to be serving in a Bomber Squadron of the R.A.F., using new and highly effective American-built DB-7B (Boston-3) planes.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER D. (B.Eng. '40), is now a Flying Officer, R.C.A.F.

HARROWER, FLIGHT LIEUT. GORDON STUART (Arts, 1913-'15), was promoted to the rank of Squadron Leader (Administrative Branch), R.C.A.F., January 1, 1942.

JONES, BRUCE NEWPORT (B.Com. '36), who some time ago resigned his commission as Flying Officer in the R.C.A.F., Administrative Branch, to enlist in the Air Branch of the Service, was among those who graduated this spring as Sergeant-Observers at No. 4 Bombing and Gunnery School, R.C.A.F., Fingal, Ontario.

KING, PILOT OFFICER DONALD CHESLEY, R.C.A.F. (Com. 1939-'41), received his Observer's Wing and his Commission recently at Pennfield, N.B.

KIRSCHBERG, FLIGHT LIEUT. LEO SANFORD (M.D. '39), is now serving in the Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., at No. 6 Intermediate Flying Training School, Toronto.

KREINER, SQUADRON LEADER JOHN HAROLD (M.D. '23), is serving in the Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., Guelph, Ontario.

LAWS, FLYING OFFICER H. WYATT (B.A. '40, M.D. '40), R.C.A.F. Medical Branch, October 23, 1941.

MCCLINTOCK, PILOT OFFICER DONALD JOHN (Teachers', Macdonald College, '38), R.C.A.F., is now serving overseas.

MACDONALD, PILOT OFFICER JAMES FREDERIC (Com. 1939-'40), R.C.A.F., who won his Observer's Wing at Rivers, Man., in April, 1941, and since then has been serving with the R.A.F. Bomber Command, has been "Commissioned in the Field," according to an R.C.A.F. announcement on March 19, 1942.

MCGILL, GROUP CAPT. FRANK S. (Arts, 1911-13), was transferred in March from the command of No. 2 Movements Group, R.C.A.F., Halifax, N.S., to the command of the R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ontario.

MCGREGOR, WING COMMANDER GORDON ROY, D.F.C., (Sci. 1920-'22), formerly Director of Air Staff, Overseas Headquarters, R.C.A.F., has been transferred to "new duties elsewhere." No details of his new appointment have yet been announced.

McMillan, Sergt. Pilot Douglas G. (Sci. 1939-'41), received Wings at No. 9 Service Flying Training School, R.C.A.F., Summerside, P.E.I., February 27, 1942.

Marcou, Pilot Officer Howard Henderson (B.A. '28), has won Wings and a Commission in the R.C.A.F.

Masson, Pilot Officer William Murray Graydon (Arts, 1930-'31), R.C.A.F., who proceeded overseas in March, 1941, and has since served with a Squadron of the R.A.F. Bomber Command, has been "Commissioned in the Field," according to a statement issued at R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa, March 19, 1942.

Nesbitt, Squadron Leader Arthur Deane, D.F.C. (B.Eng. '33), who was wounded in the Battle of Britain in September, 1940, and returned to Canada some months ago, is now Commanding a Fighter Squadron, R.C.A.F., known as the "Thunderbird" Squadron, on the Pacific coast.

O'Brien, Pilot Officer (Acting Flight Lieut.) William Lawrence Stuart (B.Com. '40), R.C.A.F., who returned to Canada some months ago, after recovering from serious burns and injuries suffered when he was shot down during Air Operations overseas, July 7, 1941, has been appointed A.D.C. to His Excellency, the Governor-General.

Pethick, Pilot Officer Thomas M. (Sci. 1940-'41), who was awarded Wings and a Commission this spring at Summerside, P.E.I., was reported in April to have proceeded overseas.

Pitcher, Squadron Leader Paul Brooks (B.A. '35, B.C.L.'38) who visited Canada in January, later returned to Britain and in April was appointed to the command of a newly formed Spitfire squadron of the R.C.A.F.

Probert, Sergt.-Observer John S. (Eng. 1937-'39), R.C.A.F., received his Observer's Wing in March at Mountain View, Ontario.

Ripstein, Flying Officer Charles Benjamin, (M.D. '40,) Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., October 1, 1941.

Savage, Pilot Officer Peter John Christie (Eng. 1938-'40), has been awarded Wings and a Commission, after training at St. Hubert, Victoriaville, Windsor Mills, and Summerside, P.E.I.

Schofield, Tom (Phys. Ed. '37), previously listed in these columns as a Despatch Rider, Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, left that unit before the outbreak of the war and is now a Pilot Officer in the R.C.A.F.

Sellar, Pilot Officer William (B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35), R.C.A.F., attached R.A.F. Regional Control Board, Overseas.

Sherar, Sergt.-Pilot Leo W. (Arts [Partial], 1940-'41), was among the R.C.A.F. trainees who received Wings at Mountain View, Ontario, April 11, 1942.

Solin, Flying Officer Cecil D. (B.A. '37, M.A. '38), has been appointed Instructor in Navigation, R.C.A.F. Training Station, Dauphin, Manitoba.

Sproule, Flying Officer Robert S. (B.Eng. '37), was reported in March, 1942, to be serving at a station of the R.C.A.F. in Newfoundland.

Stewart, Flight Sergt. James Gardner (Arts, 1939-'40), was among the other ranks of the R.C.A.F. commissioned as Pilot Officers while serving in Canada, April 25, 1942.

Stronach, Pilot Officer William N. (Com. 1938-'41), has received Wings and a Commission at No. 9 Service Flying Training School, R.C.A.F., Summerside, P.E.I.

Thomson, Sergt. Pilot Alexander Bennett (Science 1938-'40), was among those who received Wings at No. 13 Service Flying Training School, R.C.A.F., St. Hubert, P.Q., March 10, 1942.

Vineberg, Pilot Officer Alexander (Sci. 1935-'36), was among the officers of the R.C.A.F. whose commissions for "Meritorious Service in the Field of Operations Overseas" were announced by R.C.A.F. Headquarters, April 1, 1942.

Wait, Group Captain Frank Goodell (B.Sc. '27), Commanding R.C.A.F. Station, Mountain View, Ontario, was appointed in February, 1942, Senior Organization Officer, No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

Warwick, Flying Officer O. Harold (M.D. '40), Medical Branch, R.C.A.F., October 22, 1941.

Webster, Richard Campbell (B.Com. '32), formerly of the Royal Rifles of Canada, Can. Reserve Army, Quebec, to be Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F., Equipment Branch, March 13, 1942.

Whiteman, Pilot Officer Harry H. (B.Sc. '38), graduated with highest marks from the R.C.A.F. School of Aeronautical Engineering, Montreal, May, 1942.



McGill University War Records

Sergt.-Pilot Frederick E. Wellington
Killed on Active Service

Williams, Sergt. Observer Raymond John (Sci. 1938-'39), is now serving overseas, attached to a Squadron of the R.A.F. Bomber Command.

Wilmot, Aircraftman (2) Blair Chapman (B.L.S. '40), reported recently for duty to No. 1 Manning Depot, R.C.A.F., Toronto.

Medical Branch

The following McGill men, not previously listed in these columns, are now serving in the Medical Branch, R.C.A.F.

Barker, Flight Lieut. Charles Scott (M.D. '32).

Brown, Flying Officer Norman M. (B.A. '36, M.D. '40).

Hersey, Flight Lieut. M. Lewis R. (Past Student).

Jones, Flying Officer Arnold Frederick (M.D. '40).

Orr, Flight Lieut. William Leonard (B.Sc. '37, M.D. '40).

Pattee, Flight. Lieut. Chauncey Johnson (M.D. '36).

Sedlezky, Flight Lieut. Isadore (M.D. '38).

Sutton, Flight Lieut. Gerald Lawrence (B.Sc. '31, M.D.'36).

Women's Division

Brittain, Louise (Macdonald College '28), has been assigned to duty as an Equipment Officer with the rank of Section Leader in the Women's Division, R.C.A.F.

Duggan, Brenda Marguerite (Domestic Science, Macdonald College '32), is serving as Airwoman (2), R.C.A.F. (Women's Division), No. 6 "M" Depot, Toronto.

MacPherson, Mary Florence (Phys.Ed. '37), who joined the R.C.A.F. in a civilian capacity in July, 1940, is now an Equipment Assistant, R.C.A.F. (Women's Division).

Neilson, Helen Ridout (B.H.S. '39), was among those recently commissioned as Section Officers in the Women's Division, R.C.A.F.

Patch, Assistant Section Officer Lydia Joan, has been appointed Administrative Officer, Basic Training Centre, R.C.A.F. (Women's Division), Rockcliffe Air Station, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Artillery

Abbey, Lieut.-Col. Philip (Com. 1912-'14, Law 1915-16), Commanding, 2nd Medium Brigade, R.C.A., Can. Reserve Army, Montreal, was among the officers named in April by Military District No. 4, Montreal, to take the Senior Officers' Training Course at Kingston, Ontario.

Bishop, Capt. Ross M. (Eng. '35), has been promoted to the rank of Major and to the command of an Anti-Aircraft Battery, R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.

CAPE, CAPT. JOHN M. (Arts, 1926-'27), was promoted to the rank of Major, Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas, October 7, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, February 28, 1942).

CROMBIE, LIEUT. JOHN A. P. (Sci. 1931'32), 79th Anti-Aircraft Battery, R.C.A., Active Canadian Army.

DWYER, LIEUT. WILLIAM H. (Com. 1929-'30), formerly of the 11th (Army) Field Regiment, R.C.A., has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the 8th Field Regiment, R.C.A., Canadian Army Overseas.

FRASER, BRIGADIER ROBERT A. (B.A. '15), Commanding the Artillery, 2nd Division, Canadian Army Overseas, was among the officers of the Canadian Forces whose return to Canada on duty was announced by Headquarters, Military District No. 4, Montreal, March 10, 1942. He has now been appointed to command the Artillery of the 6th Division, Active Canadian Army.

HARRINGTON, LIEUT. CONRAD F. (B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36), has been promoted to the rank of Captain, 73rd Battery, 5th Field Regiment, R.C.A., Can. Army Overseas.

KNIGHTON, LANCE-BOMBARDIER GEOFFREY H. S. (Agr. 1938-'40), is serving in the Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas.

LEGGAT, MAJOR WILLIAM H. (Law, 1929-'30), is now serving in the 19th Field Battery, 3rd Field Regiment, R.C.A., Can. Army Overseas.

MADILL, LIEUT. JOHN ARTHUR (Com. 1938-'41), 79th Anti-Aircraft Battery, R.C.A., Active Can. Army.

MARROTTE, LIEUT. GORDON LAWRENCE (B.Eng. '40), is now serving in the Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Overseas.

MOWAT, LIEUT. WILLIAM STEWART (B.A. '39), 79th Anti-Aircraft Battery, R.C.A., Active Canadian Army.

PATCH, LIEUT. RODNEY A. (B.A. '36, B.C.L. '39), was reported in Press Despatches, April 3, 1942, to be serving with a Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, R.C.A., Can. Army Overseas, employed at that time in manning the outer defences of London.

ROSEBRUGH, MAJOR CHARLES KENNETH (B.Sc. '16), was appointed Second-in-Command of a Field Regiment, R.C.A., Can. Army Overseas, November 11, 1941. (*Canada Gazette*, April 11, 1942.)

SEYBOLD, LIEUT. JOHN E. (B.Com. '31), is now serving in the R.C.A., Can. Army Overseas.

SHAW, LIEUT. IAN B. (B.Com. '39), was among the officers of a Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, R.C.A., Can. Army Overseas, visited in the outer defences of London by a correspondent of the Canadian Press, April, 1942.

Black Watch of Canada

The following were among those named on May 1, 1942, as officers of the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Active Canadian Army.

BALLANTYNE, LIEUT. JAMES ROSS (Sci. 1924-'25), Paymaster.

HEAMAN, LIEUT. SAMUEL G. (Arts, 1939-'42), Mortar Officer.

HENDERSON, LIEUT. THOMAS G. (B.A. '27, M.A. '28), Intelligence Officer.

JAQUAYS, LIEUT.-COL. HOMER M., JR. (B.Sc. '30), Commanding Officer.

JOHNSTON, LIEUT. MALCOLM G. (B.Com. '42).

MCCAW, LIEUT. CHARLES W. (Macdonald College: Teachers, 1940), Bren Gun Officer.

MCCUAIG, BRIGADIER G. ERIC, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (B.Sc.'05), Honorary Lieut.-Col.

MARTIN, LIEUT. JOHN E. (B.C.L. '42).

MILLS, LIEUT. ALAN V. L. (B.C.L. '42).

REED, LIEUT. WILLIAM A., R.C.A.M.C., (M.D. '40), Medical Officer.

STANLEY, LIEUT. GARTON N. (Arts 1928-'29), Transport Officer.

TURNER, LIEUT. CHARLES N. (B.Com. '36).

WILLIAMSON, CAPT. DAVID (App. Sci. 1920-'22), Company Commander.

Royal Canadian Engineers

CONNELLY, ALAN BURTON (B.Eng. '33), is now Acting Lieut.-Col., R.C.E., H.Q., a Canadian Division, Canadian Army Overseas.

SHOTWELL, ACTING LIEUT.-COL. J. S. G. (B.Sc. '25, M.Sc. '26), R.C.E., was seconded, whilst employed with the U.S. Army, February 4, 1942. (*Canada Gazette*, March 28, 1942).

Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

BOURNE, LIEUT. J. DOUGLAS (B.Eng. '37), was among the officers of the R.C.C.S. chosen recently to serve with the Army's new Radio Location Unit, Canadian Army Overseas. The unit is said to be the first formation of its kind in any army in the world.

BROWN, LIEUT. HUGH C. (B.Eng. '36), No. 1 Can. Corps Signals, R.C.C.S., Can. Army Overseas.

MORGAN, 2ND LIEUT. JAMES E. (B.A. '37), was among the officers of the R.C.C.S., Active Can. Army, who proceeded for advanced training to the Officers' Training Centre, Brockville, Ontario, in March, 1942.

TABER, COLONEL HAROLD EDWARD (B.Sc. '22), R.C.C.S., is now Director of Signals Design, Army Engineering Design Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps

DOBBIN, LIEUT. DAVIN CRAWFORD (B.Eng. [Civil] '32), Ordnance Mechanical Engineer, 4th Class, R.C.O.C., Active Canadian Army, has completed the R.C.O.C. training course at Barriefield, Ontario, and has been posted among the officers due to proceed on Overseas Service.

JOLLEY, MAJOR MALCOLM P. (B.Eng. '33), who is seconded for duty to the Department of Munitions and Supply and is serving as General Manager of Small Arms, Limited, was promoted to the rank of Acting Colonel, R.C.O.C., May 2, 1942.

NORCROSS, CAPT. ASHLEY C. (B.S.A. '21), was among the officers listed in April on the roll of those taking the Instructional Course at the Training Centre of the R.C.O.C., Barriefield, Ontario.

OSLER, FLYING OFFICER PHILIP FEATHERSTONE (B.Sc. '24), resigned his commission in the R.C.A.F., January 11, 1942, and was appointed Captain (O.M.E., 3rd Class) in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Active Can. Army, January 12, 1942.

SMITH, LIEUT. ODRIC HENRY (B.Eng. '35), is now Mechanical Engineer, R.C.O.C., 1st Canadian Base Ordnance Workshop, Canadian Army Overseas.

TILDEN, CAPT. SAMUEL FOSTER (Sci. 1913-'14; Agr. 1914-'17), R.C.O.C., Montreal, was among those taking the Officers' Advanced Training Course at Barriefield, Ontario, in April.

Canadian Armoured Corps

ALEXANDER, 2ND LIEUT. GEORGE (B.Com. '41), Canadian Armoured Corps, was reported in February last to be training at the Canadian Officers Training Centre, Brockville, Ontario.

CURRIE, CAPT. GARNER ORMSBY (Arts 1929-'31), Canadian Grenadier Guards, now serving with the 22nd Armoured Regiment, Canadian Armoured Corps, was among the Canadian officers who crossed to Britain for special training in March, 1942.

LEROUX, CADET EDWARD C. (Sci. 1941-'42), McGill Reserve Training Battalion, was transferred on April 26, 1942, to the Canadian Armoured Corps, Active Can. Army.

PARISH, CAPT. CHARLES ERNEST (B.Eng. '32), was reported in March to be serving in the 22nd Armoured Regiment, Active Canadian Army, and to be taking a course at aTraining Centre of Armoured Formations, Canadian Army Overseas.

RAMSAY, CAPT. KENNETH M. (B.Sc. '22), formerly of the 3rd Battalion, Black Watch of Canada, Canadian Reserve Army, Montreal, transferred in April to the Canadian Armoured Corps, Active Canadian Army, Camp Borden, Ontario.

SCRIMGER, LIEUT. ALEXANDER CARON (Arts 1939-'41), was reported in April to be serving as an Attached Officer, 29th Armoured Regiment (South Alberta Reg't.), Canadian Armoured Corps, Active Canadian Army.

SMITH, MAJOR HOWARD MCKAY (Com. 1929-'30), 22nd Armoured Regiment, Active Can. Army, proceeded overseas in March, 1942, to take a course at a Training Centre of Armoured Formations in Britain.

SOCKETT, DAVID L. (Eng. 1941-'42), enlisted in April in the Canadian Armoured Corps, Active Can. Army.

WRIGHT, LIEUT. HENRY HUME (Arts 1939-'40), formerly of the Black Watch of Canada, Montreal, is now serving in the Canadian Armoured Corps, Active Canadian Army, Camp Borden, Ontario.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

CAREY, SERGT. EDWARD FRANK (B.A. '41), is now serving with No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Army Overseas.

COUPER, CAPT. W. MASON (B.Sc. '29, M.D. '33), has been promoted to the rank of Major, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas, with seniority from January 1, 1942.

DAVIS, CAPT. HENRY ROY L. (M.D. '28), has been promoted to the rank of Major, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Army Overseas.

FAWCETT, MAJOR JOHN PURVIS (M.D. '18), attached Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Hamilton, Ontario.

GORRSLINE, BRIGADIER R. M., D.S.O. (D.P.H. '21), Director-General, Medical Services, R.C.A.M.C., returned to Canada in April after a tour of inspection of Canadian medical units overseas.

HOLLAND, GEORGE ALLISON (M.D. '31), Demonstrator in Anatomy and Assistant Demonstrator in Surgery, has been granted leave of absence by the University to assume Active Duty in the R.C.A.M.C.

KENNING, LIEUT.-COL. GORDON COLFAX (M.D. '18), to Command a Unit, R.C.A.M.C., Active Canadian Army, with the Acting Rank of Colonel, January 2, 1942. (*Canada Gazette*, February 21, 1942).

LEGATE, CAPT. DAVID M. (B.A. '27), who crossed to Britain with the 1st Contingent of Canadian troops in 1939 as Quartermaster of No. 9 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., and later was seconded to assume duties as Assistant Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society in London, returned to Montreal on a tour of combined duty and furlough, March 27, 1942, and has since recrossed by air to England.

LUNAM, CAPT. JAMES B. (M.D. '40), is serving with No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

LUNDON, COL. ARTHUR EDWARD, E. D. (M.D. '14), who returned from overseas service in November, 1941, and served for a time in the Branch of the Director General of Medical Services, N.D.H.Q., Ottawa, was in March appointed District Medical Officer, M.D. No. 3, Kingston, Ontario.

MCINERNEY, LIEUT.-COL. JAMES P. (M.D. '29), R.C.A.M.C., recently returned from overseas, has been appointed to command No. 21 Field Ambulance, Active Canadian Army, now mobilized in the Maritime Provinces.

MCKIM, LIEUT.-COL. LAURIE HAMILTON (M.D. '12), has been granted leave from his post as Assistant Professor of Surgery in the Medical Faculty, McGill University, to assume Active Duty in the R.C.A.M.C.

MACKENZIE, CAPT. FRANCIS DOUGLAS (B.A. '36, M.D. '40), is serving as Medical Officer, 1st Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment (M.G.), Can. Army Overseas.

MURRAY, CAPT. DONALD R. (M.D. '39), is now serving in the R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

RABINOWITCH, MAJOR I. M. (M.D. '17, D.Sc. '32), whose return to Canada from a second tour of duty in Britain was announced, April 2, 1942, was simultaneously named by the Hon. R. J. Manion, Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions, as Scientific Advisor on Chemical Warfare in a Consultant Capacity. Booklets on Air Raid Precautions, prepared under Major Rabinowitch's direction, were announced as almost ready for publication at that time.

ROSS, LIEUT.-COL. HUGH GRAHAM (M.D. '24), assumed command of No. 6 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Reserve Army, Montreal, February 9, 1942.

SKELLEY, CAPT. ALBERT JAMES (M.D. '24), formerly Medical Officer, Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment, Can. Reserve Army, has been appointed to Active Duty at Petawawa Military Camp, Petawawa, Ontario.

SPARLING, CAPT. DOUGLAS W. (Assistant Demonstrator in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, McGill University), has been promoted to the rank of Major, while serving with a Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

La Province de Québec

KEY TO CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

ON Québec, the largest of Canada's provinces and the one perhaps most abundantly endowed with resources and organization for war production, falls in good right a lion's share of our Dominion's responsibility towards the United Nations in the common cause of democracy.

QUÉBEC'S effort is a highly controlling factor in Canada's performance.

IT is the clear duty of every one of our citizens, regardless of race, tongue or creed, to set to with a will and show once again that never in vain can the Province of Québec be looked to for sacrifice in a worthy cause.

WE have been working well along towards victory. Difficulties are now found multiplied and intensified. They are formidable challenge to our nationhood; but readily do we take it up. Let this critical eleventh hour but find Canadians all drawing still more closely together in a last mighty effort, and the hour of noon must strike in triumph for our great Dominion and our worthy allies.

I ask of all Québec a national outlook in this crisis.

ADÉLARD GODBOUT

Prime Minister of Québec

TAYLOR, LIEUT.-COL. ROSS BURT (M.D. '18), has been appointed Assistant District Medical Officer, Military District No. 4, Montreal.

WILKINSON, LIEUT. WILLIAM ARTHUR (B.A. '37), Quartermaster, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Machine-Gun Training Centre, Coteau Barracks, Three Rivers, P.Q.

WOLSTEIN, MAJOR EDWARD (B.Sc. '28, M.D. '32), R.C.A.M.C., who has served in the Active Canadian Army since the outbreak of the war, is now serving in the Canadian Army Overseas.

WRIGHT, MAJOR HENRY P. (M.D. '14), R.C.A.M.C., Can. Reserve Army, was posted to Active Duty on the H.Q. Medical Staff, Military District No. 4, Montreal, April 1, 1942.

No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station

The following McGill men are among those serving in No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station, R.C.A.M.C., whose safe arrival in Britain was announced in press despatches, March 29, 1942.

GEDDES, MAJOR AUBREY KENT (M.D. '24).

LUKE, MAJOR JOSEPHUS C. (B.A. '27, M.D. '31).

RITCHIE, CAPT. KENNETH STEPHEN (B.A. '32, M.D. '36), Registrar.

THOMPSON, LIEUT.-COL. CLIFFORD SHAW (M.D. '25), Commanding Officer.

Correction

EREAUX, LIEUT. LEMUEL PRICE (B.Sc. '20, M.D. '23), was the Acting Commanding Officer of No. 6 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Reserve Army, Montreal, from July, 1941, to February, 1942, not Lieut.-Col. and Commanding Officer, as incorrectly stated in these columns in March. We regret this error and thank Lieut. Ereaux for calling it to our attention.

Canadian Dental Corps

DRIVER, MAJOR HAROLD VINCENT (D.D.S. '14), District Dental Officer and Commanding Officer, No. 4 Coy., C.D.C., Military District No. 4, Montreal, was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col., April 6, 1942.

LEFEBVRE, CAPT. O. A. (D.D.S. '15), has been promoted to Major, C.D.C., M.D. No. 4, Montreal.

WHITEHEAD, CAPT. WALLACE IRWIN (D.D.S. '29), was appointed in February to the command of No. 7 Clinic, C.D.C., Lansdowne Park, Ottawa.

Supplementary List

We are indebted to the Secretary, Faculty of Dentistry, for the following news of McGill men serving in the Canadian Dental Corps in Canada or Overseas. The items given show promotions or appointments not previously listed in these columns. The list is dated, March, 1942.

BERWICK, CAPT. KENNETH CAMERON (D.D.S. '27), No. 24 Coy., C.D.C., Montreal.

BOURKE, MAJOR EDWARD TENNANT (D.D.S. '23), C.D.C., Can. Military Headquarters, Can. Army Overseas.

BRYANT, CAPT. WILLIAM (D.D.S. '41), No. 24 Coy., C.D.C., Montreal.

BURTON, CAPT. THOMAS EDWIN (D.D.S. '22), C.D.C., Victoriaville, P.Q.

CHAMARD, CAPT. JOHN M. (D.D.S. '35), a Divisional Dental Coy., Can. Army Overseas.

CLAENER, CAPT. MOSES (D.D.S. '39), C.D.C., Military District No. 6, Halifax, N.S.

COPNICK, CAPT. IRVING (B.A. '29, D.D.S. '34), Intermediate Base, C.D.C., Can. Army Overseas.

DINNING, CAPT. NEIL F. (D.D.S. '38), No. 24 Coy., C.D.C., Montreal.

DOHAN, CAPT. MATTHEW JOHN T. (D.D.S. '40), No. 13 Can. Light Field Ambulance, a Can. Armoured Division, Can. Army Overseas.

DUFFY, CAPT. I. LOYOLA (D.D.S. '37), Intermediate Base, C.D.C., Can. Army Overseas.

FRANKLIN, MAJOR GERALD (D.D.S. '22), Canadian Plastic Surgery Team, R.C.A.M.C., Can. Army Overseas.

GITNICK, CAPT. J. PHILIP (D.D.S. '35), C.D.C., Military District No. 5, Quebec, P.Q.

GREAVES, CAPT. HAROLD L. (D.D.S. '29), Intermediate Base, C.D.C., Canadian Army Overseas.

GUILBOARD, CAPT. THOMAS IVAN (D.D.S. '36), No. 8 Coy., C.D.C., a Can. Armoured Division, Can. Army Overseas.

HARVEY, CAPT. ROBERT FREDERICK (D.D.S. '41), No. 24 Coy., C.D.C., Montreal.

HERSCHON, CAPT. SAMUEL (D.D.S. '24), No. 24 Coy., C.D.C., Montreal.

HODGINS, CAPT. WALLACE J. W. (D.D.S. '37), No. 39 Coy., C.D.C., No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

JOHNSTON, CAPT. WILFRED J. (D.D.S. '38), No. 24 Coy., C.D.C., Montreal.

OLIVER, CAPT. HOWARD T. (D.D.S. '38), No. 1 Wireless School, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

PICKEL, CAPT. MARTIN REID (D.D.S. '23), Intermediate Base, C.D.C., Can. Army Overseas.

SAUNDERS, LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK WILLIAM (D.D.S. '16), Commanding a Divisional Dental Company. Can. Army Overseas.

SHIZGAL, CAPT. DAVID T. (D.D.S. '39), No. 24 Coy., C.D.C., Montreal.

SMAILL, CAPT. STANTON S. L. (D.D.S. '37), No. 39 Coy., C.D.C., No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F., Montreal.

SUGARS, CAPT. WILLIAM A. (D.D.S. '37), No. 24 Coy., C.D.C., Montreal.

SUGDEN, LIEUT. GEORGE WILLIAM (D.D.S. '26), No. 8 Coy., C.D.C., a Canadian Armoured Division, Can. Army Overseas.

THOMPSON, CAPT. ROBERT C. (D.D.S. '27), No. 24 Coy., C.D.C., Montreal.

WALLEY, CAPT. KENNETH MORGAN (D.D.S. '41), No. 24 Coy., C.D.C., Montreal.

Military Service

We have been informed that the following McGill men, not previously listed in these columns, are serving in the Canadian Forces. Details of their ranks and appointments are given so far as these are known.

BOVARD, JOHN P. (Eng. 1937-'39), R.C.A.F.

CONYERS, HAROLD E. (Sci. 1937-'38, Eng. 1938-'39), R.C.N.V.R.

DIXON, LIEUT. JOHN ANDREW (Arts 1938-'40), Canadian Armoured Corps.

DOUGHERTY, DONALD BRUCE (Sci. 1939-'40), R.C.N.V.R.

EDINGTON, CAPT. ARCHIBALD MAXWELL (B.Sc. '33, M.D. '36), R.C.A.M.C.

ELLIS, BARTON (Com. 1940-'42), R.C.N.V.R.

GARDNER, AUSTIN W. (Sci. 1940-'41), R.C.A.F.

GORDON, LIEUT. JOHN A. (B.Eng. '41), R.C.O.C.

HARVIE, PILOT OFFICER THOMAS ALLIE (B.Eng. '41), R.C.A.F.

HINMAN, RUSSELL (Eng. 1938-'40), United States Forces.

HOLLIDAY, JASPER W. (Eng. 1937-'40), R.C.A.F.

HUGESSEN, EDWARD H. KNATCHBULL (Arts 1940-41), R.C.A.F.

KIMBALL, FLIGHT LIEUT. GEORGE FREDERICK (B.Eng. '33), R.C.A.F.

KOHL, GEORGE GORDON P. (Arts 1937-'41), R.C.A.M.C.

LONG, RICHARD C. (M.D. '40), R.C.A.M.C.

MCLERNON, FLIGHT LIEUT. ROY A. (Eng. 1938-'39), R.C.A.F.

MILNES, 2ND LIEUT. SAMUEL W. (B.Eng. '40), R.C.E.

NICKSON, FLYING OFFICER JOHN ELLISON, (Com. 1929-'34), R.C.A.F.

ROSE, FLYING OFFICER BRAM (B.A. '29, M.D. '33, M.Sc. '37, Ph.D. '39), Medical Branch, R.C.A.F.

SAVAGE, JAMES C. (Eng. 1940-'42), R.C.A.F.

SHAPIRO, CLARENCE HARRIS (B.Eng. '32), R.C.A.F.

SMITH, CAPT. RALPH LEARMAN (B.A. '26, M.D. '33), R.C.A.M.C.

SNELL, AIRCRAFTMAN HAROLD M. (B.A. '40), R.C.A.F.

STEVENSON, RICHARD H. (Com. 1938-'42), R.C.N.V.R.

STEWART, JAMES G. (Arts 1939-'40), R.C.A.F.

STEWART, JOHN W. (Eng. 1937-'40), R.C.N.V.R.

WILKINSON, LIEUT. WILLIAM WELSBY (B.A. '41), Canadian Armoured Corps.

Supplementary List

DE PIERRO, HENRY (B.Arch. '41), R.C.E.

DESBARATS, FLIGHT LIEUT. RICHARD WILLIAM (Arts, 1925-'27), R.C.A.F.

DUCLOS, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN CHARLES D. (Com. 1940-'41), R.C.A.F.

FARRELL, DESMOND (Eng. 1935-'38), R.C.A.F.

GRIER, AIRCRAFTMAN (2) ARCHIBALD E. (Sci. 1932-'33, Com. 1933-'34), R.C.A.F.

HESS, PILOT OFFICER GEOFFREY W. (Med. 1938-'40), R.C.A.F.

KENNY, LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN JAMES HENRY F. (Eng. 1939-'40, Com. 1940-'41), R.C.A.F.

SCHLEMM, PROBATIONARY SUB-LIEUT. ALEXANDER GARDNER MILLAR (Com. 1938-'39), R.C.N.V.R.

STOKER, A. C. (2) PATRICK MACGILLICUDDY (Arch. 1939-'41), R.C.A.F.

General List

DOMVILLE, LIEUT. JAMES EDWARD (Com. 1936-'37), has been promoted to the rank of Captain; 7th Reconnaissance Regiment (Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars), Canadian Army Overseas.

HAEMMERLE, MAJOR ANATOLE ALFRED (Arts 1926-'29), formerly of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, was appointed in February, 1942, to the command of an important body of mixed troops in Western Canada.

JAQUAYS, MAJOR HOMER MORTON, JR. (B.Sc. '30), who returned to Canada in March after service overseas with the 1st Battalion, Black Watch of Canada, was on April 16 appointed to command the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment, now mobilized as a unit of the Active Canadian Army.

MANION, JAMES P. (B.Com. '29), Canadian Assistant Trade Commissioner in New York, was reported in press despatches on February 19, to be leaving New York to join the Active Canadian Army.

ROGERS, LIEUT. GARNETT WESTGARTH (B.A. '41), was in March listed among the officers serving at the Canadian Machine-Gun Training Centre, Active Can. Army, Three Rivers, P.Q.

SHAW, LIEUT. HAMPDEN CROSSLEY (B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '35), Assistant Army Examiner, Huntingdon Training Centre, Canadian Army, Huntingdon, P.Q., was promoted to the rank of Captain, April 16, 1942.

TYSON, HON. CAPT. THE REV. T. W. (Theology '27), of Manotick United Church, reported some time ago to the Army Manning Pool, Peterborough, Ontario, for duty as a Chaplain in the Active Canadian Army.

WRIGHT, GEOFFREY KENNETH (B.Sc. '41), has joined the Active Canadian Army and is in training at Gordonhead, B.C.

Returned to Canada

The following are among the officers of the Canadian Army Overseas who have now returned to Canada. The details of their appointments in this country have not yet been announced.

BRANDS, LIEUT. KENNETH N. R. (B.Eng. '40), Royal Can. Ordnance Corps.

COBBETT, CAPT. STUART A. (B.Com. '32), Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

GOW, MAJOR JAMES SINCLAIR (B.Com. '23), Canadian Armoured Corps.

MCGEE, CAPT. LEONARD DAVIDSON (B.Eng. '33), Royal Can. Ordnance Corps.

MCMASTER, LIEUT. DAVID ROSS (B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33), Royal Canadian Artillery, March, 1942.

Correction

MCLEAN, LIEUT. DOUGLAS WILSON (B.A. '34), was reported in our Spring 1940 number, to be serving as Pilot Officer in the R.C.A.F. Elsewhere in the same issue, we stated correctly that he was serving in the P.P.C.L.I. A check made in February, 1942, showed him to be serving at that time as Lieutenant, P.P.C.L.I., Canadian Army Overseas.

Civilian Service

AMARON, DOUGLAS (B.A. '36), Correspondent of the Canadian Press in England, was among the small group of newspapermen who accompanied British Commando troops in the successful raid on Boulogne, April 22, 1942.

BRODIE, ALEXANDER B., JR. (B.Com. '36), is in the employ of the National War Labour Board, Ottawa.

BRODIE BARBARA (B.A. '39), is serving on the staff of the British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

CODE, FRANCIS L. (B.Sc. '20), has been appointed Chief Technical Adviser, Inspection and Test Department, Research Enterprises, Limited, Leaside, Ontario.

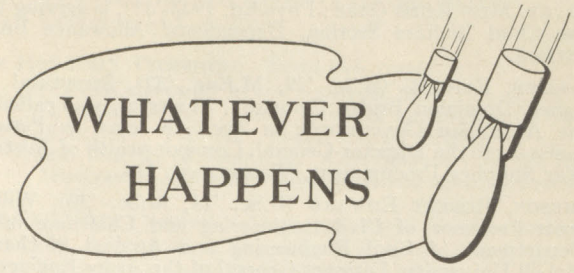
CURRIE, LT.-COL. GEORGE SELKIRK, D.S.O., M.C., (B.A. '11; Governor, McGill University), Executive Assistant to the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, was among those aboard when the Minister's plane, en route to the Canadian West, made a successful forced landing on a frozen lake north of Kapuskasing, Ontario, March 28, 1942.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM JOSEPH (B.Sc. '13), has been named by General Motors Corporation in the United States to be Director of Engineering Services Group, General Motors War Products.

DE BLOIS, WILLIAM HOWARD (B.Sc. '01), is Deputy Controller of Chemicals, Department of Munitions and Supply, Montreal.

FARRELL, MARK D. (B.Com. '34), is serving in the employ of the British Supply Council, New York, N.Y.

GOLDENBERG, H. CARL (B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32), has been appointed a member of the Dominion Government's Labour Co-ordination Committee. He is Director-General, Economics and Statistics Branch, Dept. of Munitions and Supply, and an Executive Assistant to the Chairman, Canadian Section, Joint War Production Committee of Canada and the United States.



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GORDON, CRAWFORD (B.Com. '36), was appointed Director of Organization in the Department of Munitions and Supply, March 7, 1942.

HARVEY, MISS RUTH (Staff: Phys.Ed. 1923-'38), is serving with the Child Welfare Section, Dependents' Allowance Board, Ottawa.

JACOBSEN, ERIC R. (B.Sc. '29, M.Eng. '32), Structural Designer, Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal, was called by the Australian Government in April to serve as Personal Assistant to the Director-General, Commonwealth of Australia War Supplies Procurement, Washington, D.C.

JAMIESON, ROBERT EDWARD (B.Sc. '14, M.Sc. '20), William Scott Professor of Civil Engineering and Chairman of the Department of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics, McGill University, Director-General of the Army Engineering Design Branch, Dept. of Munitions and Supply, was in March appointed a member of the Dominion Government's newly created Army Technical Development Board.

KEMBALL, ALFRED WALTER (B.A. '32), has been appointed Area Supervisor, Y.M.C.A. War Services, Eastern Ontario and Quebec.

KEMP, MAJOR JAMES COLIN, D.S.O., M.C. (B.Sc. '08), was Co-Chairman in the Province of Quebec of the Campaign for Funds recently conducted throughout Canada by the Canadian Red Cross Society.

LABELLE, HENRI SICOTTE (B.Arch. '17), has been appointed Regional Director, Montreal, Construction Control Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

LEA, HARRY W. (B.Sc. '31), has been appointed Director of the Maritime Bureau of Technical Personnel. He was previously Chief Executive Officer of the Bureau.

MAASS, DR. OTTO (B.A. '11, M.Sc. '12; Macdonald Professor of Physical Chemistry and Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, McGill University), was in May reappointed as a Member of the National Research Council of Canada for a further term of three years.

MCCONNELL, JOHN G. (Arts 1929-'31), Chairman of the Queen's Canadian Fund, visited London some months ago, carrying out duties in his capacity as Public Relations Officer of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

MOODIE, CAPT. EDWARD CAMPBELL (Arts 1925-'27), of Canadian Overseas Military Headquarters, London, has been appointed to serve in a civilian capacity as Overseas Representative of the Canadian Bureau of Public Information, with offices at Canada House, London.

PIDGEON, DR. LLOYD M. (M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29), has been responsible for the development of a method of reducing magnesium ore to metal. In authoritative press despatches released in Montreal in March, the process is described as a major contribution to the industrial war effort of Canada, the United States, and the United Nations.

ROBINSON, F. GERALD (B.A. '05), has been appointed a Member, General Advisory Committee on Pulp and Paper Products, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

ROCHESTER, GORDON HAMILTON (B.Sc. '22), Aircraft Veneer and Plywoods Export and Import Controller, Timber Control Office, Dept. of Munitions and Supply, was among the officials who crossed to England this spring on Government business.

ROSS, JOHN FERGUSON (B.Eng. '39), who was in Britain in the employ of Allied War Supplies Corporation, December 1940—April 1941, has since that time been employed at the Dearborn munitions plant of General Engineering Co. (Can.) Ltd.

WILGRESS, L. D. (B.A. '14), Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, was in May appointed a member of the Canadian delegation to the conference of Allied Nations in Jamaica on the supply of essential foodstuffs and commodities for the West Indies.

WILSON, MORRIS W., President, Royal Bank of Canada (Governor, McGill University), retired on April 16, 1942, from the duties he had carried out for many months as Chairman of the British Supply Council in North America.

WRIGHT, JOANNA (MRS. MARK D. FARRELL), (B.A. '39), is in the employ of the British Press Service, New York, N.Y.

YUILL, RUSSELL (B.Sc. '15), of the National Harbours Board, was in February appointed Director of the Shipbuilding Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.



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DR. C. J. TIDMARSH

Nominated for President, Montreal Branch, 1942-44

Montreal Branch Nominations

IN accordance with the By-Laws of the Montreal Branch Society, the nominations for vacant offices have been made by the Nominating Committee as given below. However, any group of ten members of the Montreal Branch Society may make other nominations in accordance with Article VI which reads as follows:

VI—ELECTIONS AND ANNUAL MEETING

The election of the officers shall take place at the Annual Meeting which shall be held on the third Tuesday in October of each year or at such other time as the Executive Council may determine. Nominations for all offices shall be made by a Nominating Committee prior to publication of the June issue of THE MCGILL NEWS, and such nominations shall be therein published, provided that any ten members in good standing may nominate any other member for any office by placing in the hands of the Honorary-Secretary at least eight clear days before the date of such Annual Meeting a document nominating such member and bearing the signatures of the members nominating him as well as the signed acceptance of the member so placed in nomination; and the Honorary-Secretary shall notify the members of such nominations by publication in one or more newspapers in the City of Montreal at least six clear days before the date of such Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall be elected at the Annual Meeting and shall consist of six members elected for two years, three of whom shall be elected in the even numbered years and three in the odd numbered years.

The election will take place at the annual meeting on Tuesday, October 20, 1942.

For President. Term two years.

C. J. TIDMARSH, B.A. '16, M.A. '22, M.D. '24, F.R.C.P. (C.). Vice-President, Montreal Branch of The Graduates' Society, 1941-.42.

For Vice-President. Term one year.

W. TAYLOR-BAILEY, B.Sc. '16.
Executive Council, Montreal Branch Society, 1941-'42. Vice-President and General Manager, Dominion Bridge Company Ltd., Lachine.

For Honorary Treasurer. Term two years.

ALAN AYLESWORTH MACNAUGHTON, B.A. '26, B.C.L. '29. Graduate of the London School of Economics, University of London, 1929-30. Junior Crown Prosecutor for City and District of Montreal. Past Secretary of the Bar of Montreal. Advocate, Noel & Macnaughton, Barristers

For Executive Council. Term two years. Five to be elected.

T. M. ATKINSON, B.Eng. '32, M.B.A. (Harvard) '34.
Statistician, Canadian Industries Ltd.

JOHN BLAND, B.Arch. '33.
Associate Professor of Architecture and Director of the School of Architecture, McGill University.

C. V. CHRISTIE, B.Sc. '06, M.A. (Dalhousie).
Professor of Electrical Engineering and Chairman of the Department, McGill University. Consulting Engineer.

C. SYDNEY LYMAN, B.A. '06.
Assistant Manager, Canadian Red Cross Prisoners of War Packing Service, Montreal.

G. E. TREMBLE, M.D.C.M. '21, D.Lo. of R.C. of P., London and R.C. of S. (Eng.) '27. Surgeon—Nose, Throat and Ear, Royal Victoria Hospital. Member of Graduate Council, Graduates' Society, 1937-'38.

For Executive Council. Term one year. Two to be elected.

JAMES P. ANGLIN, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36.
Advocate with MacDougall, Macfarlane, Scott & Hugessen, Montreal. Presently and temporarily with Wartime Merchant Shipping Ltd., Montreal.

LEO H. TIMMINS, B.Sc. '25. Mining Engineer, President, Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation.

McGill Associates Meeting

ON May 6th, the Annual Dinner Meeting of the McGill Associates was held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, with about 140 Associates and guests attending. Mr. Ross Clarkson, Chairman of the Associates, presided. Dr. F. Cyril James was the guest of honour and delivered the main address of the evening, the text of which is found elsewhere in this issue of the NEWS.

Mr. Clarkson in his Annual Report announced that the membership in the Associates numbered 384 (since the Meeting, the membership has been increased to 406), subscribing a total sum of $18,520 per annum. This sum of $18,520 per annum is equal to the revenue on a Capital sum of over $600,000 at 3%.

Mr. Clarkson concluded his remarks by touching briefly on McGill's contribution to the War Effort and by reminding the Associates that if any of them had any suggestions to make in reference to the University, the Committee would be very pleased to consider and discuss them with University authorities.

The following officers and Committee were duly elected:

Chairman, Ross Clarkson; Vice-Chairman, E. P. Flintoft, K.C.; Committee, R. J. Beaumont, Hugh Crombie, James A. Eccles, H. E. Herschorn, N.P., G. Miller Hyde, H. W. Molson, Henry W. Morgan, George C. McDonald, C.A., P. A. McFarlane, D. W. McKechnie, M.D., Gordon McL. Pitts, F. Gerald Robinson, Leo G. Ryan, H. Greville Smith, H. P. Thornhill, and D. Lorne Gales, Secretary. The Principal is a member of the Committee *ex officio*.

Recent Activities of Executive Committee

THE Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society which numbers nineteen officers and committee members, including the representatives of branch societies and the graduates' members of the Board of Governors, meets at least once each month and deals with many routine matters. Some of the subjects to which it has given consideration of late will be of interest to the members of the Society.

McGill Series of Radio Broadcasts

A series of radio broadcasts is being planned over the trans-Canada network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as a means of interesting the graduates and the general public in McGill and to inform them of some features of the war effort which is being made throughout the entire university. Principal James, three of the senior deans and three representatives from the Graduates' Society form a committee which is giving effect to this suggestion. The broadcasts will endeavour, as well, to describe the war activities of the Canadian universities, and the appropriate functions to be undertaken by them in the post-war reconstruction period. Each broadcast will be made up of a brief introductory talk on a selected subject, to be followed by a prepared round table discussion.

Exhibition of the Society's Motion Pictures

As a result of arrangements made during the year, these interesting coloured films have been exhibited to Branch Societies in Vancouver, Toronto, Windsor and Montreal at meetings of graduates and their friends. It has been found that these pictures form an important feature and add greatly to the enjoyment of these social gatherings.

Women Members Attending Graduates' Society's Functions

The committee feels that at all functions carried out at various centres in the country, such as Founder's Day Dinners, the experience of the Montreal graduates might profitably be followed, as it has been found that the attendance at these functions is increased and the general interest augmented when attended by the wives of graduates or their friends.

Recognition of Prominent Graduates

A committee has been formed with Dr. A. T. Bazin as its chairman for the purpose of considering the names of prominent graduates who are deserving of some form of recognition either by the Society for services rendered to it or to the University, or by the University for outstanding professional achievement.

War Records Kept by the Society

Since the outbreak of war the Society has undertaken the compilation of records of war services of McGill graduates. These records are of very considerable general interest at the present time and will be of permanent value. A series of articles covering these records entitled "On His Majesty's Service" is being published regularly in THE McGILL NEWS.

Formation of a New Branch of the Society in the Sudbury District

Arrangements are being made with a group of graduates residing in Sudbury to organize a new branch of the Society there.

Emeritus Membership

Study is being given to the establishment of a form of membership by which senior graduates who have retained their membership over a period of years and who have reached "the age of retirement" may, if they so desire, be recognized as "Emeritus Members," —a form of honorary membership. Emeritus members will enjoy the privileges of membership and the payment of annual dues will not be obligatory.

Auxiliary Members Affiliated with Branch Societies

Consideration is now being given to making provision for the branch societies to have an auxiliary type of membership, by which members of graduates' families and possibly graduates of other universities or other interested persons may be permitted to join a branch of the Graduates' Society on the payment of some small annual fee to the branch society. In this way a greater attendance at the meetings of the branch societies by all people in their district who are interested in McGill might be achieved.

Investments in Second Victory Loan

After careful review of the financial resources of the Society a total of $4,200 has been invested in the Dominion of Canada Second Victory Loan:—$1,700 from the Society's working capital, $2,000 from the McGill Graduates' Gymnasium Building Fund (this makes a total of $10,000 invested in war bonds for this Fund), and $500 from the capital of the Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund, which Fund is owned and administered by the Graduates' Society.

Graduating Classes of 1942

Addresses were given to many of the classes who are about to complete their studies by graduation and 239 new members have been obtained, listed by faculties as follows:—Engineering and Architecture, 95; Medicine, 62; Arts and Science, 27; Commerce, 22; Dentistry, 9; Law, 11; Graduate Studies, 3; Library Science, 5; Physical Education, 5. The branches of the Society will be advised the names of those new graduates who take up residence in their districts, to be added to their rolls of those who are members of the Graduates' Society.



Jacoby Studios

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY - 1941-42

Standing, left to right: Dr. A. D. Campbell; Dr. C. J. Tidmarsh, Vice-Pres., Montreal Branch Society; Glen K. Cowan, Pres., Students' Society; Dr. W. J. McNally; Miss J. Grace Gardner; Wm. F. Macklaier, Sec.; G. B. Glassco, Exec. Sec.

Seated, left to right: G. McL. Pitts, Pres.; Dr. A. T. Bazin; Walter G. Hunt; Mr. Justice C. G. MacKinnon.

Absent: H. A. Crombie; J. B. Woodyatt; A. A. Tousaw; E. Winslow-Spragge; Miss A. M. Wilson; Dr. T. H. Leggett; F. I. Ker; Dr. W. S. Lyman; D. S. Cole.

News and Notes About the Branches

London Graduates Honour Principal James

A LARGE and enthusiastic gathering of graduates and friends met at the Mayfair Hotel, London, on the afternoon of February 26, 1942, to welcome Dr. Cyril James.

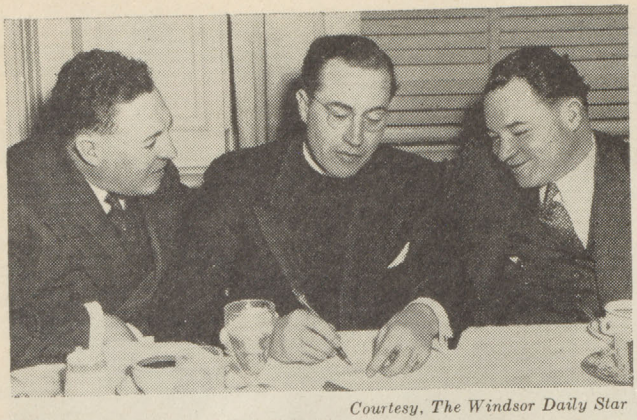
The occasion was a tea in honour of the principal organized by the McGill Society of Great Britain. Despite the necessarily short notice the gathering was fully representative of the two classes of graduates who form the membership of the Society—the Canadians who have crossed the Atlantic to make a career, and the British who crossed the Atlantic for their university education. Mingled with them were a high percentage of McGill men and women serving in Great Britain with the Canadian forces.

Sir Harry Brittain, the Honorary President of the Society, introduced Dr. James in a short speech of welcome, and the Principal in reply told the gathering how their alma mater was faring in the scholastic, athletic and military spheres. As their ovation showed, those present were deeply appreciative of this comprehensive and lucid up-to-the-minute account of the fortunes of McGill.

The Society learned with sorrow of the serious illness of its President, Dr. A. S. Eve. Mrs. Eve, who was present, carried home the meeting's heartfelt wishes for his speedy recovery.

Among those present were:—

J. G. Archibald, Capt. A. R. Bazin, G. E. Bell (Hon. Secretary), Major Bourke, Sir Harry Brittain (Hon. President), Major Calder, C. J. Chaplin, Major Conover, Dr. T. F. Cotton, Major Croll, Dr. F. D. Derrick, D. deS. Duke, Capt. J. A. Edmison, Mrs. A. S. Eve, E. S. Fay (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. E. S. Fay, Col. A. H. Gault, E. P. Hawkshaw, E. B. Hugh-Jones, Surg. Lieut. E. P. Hunt, R.C.N.V.R., Major V. Jekill, Dr. A. L. Johnson, Dr. A. Keay, C. B. Kingston, Cmdr. A. J. G. Langley, Capt. D. M. Legate, Dr. A. H. Levy, E. C. MacDermott, Col. J. C. Mackenzie, R. F. McMurtry, I. A. Miller, A. R. Milne, Capt. A. E. Moll, Col. L. C. Montgomery, E. H. Paisley, S. D. Parker, Col. C. Russell, Col. A. Ross, A. Sladen, R. G. Simpson, Miss D. Stoker, Miss A. Tennant, Mrs. L. Thornton, J. O. Twinbarrow, Miss S. F. Woolf, Mrs. Watson, Capt. K. R. Wilson, C. H. Webb.



Courtesy, The Windsor Daily Star

AT WINDSOR-DETROIT DINNER

CECIL S. K. ROBINSON, Windsor; REV. R. CHARLES BROWN, Rector All Saints Church, Windsor; E. G. MCCRAKEN, Hon. Sec'y, McGill Society of Ontario

Windsor and Detroit Graduates Meet

IT was most appropriate that the McGill graduates on both sides of the Detroit River gathered together to hear Mr. Russell Barnes, news commentator of the *Detroit News*, describe his experiences on his recent visit with other American and Canadian news men to England. The meeting was held at the Prince Edward Hotel in Windsor on April 25th and was attended by more than 40 McGill men. G. M. Merritt, B.Sc. '25, President of the Detroit Branch of the Graduates' Society, was Chairman, assisted by C. S. K. Robinson, B.Com. '24, who heads the Windsor group of the McGill Society of Ontario. G. McL. Pitts, B.Arch. '16, President of the Graduates' Society, discussed its work and outlined what lies ahead in the immediate future. The Society's coloured motion picture films, "None More Urgent" and "McGill in the Springtime," were shown under the direction of Mr. Pitts. Among those present were noted the following: E. G. McCracken, B.Sc. '24, Hon. Secretary of the McGill Society of Ontario, J. J. Stuart, B.Com. '35, William T. Grant, B.Com. '34, Rev. R. C. Brown, B.A. '26, M.A. '27, Robert Agajeenian, B.A. '29, A. I. M. Bowman, Past Student, Noel Campbell, B.Eng. '38, Dr. S. H. Campbell, M.D. '23, Dr. P. O. Chatters, M.D. '23, James E. Daubney, B.Sc. '10, Kenneth E. Fleming, B.Sc. '23, C. D. Fraser, Past Student, Frank E. Gardiner, B.Sc. '14, Kenneth Hallsworth, B.Sc. '36, Dr. George F. Laing, M.D. '15, Cameron A. McDowell, B.Com. '37, John Arthur Marsh, B.Com. '24, W. M. Mitchell, B.Sc.'24, Dr. P. J. G. Morgan, M.D. '22, Howard E. Reid, B.Sc. '23, D. F. Smith, B.Sc. '25, D. W. Smith, B.Sc. '23, Dr. Henry D. Taylor, M.D. '18, Dr. George E. Turner, M.D. '33, Dr. J. A. L. Walker, M.D. '31, David H. Woolatt, B.Sc. '16. From Detroit, Dr. H. E. Bagley, M.D. '24, Dr. Stanley Brown, M.D. '20, and son, Dr. J. E. Caldwell, M.D. '24, F. P. Connors, B.Sc. '14, Dr. H. E. Dowling, M.D. '25, Dr. H. J. Kearns, M.D. '24, W. D. Little, B.Sc. '07, Dr. G. L. Lowry, M.D. '19 and guest, Mr. Harry A. Renton, of the University of Toronto, Dr. G. H. McClenaghan, D.D.S. '23, G. M. Merritt, B.Sc. '25, Dr. H. J. Robillard, M.D. '18, Dr. J. L. Sanderson, M.D. '34, A. G. Spencer, B.Sc. '04, M.Sc. '06, and son, James, Dr. Reubin Seime, M.D. '38.

McGill Society of Ontario

FOUR very successful gatherings of the Society were held this spring in Toronto. All were of an informal social nature and took place in the University Club. In each case the programme consisted of dinner followed by participation in various indoor sports; many preferred to look on instead, but the Society's objective was achieved nevertheless—to provide McGill graduates in this territory with an opportunity to better their acquaintance with each other and build up a larger and stronger organization.

A serious note was injected into two of the meetings, the most recent of which was held on May 19th. David Boyd, B.Sc. '28, manager of the Aircraft Division of the National Steel Car Co., Ltd., Malton, gave a short but illuminating address on the Aircraft Industry in Wartime on this occasion. Terry MacDermot, principal of Upper Canada College, spoke at the April gathering, outlining the work of the Bureau of Public Information. About a dozen McGill men attended the inaugural "open house" dinner in February but each month rapid progress has been made, more than forty-five putting in an appearance in May. If suitable arrangements can be made a meeting will be held in June.

McGill Society of Ontario Loan Fund

ABOUT ten years ago the "McGill Society of Ontario" was formed by combining a number of branch societies in central Ontario, none of which had been strong nor active. One of the foremost objects in forming this union was the establishment of a Students' Loan Fund for the assistance of worthy and needy students from central Ontario during their courses of study at the University; and it was hoped that substantial donations to this fund would be made by older graduates residing in central Ontario and that the allotment of a good share of the branch society's income from annual dues would result in a very considerable sum being placed in the hands of the Bursar of the University to be used for the above mentioned purpose. Disbursements from the Fund were to be made upon the authority of Dr. Stephen B. Leacock, Honorary President of the newly formed "McGill Society of Ontario."

Altogether $625 was so raised of which amount $500 has been allotted. Awards from this Fund were made to John O. E. Pearson, in 1937, to Claude M. Tetrault in 1937-38 and to Lawrence A. Smith in 1940.

Quebec Graduates to Hold Luncheons

At the latest meeting of the Executive Committee of the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society, E. D. Gray-Donald, B Sc. '26, was elected President following the resignation from this office which had been received with regret from Dr. E. B. Convery. Jean St. Jacques, B.Sc. '31, was elected Honorary Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of René Dupuis, who was obliged to relinquish these duties on his appointment as Director of the new electrical department at Laval University. It was the decision of the meeting to hold periodical luncheons at the Garrison Club at certain dates and hours, the first of which was held on Wednesday, May 27th, at

12.45. All McGill men, either permanent or transient in Quebec, are invited to attend these luncheons. Information on dates can be obtained from Mr. St. Jacques at Telephone 5141. Rogers H. Taschereau, B.Sc. '23, was appointed to arrange for a golf tournament in the near future.

Dorothy Roberts Heads McGill Alumnae

REPORTS showing an active and successful season were presented at the annual meeting of the McGill University Alumnae Society held Wednesday evening, May 13th, in the Common Room of the Royal Victoria College under the chairmanship of the president, Miss Muriel Wilson.

Miss Alice Miller, membership secretary, reported a total membership of 194, including all categories.

The treasurer's report, presented by Mrs. W. H. D. Buchanan, showed total receipts amounting to $1,276 and disbursements of $1,230. Donations were reported as follows: Mrs. Winston Churchill's Fund, $100; Queen's Canadian Fund, $48; Ste. Anne's Military Hospital, $46; Miss Harrington's Military Hospital $96. An allocation of $50 was voted by the meeting to the Scholarship Fund; $50 was also voted to the University Settlement's Camp and $25 granted to the Children's Library.

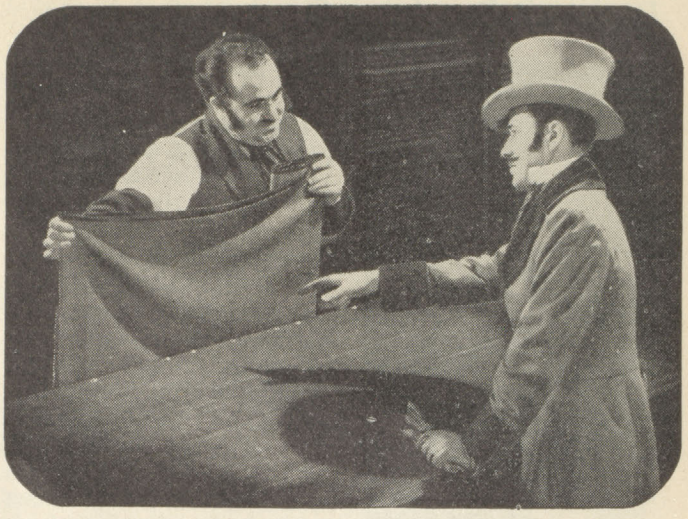
Mrs. C. Rorke, treasurer of the scholarship committee, announced there were three operating funds, namely, the Loan, Endowment and Bursary Funds. Mrs. Allan Smith, chairman of the scholarship committee, reported that two scholarships and three bursaries had been awarded and one made.

Mrs. E. P. Hoover, chairman of the Red Cross group, reported a total of 160 workers and that more than 2,800 articles had been completed by them during the year, the chief work consisting of making outfits for refugees.

Reports were also read by the chairmen and representatives of the following committees: education, modern literature, McGill News, Children's Libraries, University Settlement, Local Council of Women, Ste. Anne's Hospital and the Canadian Federation of University Women.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Mrs. Walter Vaughan; President, Miss Dorothy Roberts; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. Edmison; Second Vice-President, Miss Eleanor Langford; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Wallace Roy; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. H. E. A. Rose; Recording Secretary, Miss Laurette Campbell; Assistant Recording Secretary, Miss Julia Hackett; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Helen Kydd; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ada Holcomb; Treasurer, Miss Patricia Maybury; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Mary Grant; Trustee Scholarship Committee, Mrs. J. H. Norris; Keepers of Archives, Miss Pauline Morrison and Miss Kathleen Jenkins.

Chairmen of Committees: Scholarship, Miss Mabel Corner; Education, Mrs. R. S. Eadie; Red Cross, Mrs. E. P. Hoover; Tea, Miss Mary Garlick; Assistant, Miss Marion Perry; Membership, Miss Alice Miller; Modern Literature Group, Miss E. Simpson and Miss M. Hadrill. Representatives: Local Council of Women, Mrs. Allan Smith and Miss Joan Foster; Children's Libraries, Miss L. Shaw; Canadian Federation of University Women, Miss Virginia Cameron; Editorial Board, The McGill News, Miss Catherine Holland and Miss Alice Watson; Ste. Anne's Military Hospital, Miss Kathleen Flack.



"Let's get down to Brass Tacks"

In mid-Victorian days there used to be a good deal of guesswork about goods. Hence the origin of the saying, "Let's get down to brass tacks"... meaning the brass tacks which were set into store counters to divide a yard exactly into quarters and thirds. It's easy to "get down to brass tacks" in judging Jenkins Valves . . . there's never been any guesswork about their value . . . accurate records prove that they cost less per year of service.

Jenkins Valves
SINCE 1864
Always marked with the "Diamond"
BRONZE - IRON - STEEL
MADE IN CANADA BY JENKINS BROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL
.....OBTAINABLE AT YOUR LOCAL SUPPLY HOUSE.....

JOHNS-MANVILLE
83 Years of Leadership in Serving
INDUSTRY - HOME - INSTITUTION

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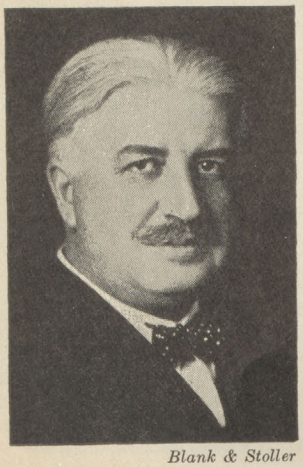
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Dr. John P. Day Assists Government



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DR. J. P. DAY

It has been announced that Dr. John P. Day, R. B. Angus, professor of economics at McGill University will act as research assistant during the summer months in the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, studying the economic aspects of health insurance legislation. It is expected that he will complete this study before the college session opens in the fall. Dr. Day is a well-known speaker and has written extensively on topics dealing with money and banking.

McGill Gives Personnel Management Course

Forty students from war industries largely in the Montreal area are taking a summer course at McGill University in personnel management, arranged by cooperation between the university authorities and the Federal Government. The course is an attempt to cope with the increasing problem of an insufficient number of competent supervisory workers or personnel superintendents, and the expense is being borne by the government.

Lecturers will be drawn from industry exclusively, no academic men being attached to the staff, so the course will be of an essentially practical nature.

The first part of the course will be held from June 15-27 and will deal with such topics as recruiting new employees selecting the right person for the right job, wartime wage and salary policy, special wage problems, difficulties arising from increased work hours, and problems in connection with the employment of women in war industries.

The second half will last from August 17-29 and the questions discussed will be absentism and labor losses, stimulating and maintaining employee interest, handling complaints and grievances, wartime legislation, problems in group relations, collective bargaining, accident prevention, and allied problems.

Numerous Donations Received

McGill University has been fortunate in receiving a number of valuable gifts and bequests in recent months. Among those included in a list issued on April 1 were a gift by Mr. G. H. Duggan of $500 for research in neurological instruments, a donation of $1,200 by Mrs. J. R. Fraser to the "Clara Law Research Fund," an anonymous donation of $3,000 to the "Archibald Cancer Research Fund," donations totalling $2,600 from Mrs. Walter M. Stewart, donations of $300 by the Canada Malting Co., Ltd., $500 by Molson's Brewery Ltd., and $500 by National Breweries Ltd., for research by Professor R. Summerby, and a grant by the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation of $2,200 in support of Dr. Selye's investigation on the anaesthetic effect of steroid compounds.

McGill Graduate Appointed Judge

Hon. Wilfrid Girouard, B.C.L. '16, Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, has been appointed a Judge of the Superior Court it was announced recently. The Hon. Mr. Girouard has had a distinguished career in law and politics. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1925, and was re-elected in 1926, 1930 and 1935. He resigned his seat at Ottawa prior to the provincial elections of 1939 to run for the provincial legislature, and upon his election was made Attorney-General in Prime Minister Adelard Godbout's cabinet, which post he filled until his present appointment.

Col. Colin K. Russel Honoured

Col. Colin K. Russel, M.D., chief of the Neurological Service of the Montreal Neurological Institute, on leave of absence, has been awarded a fellowship by the Royal Society of Medicine, England, in recognition of his work since the outbreak of war. Dr. Russel is associate professor of neurology at McGill University and in 1935 served as president of the American Neurological Society. In 1940 he took charge of the medical neurological service of No. 1 Canadian Neurological Hospital Overseas and the following year he was given the important position of neuropsychiatric consultant for the Canadian Army Overseas.

Students Offered Industrial Posts

The Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel is planning to assign students to places in vital war industry. According to a recent announcement a list of about 1,800 war posts will be furnished to all Universities, including McGill, and students wishing either temporary or permanent work of this kind will be allowed to express a preference.

Registration at McGill Increases

Despite the war McGill University has 3,393 students registered in university courses this year, a gain of 161 from last year's total, the increase being largely in the science division of the arts and science faculty, and in partial students. Of this number 1,191 are women. Montreal students number 1,842 out of a total number of 3,041 Empire students. Of the 352 foreign students, 225 came from the United States, while the remaining 127 came from 31 different countries.

Prof. Keys Addresses Rotary Luncheon

Dr. David Keys, Macdonald professor of physics at McGill University in an address to the Montreal Rotary Club recently stressed the need of technically-trained men to meet the heavy demand occasioned by war. In the course of his address Prof. Keys pointed out that research physicists are not easy to find and in fact only one man was graduating from McGill this year in the honours course in mathematics and physics.

Principal Speaks at Chicago

Dr. F. Cyril James, McGill Principal, addressed a meeting of the American Council on Education recently in Chicago on "The Impact of War on Education."

McGill Graduate Discovers New Magnesium Process

A REVOLUTIONARY process for the production of magnesium, discovered by Dr. L. M. Pidgeon, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29 son of Rev. Dr. E. Leslie Pidgeon, minister of Erskine United Church, Montreal, has been acclaimed by experts as a noteworthy contribution to the Allied war effort. His process will enable plants for the production of magnesium to be built 50% faster than heretofore and seven or eight plants using it are to be built in the United States in addition to Canadian plants. Magnesium is widely used in making light alloys and in incendiary bombs and star shells.

Dr. Pidgeon has had a brilliant scientific career. Upon graduation in arts from the University of Manitoba he attained the highest marks ever given at that institution. He carried on post-graduate work at McGill University under Dr. Otto Maass, now Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, obtaining his M.Sc. degree in 1927 and his Ph.D. in 1929, doing research in the field of cellulose chemistry. He was then awarded the Ramsay Scholarship, only one of which was available for the whole Dominion, and continued his studies at Oxford University for two years when he accepted an appointment as assistant in chemistry at the National Research Council in Canada.

Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton who headed the Council saw the possibilities of research in magnesium and in 1937 started Dr. Pidgeon on the investigation which led to the present important discovery.

McGill Chancellor Resigns as C.P.R. President

Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Chancellor of McGill University and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company since 1918, resigned from this latter office on May 1, though remaining as Chairman of the Board. Sir Edward has been in poor health for some time and his medical advisers recommended that he divest himself of some of his responsibilities. McGill is fortunate in having the eminent industrialist and educator remain as Chancellor.

Dr. C. P. Martin Heads League of Nations Society

Dr. C. P. Martin, professor of anatomy at McGill University, has recently been elected president of the League of Nations Society, Montreal Branch. In a recent address to the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal he called for an end to outmoded military ways. Pointing out that there was still too much complacency of the sort that led to the downfall of France, he called for total and modern war.

McGill Graduate Receives Ph.D. Degree

Among those receiving advanced degrees at the Commencement exercises at Brown University, Providence, R.I., this year, was Judith Kennedy, New Vineyard, Maine, who received her B.A. and M.A. degrees from McGill University in 1937 and 1938 respectively. Miss Kennedy was awarded the degree of Ph.D. in English, writing her thesis on "The Journals of Charles King Newcomb."

Death of T. B. Macaulay, LL.D.

ONE of Montreal's most distinguished citizens died recently when T. B. Macaulay, LL.D., former President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, died at his home at Hudson Heights, Quebec, on April 3rd at the age of 81. The late T. B. Macaulay joined the Sun Life Assurance Company in 1877, only six years after that company commenced business and remained associated with it during his lifetime, serving as president from 1915 to 1934, when he retired. He was a governor of McGill University and received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1930. He also held honourary degrees from Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities. The late Dr. Macaulay became an actuary at the age of 20, being a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, and a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, of the Royal Statistical Society and of the Royal Economic Society. He was very interested in agriculture and had a model farm at Hudson Heights where he experimented in cattle-breeding and the development of early grains.



The late T. B. Macaulay, LL.D.

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Seated, left to right: R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Vice-Chairman; Dr. D. S. Lewis, Chairman.
Absent: Prof. T. F. M. Newton; R. I. C. Picard; Dr. G. A. Copping.

Twenty Years Ago at McGill

The McGill News: June, 1922: Vol. 3, No. 3

The feature article in this issue is one on "The Development of the Redpath Library" by Gerhard R. Lomer, Ph.D., the librarian. It deals with the extension to the library to provide extra stack space for its ever-increasing needs and gives details of the many valuable collections of books presented to it.

* * * *

Among the recipients of Honourary degrees at the Convocation was General John Joseph Pershing, wartime commander of the United States Army.

* * * *

An editorial deals with the establishment of the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund, and the manner in which it is to be governed.

* * * *

The next major article is headed, "The New Gymnasium—Why the Site was Changed." It refers to the decision of the Board of Governors to erect the gymnasium and dormitory building on the site between the Physics Building and Sherbrooke Street instead of in Macdonald Park as had been planned. The change was made, it points out, so that the gymnasium would be more conveniently situated and regular classes could be conducted in it between other lectures rather than in late afternoon only. It was also considered more convenient to accomodate the School of Physical Education and Health Department in it. Since dormitories were to be combined with it, the Governors felt it should be situated near the Union where billiard, lounge and dining rooms were available.

* * * *

The appointment to the bench of Frederick Thomas Enright, K.C. Law '00 is also announced in this issue. (Editor's Note: Judge Enright is still active in the Court of Sessions, Montreal).

Mental Hygiene Institute Meets

Dr. C. M. Hincks, General Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene spoke at Moyse Hall on March 24th at the Annual Meeting of the Mental Hygiene Institute, dealing with the problems of evacuated children in Great Britain. Dr. Baruch Silverman, Director of the Institute, discussed the increase in juvenile delinquency and outlined a plan for coping with this.

The following officers and board of directors were elected for 1942:—

Honorary President, Dr. C. F. Martin; President, William F. Angus; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Norman Holland, Dr. A. S. Lamb; Secretary, Dr. F. H. Mackay; Treasurer, Dr. Frank G. Pedley; Board of Directors, William F. Angus, C. R. Armstrong, Dr. Grant Fleming, Mrs. Norman Holland, Prof. John Hughes, Dr. A. S. Lamb, Dr. F. H. Mackay, Dr. J. C. Meakins, Mrs. Henry Munderloh, Dr. L. P. Nelligan, Dr. Frank G. Pedley, J. W. Perks, Dr. C. A. Porteous, Claude S. Richardson, and Dr. Alan Ross.

McGill Professors and Graduates Receive Important Fellowships

SEVERAL graduates and members of the teaching staff of McGill University have been the recipients of important awards and fellowships according to recent announcements.

Of particular importance is the winning of Guggenheim awards by Dr. Simon Dworkin, Lecturer in Physiology, Dr. C. Leonard Huskins, Professor of Genetics, and Dr. Robert B. MacLeod, who obtained his B.A. and M.A. degrees with great distinction at McGill and has recently been associate professor of psychology at Swarthmore College in the United States. These fellowships have a value of $2,500 and are given only to men and women of the highest ability to permit them to carry on advanced work for a year.

Dr. Dworkin will work in the Pavlovian Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University Medical School, Baltimore, Maryland, on a monograph comparing the higher nervous activity of dog, cat and rat as revealed by the experimental method of conditioned reflexes. Dr. Dworkin has the D.D.S., M.D., and M.Sc. degrees from McGill University and worked for two years from 1928-1930 as a Fellow of the United States National Research Council in the Medical School of Harvard University.

Dr. Huskins intends to prepare a book on the synthesis of cytology and genetics of plants, animals and man. He is a B.S.A. and M.Sc. of the University of Alberta and has Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees from the University of London. Since 1930 he has been on the staff of McGill University.

Dr. Robert B. MacLeod was an outstanding student at McGill University and was for a time assistant in the department of psychology. In 1927 he was a Moyse Travelling Scholar, and after a year's studies in Europe he continued his work at Columbia University where he received his Ph.D. degree.

In addition to the Guggenheim fellowships, other important awards have been won by McGill graduates. Miss Bella Levitt has been awarded a fellowship in Greek from Bryn Mawr College to enable her to complete work for a Ph.D. degree. She obtained her B.A. degree from McGill in 1939 with first class honours and the Chapman Gold Medal for classical languages and literature. She continued her studies in the graduate faculty for a year and was then awarded a fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania where she has been studying for the past year.

Dr. David Siminovitch has been awarded a Royal Society of Canada Fellowship. These fellowships are endowed through the Carnegie Corporation of New York and are of the value of $1500 each. Dr. Siminovitch received the degree of Ph.D. from McGill University in 1939, after having received his B.Sc. in 1936 and M.Sc. in 1937 and was first awarded a Royal Society fellowship for 1941-42 to conduct research in the mechanism of frost injury and resistance in plant cells, which work he is carrying on at the University of Minnesota. This fellowship has now been renewed.

Elie Abel of Montreal who graduated from McGill University in 1941 with the degree of B.A. and has since been studying at the Columbia School of Journalism, has been awarded a Pulitzer travelling scholarship of the value of $1500.



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Behind the Headlines, 1867

(*Continued from Page 8*)

government to explore the possibilities of Provincial union. There was also a happy coincidence of alarming events outside Canada, as the American Civil War entered on its final stage. So there was a general disposition to draw together, and when the Maritimers met to discuss local federation, the opportunity was too providential to be missed. The Canadians descended on Charlottetown with such effect that the conference adjourned to Quebec. The move was decisive. The new gathering was dominated by the nationalists with their insistence on a "strong" central government, a protective tariff, state aid to railways, and so on. It is not surprising that the findings of the Quebec Conference bore a marked resemblance to Galt's draft constitution of five years before: a unitary state dressed up to look like a federation. It was all adroitly managed, even to the recreation, for the Grand Trunk thoughtfully provided free trips to Niagara Falls. That was the supreme, the Victorian, touch.

Thereafter, the good management faltered noticeably. True, machine tactics put the Quebec "resolutions" through the Canadian parliament, with no more serious loss than the defection of a handfull of French Canadian coalitionists. The Maritimers turned to more destructive forms of criticism. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland repudiated their delegates; Nova Scotia would have done so if it could, and New Brunswick threw out the pro-Confederation government of Leonard Tilley. Strenuous efforts were put in motion at once to make up the New Brunswickers minds for them. The Lieutenant-Governor, set on by the Colonial Office, plotted most unconstitutionally to bring about the downfall of his constitutional advisers. Rumours of Fenian raids were "very much got up" as part of a calculated scare campaign in the local press. "Means," supplied by interested Canadians, and, probably, by the Grand Trunk Railway, were forthcoming to swell Tilley's campaign funds. In 1866, Tilley was returned to power, "the resolutions" were jammed through the New Brunswick parliament, Nova Scotia followed suit, and the victory was won. The final meeting in London was the merest of formalities. The Grand Trunk had long been at work, and the lobbying tactics of the British North American Association were so successful that criticism was completely silenced. The parliamentarians were too bemused by memoranda, letters, and inspired editorials to be very alert. They took the easiest course, and the British North America Act became law without a division.

Such were the forces behind Confederation, and such was their triumph. It was a victory for the manufacturing, financial, and transportation groups. Some day, perhaps, we shall revise our national heroes, and then the real Fathers of Confederation will come into their own. We must have imposing statues to Cartier and Galt, Tilley and Tupper. We ought to have a bust, at least, of Watkin, and somewhere, there should be a bas-relief of Macdonald. It is a wise country that knows its own fathers.

Student Activities in War Time

(*Continued from Page 12*)

tively less time in recreation, and more on their courses. Student-run organizations that managed to remain in existence under trying conditions were confronted by changing circumstances that would ordinarily have required a good deal of attention, and yet maintained themselves with only skeleton staffs. Innovations were rampant this year, so frequent, in fact, that they attracted no more attention from the students than minor changes attracted in previous years.

The year has been a turbulent one, partly because of the changing conditions, partly because student self-government was managed by a live-wire administration. While the University has been making record changes, the students themselves, under their own stimulation and direction, and through their own government, have been trying to fit themselves for service to their country, and at the same time to turn their recreational hours to useful ends.

Civilian War

(*Continued from Page 17*)

political leaders, that can hardly replace constructive work at a task sought out.

Joan of Arc left her sheep in Domrémy without an invitation from the Court. With old France under the heel of Germany, the stage is set for her counterpart in "this new land where an ancient race has again found its youth." Leadership is needed in every walk of life, in every national group.

Canada has done much. She has an army of which she may well be proud. Taxation has been raised to a high level and we have subscribed from our wealth to war loans. But all that is not enough. We civilians are still doing less than our maximum while the Germans and the Japs have been a long time on the march. The old motto on the sundial might stand as a warning: "It's later than you think."

There remains before us the reorganization of civilian life on a war time basis. Paint the picture black, as black as it is, provide work for men and women, old and young. There is no other way to launch civilian war, and the civilians, it is, who must do it.

Librarians with Professional Training Badly Needed

ACCORDING to authorities of the Redpath Library at McGill library schools in Canada and the United States have smaller enrolments of students this year than ever before. This is due partly to the large number of available "war jobs" which require little previous training. There are, however, more library positions open in Canada than can at present be filled. Next year, on account of the small number of library school graduates, this demand will probably be increased.

Trained librarians are needed to help war workers and to co-operate with other agencies in keeping up public morale. Librarians can help the war effort by supplying books or information to Government authorities, industrial plants, scientific research laboratories, the army, navy and air force in training, the civilian protection authorities, the general public, and the rising generation.

Such responsibilities are being assumed by nearly all kinds of libraries—Government, Special, University, Public and School libraries. Persons with scientific knowledge in addition to library training are being especially asked for, and knowledge of foreign languages sometimes leads to the more important positions.

Libraries are now playing an important part in the adult education movement, and for this purpose they will be urgently needed in post-war reconstruction. The American Library Association, in commenting upon the present lack of professionally trained librarians, emphasizes this responsibility: "Upon the librarians who receive professional education in the next two or three years will depend in a large part the maintenance and development of library service in the post-war period."

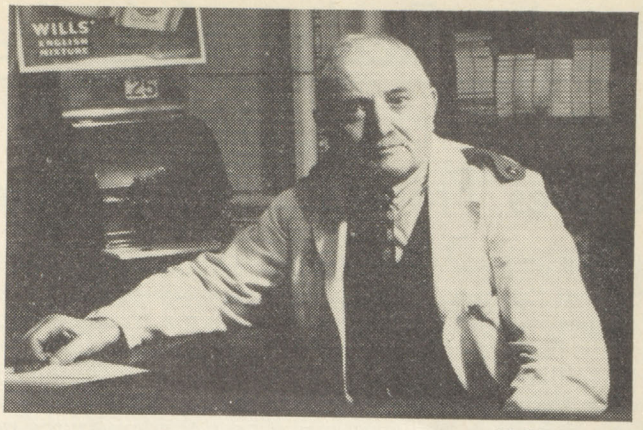
The McGill University Library School, situated in the Redpath Library, conducts a one-year course of up-to-date training leading to the degree of B.L.S. (Bachelor of Library Science). Entrance requirements demand a university degree, B.A., B.Sc., M.A. A short course for teacher-librarians will also be provided in the evening, during the academic session.

Miss Winnifred Kydd, C.B.E., Honoured

Miss Winnifred Kydd, C.B.E., distinguished McGill graduate, has recently received two important appointments, being named Chief Commissioner of the Girl Guides of Canada, and Lady Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Long prominent in the educational and public life of the Dominion, Miss Kydd has at various times in her career served as Dean of Women at Queens University, President of the National Council of Women, and a member of Canada's delegation to the League of Nations. She was rewarded with the C.B E. in the King's Honour List of 1935.

McGill Graduate Receives Appointment

Mildred Heller, B.A. '41, M.A. '42, of Montreal, has been appointed research assistant to Dr. Ricardo Quintana, chairman of the department of English at the University of Winsconsin, who is preparing a study of English thought and letters from 1660 to the 18th century. Miss Heller won the Shakespeare Gold Medal for English language and literature upon graduation from McGill University.



McGill Annual

ALEC GIBSON

Alec Gibson Retires

THE McGill Union suffered a great loss this year with the retirement of Alec Gibson who was known and liked by thousands of students and graduates who had come in contact with him during his fourteen years as custodian of the McGill Union Tuck Shop. Alec had become an institution at McGill and his gruff but friendly manner and interest in everything pertaining to the University will long be remembered. He was a friend and adviser to the students who would pause for a chat or a friendly quip when passing or making purchases, and the graduates also when returning for smokers or reunions liked to stop and talk over old times with him.

He took a real interest in his work and the long hours failed to dampen his enthusiasm or spoil his humour.

The record of Alec's family in the war effort is second to none; he has no less than six sons on Active Service in the Armed Forces. In fact this was the cause of his retirement, for his farm requires his personal attention now that his sons are away.

The Union will seem a different place when next we enter it and find that Alec is not there to greet us. We can only wish him success and contentment in his retirement and hope that from time to time he will be able to revisit the old familiar place where a warm welcome will await him.

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In the Realm of Literature

Edited by
T. F. M. NEWTON

Leaves From a Literary Note-book

LIKE all great conflicts of the past, this war has had its effect upon our speech. Unfamiliar words like "blitz" and "panzer," finding their way across the No Man's Land of strife and hatred, now trip off our English tongues without our giving more than a thought to their enemy origin. Old words, too, thanks in part to the genius in words of England's Prime Minister, have been resurrected from the half-forgotten past and burn with the brilliance of new stars in our linguistic firmament. Of all these, none has more of the storied past in its being than "corvette." Never entirely lost since the corvettes of the Napoleonic era vanished, leaving their fame to history, the word was chosen to identify the new type of craft, which, in a measure, though not precisely, plays in this war a part the corvettes of the days of wind and sail would not have found unfamiliar. A better name, with better traditions, could not easily have been found.

* * * *

Then there is "commando," an old Portuguese word, borrowed by the South African Dutch, now given a new and spectacular meaning. There is little in common between the famed Boer commandos of the South African War and the commandos of today, trained in the deadliest forms of close combat. Yet, even in a dictionary sense, the word today is not misused when applied to "a party called out for military service," or, simply, "a body of troops." There is a tendency by the press, however, to misuse it by applying it to the soldier rather than to the group in which he serves. Thomas Atkins may be a commandoman, or member of a commando, he cannot by himself be a commando, any more than he can be a company or a battalion. But perhaps if he cannot be a commando by himself today, he may be one tomorrow. If it be the will of the people that "commando" apply in future to the individual, the change will come, deplore it as conservatives may.

* * * *

Mention of commandos recalls Denys Reitz's book, *Commando*, published some years ago. General Smuts considered it the finest book born of the South African War, an opinion shared by many whose reading in that particular field is extensive. By whatever standards it was judged, it was an exciting book. Denys Reitz, the young commandoman, wrote it when his memories were fresh, when his heart was still heavy with the sorrow of suffering and defeat. He could not at the time foresee that, as Lieut.-Col. Denys Reitz, D.S.O., he would less than twenty years later command in battle one of the proudest battalions of those who at the turn of the century were his victorious foes. It was a just book, describing from the point of view of the commandos what, in spite of all its bitterness, has been called, not ineptly, "the last gentlemen's war." Even yet, if only as a reminder of days when a trace of chivalry in warfare was still not impossible, the book is well worth reading.

* * * *

Convocation at McGill this year, or, it might be more accurate to say, the convocation season in Canada and the United States, has drawn attention once again to that strange phrase "was graduated," which, if the press in both countries may be taken as evidence, is rapidly gaining in popular favour. One wonders why this should be. Why has the intransitive this peculiar appeal? Formerly a man "graduated" from a school or a university. He did so, the term suggested, through his own effort and the sweat of his brow as he burned the midnight oil. There was recognition of the fact that help had been given him; guidance and teaching were implied. But, primarily, the effort was his; to him the chief credit was due. Now the credit, perhaps quite justly, is assigned to someone else. Like a car, or a plane, or a big or little gun, he does not "graduate" through his own toil, but "is graduated" by the school, or university, or intellectual factory, which he entered to be processed a few years before. Is the new phrase, however permissible it be by standard authorities, really a happy change? In Canada, many of the leading papers are adamant in their refusal to support it. I wish the success of their opposition were more assured.

Scriptor.

Our Reviewers

COL. WILFRED BOVEY, O.B.E., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), D.Litt. (Laval), LL.D. (Ottawa), F.R.S.C., is Director of Extension Courses at McGill University.

MAYSIE, S. MAC SPORRAN, B.A. '27, M.A. '30, is Principal of Miss Edgar's and Miss Cramp's School, Montreal, and a member of the Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS.

V. C. WYNNE-EDWARDS, M.A. (Oxon.),F.R.S.C., is Assistant Professor of Zoology at McGill University.

ELIZABETH WEISS, B.A. '37, is on the staff of the Arts Faculty, McGill University.

G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc., is Executive Secretary of The Graduates' Society and Secretary of THE MCGILL NEWS.

A. JACOB LIVINSON, B.A. '11, M.A. '16, L.Sc.Soc. '26 (U. of M.), is well known as an authority on civic government and affairs.

A Great Interpreter Conquers England

DOROTHY THOMPSON'S ENGLISH JOURNEY: The Record of an Anglo-American Partnership, *by James Wedgwood Drawbell. London. Collins. 256 pp. $2.50.*

PRE-EMINENT among world commentators stands Dorothy Thompson. Just a year ago she received the honorary LL.D. from McGill and proceeded to deliver one of the most stirring Convocation addresses the University has ever heard. The vast gathering that greeted her listened with avidity to her inspiring message of faith in democracy's cause. All who heard her then, all who follow her articles now, will delight in this volume which tells how she went to England last summer to further her great task of explaining America to England, and England to America.

The reception she met with was phenomenal. Every rank, service, class, profession, national group sought her. Their opinions and feelings she interpreted in the magic, winged words that have made her a towering force in her generation. All this should have been recorded, but J. W. Drawbell gives more—his narrative abounds in sidelights upon her methods of work, her career, her whole personality.

His opportunity to write this book came accidentally. As a London editor who carried her articles, he thought it fitting that he should meet her plane from Lisbon. Though the landing-field was at a considerable distance from London, he imagined he would be merely one of a large number there to welcome her. It turned out that scarcely any preparation had been made to greet her, nor did the Ministry of Information even see its way to supply any clerical help to England's most influential American friend! When it became immediately obvious, however, that the task of handling Dorothy Thompson's mail and messages would be enormous, Lord Kemsley supplied a secretariat and asked J. W. Drawbell to take charge. Thus, unexpectedly, editor became courier for one memorable month.

Such a welcome she received from every section of the English public! The trip was a veritable triumph from start to finish. The people of England knew how to appreciate a friend. They had not forgotten her famous broadcast after Dunkirk when she constrasted the two men of the hour: ". . . the man who stood for Britain, Churchill, and the man who stood for Germany, Hitler." They had not forgotten the encouragement of those words: ". . . God give you strength, God bless you. May you live to cultivate your garden in a free world, liberated from terror and persecution, from war and fear."

Not the least appealing story in the book is the one that tells how Churchill came to hear those words. Too immersed in work to hear the original broadcast, he expressed his regret when he heard it everywhere discussed. A friend noted this, and next week-end when he was down in the country among a few intimates, showing his worry and anxiety, they played the record for him. As he listened, his eyes cleared—" 'Do people really feel like that?' he asked, a little wonderingly. 'Do they feel like that about me?' "

A voice from three thousand miles away brought new courage, new hope, new assurance to England . . . the birth-place of her father. The daughter came back to his country, loving and understanding his people, telling them about the land of her birth.

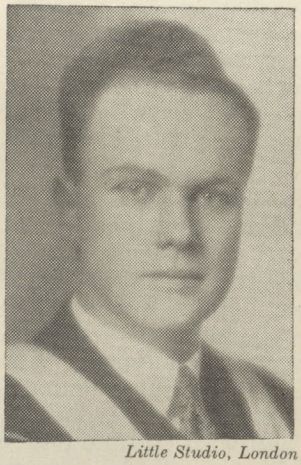
Dorothy Thompson has an indomitable spirit, a capacity for endless work, a literary style of crystal clarity, but, above all, she is a woman with profound sympathies, with a rare genius for knowing human beings—and this has made her what she is—the great advocate of the democratic way of life.

M. S. MacSporran.

Montreal Through Three Centuries

MONTREAL, THE STORY OF THREE HUNDRED YEARS, *by John I. Cooper. L. A. Lamirande, Montreal. 133 pages. $1.00.*

THREE hundred years ago an heroic little group set up a settlement on the site of Montreal, then a far off clearing in a wilderness of woods and waters inhabited by Indians and infested by devils. Of what has happened there since, many authors have written, each in his own way and each has had his own merits. Most of these writers, like most writers on Canadian history, have spent much time and research and given a great deal of space to pre-confederation days and as a result Old Montreal is familiar enough to even the moderately educated. There are other parts of the story of which too little has been written, the kaleidoscopic change during the half century which began with 1880, the organization and building of the Canadian Pacific which had so tremendous an effect on our whole life. These needed an historian. The doings of the enterprising men whose individual activities brought about many social and economic changes are well worth recounting. Dr. Cooper has given us not only the tale of other days but also a thoughtful account of the transformation of the small, charming, and wealthy city of 1875 into the sprawling metropolis of today. He has done more yet, he has picked out with a carefully trained spotlight individuals, organizations, and undertakings, whose activities he believes to have had special significance, and who have so far been neglected. Retail stores, restaurants, tobacco manufacturers, perhaps to the surprise of themselves and their successors are given their place in history. The development of the Montreal Tramways, the City Charter and its frequent rehashing by the Quebec Parliament, the power companies, the struggle of the "legitimate" theatre, the triumph of the movie and the talkie have all come under Dr. Cooper's eye.



Little Studio, London

PROF. JOHN I. COOPER

To "old Montrealers" the book is particularly interesting; they will learn much that they never knew, which evidences Dr. Cooper's research. To all who are interested in the welfare of this great civic entity, Dr. Cooper offers a valuable gift, a knowledge of background essential for government today under the motto of *Concordia Salus.* It was never more needed.

Wilfrid Bovey.

A Mellowing Sinclair

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS, *by Upton Sinclair. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, 1941. 859 pages. $3.25.*

THE fabulous Lanny Budd continues here his episodic life amidst old friends and new and amidst the historic events of the period between the Treaty of Versailles and the Wall Street Panic of 1929.

On the surface, it is the story mainly of that young bohemian intellectual, Lanny, who covers the world conferences of this post-war era, meeting the consequent notables Hitler, Mussolini, Sir Basil Zarahoff and Lincoln Steffens, becomes a reputed art critic and dealer, and has love affairs both joyous and tragic with the conventional thoroughly-French Marie de Bruyne, with the beautiful and enchanting English Countess, Rosemary, and ends up by marrying one of America's most glamourous and frivolous multi-millionairesses. Sub-plots are numerous, of which the important one is Beauty's struggle to hold the love of the young German ex-soldier, ex-secret agent, Kurt who is content to live in a dream castle on the Riviera as long as he can keep music his main interest and purpose in life, but who is, nevertheless, swept away by Nazism. In addition, the reader is offered the journalistic and dramatic career of the crippled Rick.

Beneath the surface fiction emerge in detail the political philsophies of capitalism and communism. From this point of view *Between Two Worlds* is most appropriately titled, for it reveals the mental struggle of the leading character, a son of the rich who, while enjoying money's privileges and pleasures, yet idealizes and intellectually supports communism, thus treading the middle road. Upton Sinclair's fictional characters are once again mere mouthpieces for the outpouring of his own ideas, and with the knowledge that for most, if not all, of his career he has been Socialist, one is tempted to wonder if he is becoming mellowed into acceptance of a modified capitalism. He decries prevalent social injustices, awards merit to the careers of communistic martyrs, and zealously points out the virtues of their theories, but he shows the weakness in the grasping and bootlicking of some of these same martyrs. On the other end of the scale he is less harsh on the great money makers, even showing their humanity and the benefits they can bestow because of their wealth. His strongest convictions obviously remain with socialism but he is no longer rabid on the subject and deaf to the call of the other ideology.

The reader of the book must also face the problem of belief in the well-meaning and honesty of the makers of post-war reconstruction. Will the coming post-war era bring the same disillusionment, the same use of a front of idealism for a background of private spoils as is here portrayed by the author? One reviewer has written that the book is a memorial to that splendid band of young journalists who did so much to promote international misunderstanding in those unhappy years. It could also be a memorial to those other men who, under the guise of peacemaking, sought their own evil ends.

Between Two Worlds is, therefore, to be recommended not only to those who wish to share the fun and games of expatriate American bohemians but also to those who find pleasure in mulling over the problems broached by social fiction.

Elizabeth Weiss.

The Northland Opens Up

CANADA MOVES NORTH, *by Richard Finnie. Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto, 1942. 227 pp. $4.00.*

IT IS probably true that the reading public is more familiar with recent developments in the Soviet Arctic than with what is now going on in northern Canada. Books on our own Far North are many, but concerned more with individual experiences and explorations than with the broad prospect of arctic development. We stubbornly persist in regarding the region as totally inhospitable, inaccessible, frozen and barren.

Canada Moves North tries to give a picture of the remarkable changes which have occurred, with increasing speed in recent years, in the economic and social conditions across the vast Northwest Territories; to de-bunk popular misconceptions and worn-out prejudices about this northern third of the Dominion of Canada; to expose the social problems which have arisen as a result of the contact of Indians and Eskimos with commerce and civilization; and to offer constructive comment on urgent administrative needs.

Finnie writes with independence and authority. His life has centered in the North since his birth in the Yukon, and he has travelled extensively both in the western and eastern Arctic. He is not employed by any of the three ruling powers there, namely the Federal Government, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Church, and is thus free to express plain statements of fact and candid opinions.

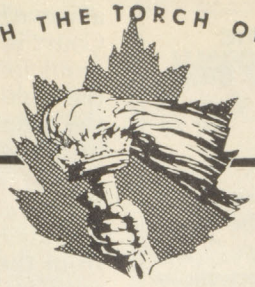
The book is stimulating, and one's hope after reading it is that it will be read widely enough to influence public opinion and dispel political apathy about the Far North. Among the civil servants, especially scientists, who have worked and travelled there in the last fifty years have been able and far-seeing men, under whose understanding guidance many of the problems now to be faced would never have arisen; but their opinions and fears have not always been heeded, and there has been lacking a continued plan of social and economic policy. The inhabitants of the Territories are not represented in Parliament, and their political interests are consequently the responsibility of ourselves, the Canadian public.

Mr. Finnie's fine photographs deserve special commendation, and his chapters on oil, gold and radium, transportation and farming are remarkably interesting. At times, however, in his efforts to dispel the myth of the frozen north, his enthusiasm may carry him a little too far on the sunny side. The incautious reader might be led, in grave error, to suppose that climatic and economic conditions in the Mackenzie District, with which these chapters deal very fully, were not wholly dissimilar from those, for example, in Baffin Island, and to forget that even in Mackenzie the winter is still two-thirds of the year.

V. C. Wynne-Edwards.

(Book Reviews Continued on page 56)

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Science and the World to Come

THE MEN WHO MAKE THE FUTURE, *by Bruce Bliven, editor of "The New Republic." Wm. Collins Sons & Co. (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. 316 pages. $3.75. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, New York).*

THIS title could more appropriately have been used as a dedication, for, in reality, the book describes not "the men who make the future," but their work. It was produced as a result of discussions by its journalist author with various American leaders in the fields of teaching and research in present day science, and has been written in the vernacular of American journalism. Since its meaning is not obscured by technical terms and phrases, the layman can derive both knowledge and comprehension from the information it presents.

From a survey of the latest developments in several branches of this wide-spread subject and of the benefits which these are expected to provide for mankind, one finds much to strengthen one's hope that scientific achievement will lead to a great new age when humanity will enjoy an abundance of the necessities of life and will be protected from hardship and disease. But the fulfillment of these expectations will depend on the wisdom with which scientific knowledge is used: for instance, should the release of atomic energy be accomplished, mankind might "choose to destroy itself with this as a new weapon in the last and most terrible of wars."

It is interesting to recall that hardly more than half a decade ago, Prof. C. C. Furnas, in *The Next Hundred Years* gave us a comprehensive outlook on the effects which scientific developments may have on the immediate future of humanity. This more recent book includes the accomplishments of the past few years and presents a fresh prediction of their probable application.

G. B. Glassco.

A Pioneer Analyses City Planning

THE PLANNING FUNCTION IN URBAN GOVERNMENT, *by Robert Averil Walker, Ph.D., Associate Administrative Analyst, Office of Budget and Finance, United States Department of Agriculture. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1941. pp. xvii-376. Price: $3.00 U.S.A. $3.90 Canada.*

HERE is a masterful and complete report of the rise, growth, decline, somnolence, and revival of city planning, with its many ramifications, right down through the depression and unemployment days of 1930, the era of the Works Progress Administration and Federal Housing Administration, to the eve of the Second World War. It is, furthermore, a first-hand factual analysis, an appraisal on the spot and field study, of what thirty-seven large American cities from Los Angeles to Yonkers (See p. xiv and Table 6, pp. 188-189) have done to create, through their respective planning commissions, a new social order in city life. It indicates how the courts (including the United States Supreme Court's application of "police power," e.g., Chief Justice Marshall, in Brown v. Maryland, 25 U.S. 419 (1827), and the Massachusetts Supreme Court decision in Commonwealth v. Algee, 61 Mass.53,85 (1853); and the validity of "zoning ordinances" and "public nuisances" as in the famed affirmative judgment given by the California Supreme Court in Ex parte Quong Wo, 161 Cal. 220 (1911), to municipal law) have tended to give city authorities the right to control city and regional development in the manifest interests both of present citizenry and future generations.

It appears from the record that aesthetic, political, technical, physical and transit elements entered into the major planning movements in the United States from the epoch of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, with its odysseyan offspring of the Plan of Chicago in 1909, and the Pittsburgh Survey of 1907; but before and since the twenties and thirties, and the classical work of the Urbanism Committee of the National Resources Committee (Washington : Government Printing Office, 1937), the public health, industrial, housing, financial, social, ecological, population, transportation, and economic phases have, indeed, gained uppermost consideration and emphasis. Brought down to democratic concepts, planning, from Patrick Geddes to John Nolen, is all a realistic, integrated, pragmatic and functional question of good city government and housekeeping, with faithful and intelligent servants managing the city and its multiplicity of modern services. The citizens are led to give their utmost backing, collaboration, and vigilance, regarding safety, slums, sanitation and society, in the general and collective interests of the community and for the general public welfare, under the guidance of enlighthened public opinion and the city planning commission.

The meticulous care and research that has gone into this volume calls for instant praise. The condensation, too, of so vast a topic, is excellent. The book deals with the topic under four main parts:—I. "Development of the Planning Function."—II. "Organization for Planning."—III. "Case Studies in Urban Planning." and IV. "Summary." The Preface by Dr. Charles E. Merriam, Vice-Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, is a brilliant estimate of the worth of this important subject. The Appendix II. dealing with "Work-Relief Projects" and the effective "Index" to Dr. Walker's survey, together with its detailed citations and sources, its tables and plans, its excellent bookmanship, make this work a faithful friend not only to architect, landscapist, consultant, and engineer, but also to social workers, mayors, lawyers, judges, and other professional men. Dr. Walker acknowledges his indebtedness to the Social Science Research Council of New York, and to the Social Science Research Committee of the University of Chicago for making the study and publication possible. The public also owes these groups a meed of thanks for such encouragement.

The author sets forth an ideal of long-range programmes of over-all and regional planning through a central agency, co-operating with existing government research bureaus and planning commissions. He values master-plans and maps in the local planning process and cites with approval the famous *Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs* of 1929 (By Messrs. Charles D. Norton, Frederic A. Delano, and Thomas Adams). But Dr. Walker sets forth this valid and cogent admonition: "The planning of today and of "the immediate future must, if it is to survive as a "distinct function of government, be adjusted to "the changes which are taking place in municipal

"life and government. To plan the future of a "city today without including as a vital consid- "eration such matters as the condition of the local "economic structure and its relation to the national "structure, the deterioration of the downtown area, "relief trends, slum clearance, and public revenue is "to plan the superstructure without providing the "foundation." (op. cit. pp. 128-129). This opens up the problems of passing standard city planning enabling acts, the qualifications of members, lay or professional, of Planning Commissions, and thorny questions of administrative theory and of sovereign rights in local government. Los Angeles, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit, New York, Washington, Chicago and Cincinnati, for instance, have all independently worked out their setups, but to deal with these problems here, as Dr. Walker appraises them, would take us too far afield. Suffice it to say that efficiency and permanency are prerequisites, as is the need of an educational programme for career planners in municipal administration and management. One of the outstanding chapters (Chap. viii) is entitled: "Chicago: Planning in Evolution." It is the dramatic and tragic story of the great Burnham Chicago Plan (Expenditures on project totalled $291,581,000. See p. 246); and how Walter D. Moody, Dr. Charles E. Merriam, Charles H. Wacker and their aides sold the idea to the people of Chicago. On July 15, 1939, the Chicago Plan Commission was revolutionized and reactivated. Dr. Walker cites cases (including that of the Los Angeles County Planning Commission) of current planning activity, which go to demonstrate how perplexing in practice the planning movement is, and how the mayor, council, city manager, and planning commission struggle to do a co-ordinative civic job in the face of a wavering civic spirit and morale—and even in the presence of civic malversation! Among Dr. Walker's conclusions is preference for the professional planner as opposed to the amateur citizen commissioner, for an integration of commission organization and governmental relationships, and for a "federal agency which will deal sympathetically with urban problems and supply services to cities." (op. cit. p. 337). This fact-studded book is an eye-opener. It will be of inestimable value to cities in both the United States and Canada, as well as to other cities in the Hemispheres. It hints with candour and hope at the enormous and challenging tasks confronting the Democracies, now and in the post-war period in dealing with urbanism pilgrimaging nearer to the city of God, in an ever-changing and battling world.

A. Jacob Livinson.

Canada Helps to Rule the Waves

THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY, *by Ernest H. Bartlett. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto, 1942. 30 pp. 25c.*

THIS well illustrated booklet gives historical and statistical data on the Royal Canadian Navy which has taken a prominent part in the Battle of the Atlantic and elsewhere in the present war. It also gives lively descriptions of some of the stirring actions in which Canadian ships have taken part, with vivid sketches of the exploits of those members of the Navy who have won honours and special mention.

G. B. Glassco.

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Personals

The McGill News welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to The Graduates' Society of McGill University. 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Autumn issue should be forwarded prior to Aug. 1.

***Anglin, James P.,** B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, has been elected to the Council of the Junior Bar of Montreal.

***Arkley, Professor Lorne M.,** B.Sc. '00, M.Sc. '10, has retired as head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, at Queen's University.

Archambault, Jules, B.Sc. '26, Chief Engineer of the Montreal Tramways Commission, has been appointed Associate Transit Controller, Department of Munitions and Supply.

***Baillie, Archie F.,** B.Sc. '09, has been appointed President of Penmans Limited.

***Bieler, John H.,** B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19, has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the Province of Quebec.

***Blaylock, S. G.,** B.Sc. '99, LL.D. '29 (Hon.), one of the Governors of McGill University, has been elected a Director of the Bank of Montreal.

***Bonneville, S.,** B.Sc. '22, has written an article in the April issue of the Blue Bell, Bell Telephone Company of Canada magazine, dealing with the installation, in which he participated of a Radiotelephone Circuit across part of Lake Erie, from Leamington, Ont. to Pelee Island, the most southerly point in Canada.

***Bremner, D. O.,** B.Sc. '26, has been promoted to be Supervisor of Service Results, in the area office of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Montreal.

Broderick, George, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, has been elected Treasurer of the Junior Bar of Montreal.

***Brooks, C. L.,** B.Sc. '22, has been appointed General Traffic Manager, Eastern area, Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

***Buzzell, L. W.,** B.Com. '23 has been elected Vice-President of the Canadian Club of Montreal.

Carruthers, K. L., has been appointed General Commercial Engineer of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in Montreal.

***Chipman, Warwick F.,** K.C., B.A. '01, B.C.L. '04, has been elected *Batonnier* of the Montreal Bar.

Church, H. B., M.D '17, has resigned from the Chairmanship of the John Farris Public Library at Aylmer, Que., after three years' service.

Coonan, Thomas J., K.C., B.C.L. '14, a former Minister without portfolio in the Duplessis administration, was an unsuccessful candidate for election to the Quebec Legislature, in the St. Ann's division of Montreal.

Couillard, J. A., M.D. '14, has been elected President of the Provincial Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in Quebec.

***Davies, A. P.,** M.D. '12, of Ottawa, has been elected Second Vice-President of the Canadian Rugby Union.

***Dosne, Miss Christiane,** B Sc. '39, Ph.D. '42, has been awarded the Annual Travelling Scholarship of the Canadian Federation of University Women (value $1,200), and will enter the University of Argentina, to work in the Institute of Physiology in Buenos Aires.

Duclos, Victor E., B.A. '15, son of Mr. Justice C. A. Duclos of Montreal, with his wife and two children, has been reported safe in Shanghai.

***Dufresne, J. A. O.,** B.Sc. '13, M.Sc. '13, has been elected Vice-President of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of the Province of Quebec.

Edgar, William S., M.A. '32, has left the Montreal *Gazette*, to become Editor of the Montreal *Monitor*.

Edmison, Captain J. Alex., Past Student, former alderman of the City of Montreal, and Honorary Legal Counsel of the Prisoners Aid and Welfare Association in Montreal, recently visited Dartmoor prison in England, while on leave.

Finlayson, D. Archie, B.S.A. '32, M.Sc. '34, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lennoxville, has now taken a position with the Ogilvie Flour Mills, in Winnipeg.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Forbes, Karl H.,** B.Sc '21, has been promoted in the service of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada to be General Traffic Supervisor, area office, Montreal.

***Foster, George B.,** K.C., B.C.L. '20, of Montreal, has been elected a Director of Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, and re-elected President of the Air Cadet League of Canada.

Franklin, E. L., B.Sc. '02, is General Manager of the Ohio Public Service Co. of Warren, Ohio, where he went in 1914. Eighty-five per cent of the output of his company now goes directly to war industries.

The Graduates' Endowment Fund

Established 1921

Amount contributed to date	$ 66,620
Interest and Profit on invested funds	57,978
Total	$ 124,598
Grants authorized by Board of Trustees	$ 23,420
Cost of collection and investment service	4,652
Amount on hand in cash and investments	96,526
Total	$ 124,598
Amount contributed since Dec. 15, '41	$ 80

OBJECT: The Assistance and Advancement of McGill University.

The Graduates' Gymnasium Building Fund

Established 1935

Amount collected to date	$ 206,439
Grants from Graduates' Endowment Fund	12,500
Revenue from McGill Cigarettes and interest	7,552
	$ 226,491
Granted to McGill University for the construction of the Gymnasium	$ 195,628
Cost of collection and administration	20,821
Amount on hand in cash and investments	10,042
	$ 226,491

OBJECTIVE: To complete the original plan of the Gymnasium Project by the addition of a Swimming Pool. (Estimated cost, $125,000).

Gaboury, Marcel, K.C., B.A. '22, B.C.L. '25, Commissioner of Provincial Police, has become Head of the Province of Quebec Civilian Protection Committee.

Ginwalla, Minocher S. N., D.D.S. '40, has received the degree of Master of Science in Dentistry from the University of Toronto.

***Glassco, J. Grant,** B.Com. '25, C.A. '27, succeeds Frank Prendergast as President of the Toronto Canadian Club.

Gordon, Crawford, B.Com. '36, who is associated with the Canadian General Electric Co., has been loaned to the Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa, to be Director of Organization in its personnel and organization branch.

***Groleau, A. J.,** B.Sc. '28, has become General Traffic Engineer, Eastern area, Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

Gross, F. W., B.Com. '28, has been made a Director of Cockfield, Brown & Co. Ltd., Montreal Advertising Agency, with which he has been associated since 1930.

Harvey, Ruth, Past Student, who was a member of the staff of the Department of Physical Education at McGill University from 1923-1938, is now in the Child Welfare Section of the Dependents' Allowance Board in Ottawa.

Hallett, Rev. R. Bruce, B.A. '34, formerly Assistant Minister at Wesley United Church, Montreal, has received a call to Central United Church, Owen Sound, Ontario.

***Henry, R. A. C.,** B.A. '12, B.Sc. '12, Vice-President of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, has been elected to the Board of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

***Hollingsworth, H. Lee B.,** B.Com. '32, arrived in San Francisco from Australia recently after being in the Orient since 1937 as representative of the National Carbon Company, during which time he had several narrow escapes from Japanese bombings.

Jackson, Miss Naomi, B.A. '33, M.A. '35, who spent several months in Greenland last year, is now completing her Ph.D. Course at Radcliffe College, and teaching at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.

Johnson, Walter S., B.A. '03, B.C.L. '06, K.C., has been elected to the Council of the Montreal Bar.

***Jones, Robert W.,** Com. '29, formerly of the Publicity Department, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal, has been appointed Supervisor of Publicity for the company's western area with headquarters in Toronto. Mr. Jones resigned as Editor of THE McGILL NEWS on being transferred to Toronto.

Jones, Newbold, M.D. '02, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Ontario Steel Products Co. Limited.

Keith, Rev. Dr. H. J., B.A. '99, M.A. '00, has been returned President of the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada for his third consecutive term.

***Kemp, J. Colin,** B.Sc. '08, is co-Chairman of the Canadian Red Cross Campaign for the Province of Quebec.

***Keyes, Corlis G.,** Past Student, has been appointed President of the Laurentian Club of Ottawa.

***Lake, Norman John,** Past Student, is now employed by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Lambert, Rev. P. J., B.A. '34, has been elected Chairman of Glengarry Presbytery, United Church of Canada.

***Leitch, Hugh J.,** B.Sc. '26, has been appointed Assistant to the Director-General of the Shipbuilding Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, while on loan from the Algoma Steel Corporation.

***Lindsay, C. C.,** B.Sc. '15, Quebec, has been appointed a member of the Montreal Tramways Commission.

Levitt, Miss Bella, B.A. '39, M.A. '41, has been awarded a fellowship in Greek at Bryn Mawr College with which to complete her Ph.D. degree next year. On graduation at McGill she won the Chapman Gold Medal for Classical Language and Literature. She has been the holder, for the past year, of a fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mackeen, H. P., B.A. '14, B.C.L. '20, K.C., has been elected President of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society.

***MacKinnon, Hon. C. Gordon,** B.A. '00, B.C.L. '03, has been elected President of the Sir Arthur Currie Branch, Canadian Legion, Montreal.

***Macklaier, William F.,** B.C.L. '23, K.C., has resigned from the Montreal City Council.

Marler, George C., B.C.L. '22, Acting Chairman of Montreal's Executive Committee, has been elected to the Quebec Legislature, representing the riding of Westmount-St. George.

Masson, W. Grey, B.Sc. '14, has assumed duty as Local Representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Ottawa.

***Mather, William Allan,** B.Sc. '08, has been appointed Vice-President in charge of western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

***Maxwell, Marshall A.,** B.Sc. '02, retired in 1931 to Perry, Florida where he is now living, after a varied engineering career in Canada and the United States. He bought an advertising business and has operated this ever since. He has a son and a daughter.

McDonald, Hugh J., B.Sc. '35, who received his Doctor's degree in chemistry from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh in 1939, is now an instructor in chemistry on the staff of the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.

*Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.



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MacLean, Rev. Kenneth, has been elected Moderator of the synod of Hamilton and London in the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

***McNaughton, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L.,** B.Sc. '10, M.Sc.'12, LL.D. '20 (Hon.), Canadian Army Commander, has been given honourary membership in the British Institute of Electrical Engineers.

McPherson, Mary, M.S.P.E. '37, took a business course and since July 1940 was a stenographer in the Royal Canadian Air Force. She recently joined the C.W.A.A.F. as Equipment Assistant.

***McCrudden, H. E.,** Past Student, has been elected President of the Electrical Club of Montreal.

***Meakins, J. C.,** M.D. '04, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Financial Federation of Montreal.

***Merrill, Walter A.,** K.C., B.C.L. '11, Montreal, has been elected to the Board of the Fidelity Insurance Co. of Canada.

Morgan, Frank H., B.A. '40, won the J. F. Stevenson Memorial Gold Medal and numerous other honours upon graduation recently from the United Theological College, Montreal, where he was President of the Students' Society.

***Naylor, Rev. R. Kenneth,** B.A. '06, of Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal, has been made a Canon.

***O'Connor, Brendan,** B.C.L. '35, has been elected to the Council of the Junior Bar of Montreal.

Ouimet, J. Alphonse, B.Eng. '32, Joint Chief Engineer of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been elected President of the Montreal Branch of the Radio Engineers Institute.

Percy, G. T., B.Com. '35, has been promoted from Office Manager to Unit Manager, west district, of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, in Montreal.

Place, Lindsay, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, has been elected to the Council of the Junior Bar of Montreal.

***Powles, Rev. Percy S. C.,** B.A. '10, Chaplain to St. Andrew's Home, Montreal, has been made a Canon.

***Prudham, William W.,** B.A. '23, B.Sc. '25, has been appointed Principal of Owen Sound Collegiate-Vocational Institute.

Rhind, John, Past Student, has been appointed Montreal division, Manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. He is also a member of the Protestant Central School Board and a founder of the Hampstead Municipal Association,

***Robertson, J. H. H.,** B.A. '15, B.C.L. '20, K.C., has been elected to the Council of the Montreal Bar.

***Ross, Lt.-Col. J. G.,** B.Sc. '03, has been elected to the Board of Canadian Foreign Investment Corporation Limited.

Scott, Professor Frank, of the Law Faculty at McGill University spoke to the League for Women's Rights in Montreal on "Labour Problems Affecting Canadian Women."

***Scott, W. B.,** B.C.L. '12, K.C., has been elected President of the Canadian Club of Montreal.

***Stavert, R. E.,** B.Sc. '14, Vice-President of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited, has been elected a Director of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, Limited.

***Sutherland, L. H. D.,** B.Sc. '09, has been elected President of the Builders' Exchange of Montreal.

Taylor, J. S., B.Com. '31, has been appointed Office Manager, west district, of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, in Montreal.

***Taylor, E. P.,** B.Sc. '22, Toronto, has been elected a Director of Massey-Harris Company, Limited.

***Tombs, Laurence C.,** B.A. '24, M.A. '26, D.Sc.P. (U. of Geneva, '36), has been appointed Special Officer, Executive Council, Quebec, in charge of English-speaking public relations and reporting to Prime Minister Godbout and Technical Adviser and Executive Secretary of the Quebec Legislative Council Committee on Re-Establishment and Reconstruction.

Willis, G. C., B.Sc. '11, with his wife and daughter, Helen Willis, B.A. '14, has been reported safe in Shanghai.

Yuill, Russell, B.Sc. '15, has been appointed Director of the Shipbuilding Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.

***Member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University.**

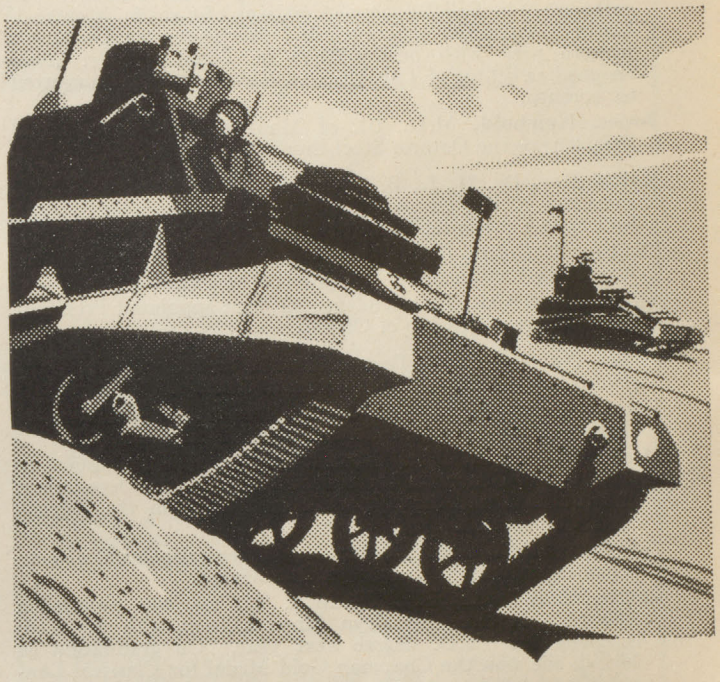


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The ROYAL BANK of Canada

"What Shall It Profit a Man?"

(*Continued from Page 26*)

Of these accomplishments we are justly proud. But the very measure of the success of Canadian universities in certain fields, and the tremendous things which individual members of our faculties have achieved by great self-sacrifice and devotion obviously places upon every one of us the responsibility for studying carefully his own potential contribution, and doing all that within him lies to attain the fulness of that potential. The universities of this country have not yet offered their maximum contribution to the Dominion's war effort, even in the fields of special technical training. They can do much more, and at the present moment must, if they are to live up to their highest traditions, use every effort to increase their contribution to the utmost.

This is perhaps the most important single problem that confronts every university department at the present time, since it is obvious that we cannot concern ourselves with intangible cultural values until we have ensured the enjoyment of these by an effective defeat of the forces which are threatening them. Even so, no university community can be unaware, even in the heat of battle, of its spiritual heritage. Although "culture" and "the liberal arts" may be hard to define precisely, the ideals and concepts which they cover are fundamental, to our whole civilization, and comprise, in fact, the very things for which we are fighting. Indeed, I would go further. It is my own personal opinion that the uncertainty of academic thinking regarding the precise function of an arts degree, and the precise nature of an appropriate cultural course, was, during the years before 1939, one of the basic reasons for the great uncertainty which prevailed throughout each of the western nations. National ideals were at a discount, excepting for the set orations of Dominion Day or July 4th; and the Bachelor of Arts degree, the most ancient and honourable of them all, was organized on the cafeteria basis under which, as an American educator recently expressed it, "the student saved his coupons and got a diploma." If our national culture and democratic ideals are important, and no man in this hour of crisis would dare to gainsay the fact, then the universities of this Continent must reformulate the essential elements of a liberal arts course, and set forth clearly the studies which are necessary to contribute to the intellectual and moral growth of an educated man or woman. This problem cannot be left to the schools, which have floundered just as badly as the universities, and which in any case are predominantly under public control. Even with the best will in the world, the experience of the last generation across the world should have taught us that education is too priceless a commodity for any country to be willing to leave it entirely in the hands of a government department. Free universities and private schools, although they may be no better at any moment of time than state universities and state schools, have during the centuries that lie behind us been responsible for most of the great developments in human knowledge; and even now, from day to day, they offer a bulwark against too simple a formulation of national thinking.

It is, therefore, to the private universities of this Continent and Great Britain that we of the present generation must look for a clear reformulation of the whole concept of cultural education. That is not a problem that can be left until the end of the war, because the intangible values which we call "ideals" are the very stuff for which we are fighting. If, for example, there be any truth in allegations that Canada lacks national unity, the underlying responsibility must rest on the doorsteps of the schools and universities of this, and other Provinces, which have failed during the years behind us to crystallize their ideals and to offer to successive generations of Canadian students a clear vision of the essential things that comprise national unity in a democratic country.

We must, therefore, while there is yet time, tackle this problem courageously, and with clear vision, because it is increasingly apparent that a reawakening of national spirit is vitally important to the success of our war effort. Men and women must see clearly the goal towards which they are travelling, in order that they may, with greater enthusiasm, throw into the common effort the last ounce of their energy and resources.

The Experience of the United Nations

If there were time this evening, and if I had the special competence to discuss the subject, I should like to survey the comparable developments that have occurred in each of the great nations which are fighting by the side of Canada, in order that we might more clearly understand the importance of both technical skill and a reawakened national spirit. We in Canada cannot at this moment live unto ourselves alone. We are engaged with our Allies in a single war for the defence and preservation of the fundamental verities of our civilization. We dare not appraise our universities—or any other Canadian institution—solely in terms of domestic conditions within the frontiers of a country that has not yet felt the weight of the enemy's heel. If we are to play our part valiantly and preserve our national self-respect, Canadian citizens and Canadian institutions cannot be less generous and self-sacrificing in their contribution to the common effort than are the men and institutions in the countries which are defending us at the present time.

Even though I have little detailed knowledge of conditions in China and Russia, every scrap of evidence that appears in the press or in other literature indicates that each of those nations has effectively utilized all of the resources of schools and other educational institutions for the purpose of training men and women in technical skills alien to the long traditions of Chinese and Russian history but vitally necessary to the prosecution of a total war. Observers as keen as the Honourable Joseph Davies and William Batt of the O.P.M. have returned from Russia full of amazement at the rapidity with which the nation has succeeded in organizing and carrying on war industries of tremendous capacity; while the records of Chinese resistence to aggression during the long ten years of war amply testify to the economic mobilization which Chiang Kai-Shek has been able to carry out. Yet I think in the minds of each one of us who has observed the situation from day to day, the greatest and most remarkable developments of Russian and Chinese policy are to be found in an irresistible upsurge of national spirit which has carried half trained and sometimes poorly equipped armies to magnificent victory in the face of almost overwhelming odds. It is to this spirit rather than to the factories of the Urals or Central Asia that the western world today owes a debt which it can never fully repay.

In the case of the United States, which has been a participant in this war for less than six months, all of you have seen the tremendous change which has occurred since Pearl Harbour. Without any instructions from the Government, the American universities assembled at the Baltimore Conference last January voluntarily agreed upon a programme for the acceleration of undergraduate training much more comprehensive than anything that we have yet envisaged within the Dominion of Canada. In the case of doctors, dentists, engineers and physicists, the Government of the United States has discovered that the existing supply is inadequate for the Armed Services and the growing munitions industry, so that acceleration is designed to increase the supply of qualified men during the immediate future. In the case of all other students, who are not exempt from the draft, the acceleration is designed to enable these men to obtain as large a measure of education and technical training as is possible before they are attested in the Army or Navy. This mobilization of University facilities is, moreover, but one segment of the tremendous national effort which Mr. Leon Henderson described last Monday—an effort which fills with amazement any individual who has closely observed the American people during the last twenty-five years, since it transcends any previous accomplishment. Would such an observer dare to suggest that this accomplishment is due solely to technical skills, which have been available, one might even say, in excessive quantity during the last two decades?

Conditions in Great Britain

In view of the fact that I have recently had the privilege of spending several weeks in Great Britain, I shall, however, content myself this evening with attempting to draw for you a more precise picture of the way in which people on that Island have succeeded during the past two and a half years in mobilizing their resources on an unprecedented scale, and at the same time rediscovering those spiritual values which cautions observers of the contemporary Canadian scene fear that we shall lose through too great a concentration on the war effort.

Crossing to the other side of the Atlantic, therefore, what at this moment is the situation in the universities of Britain? Although the present academic session is one of transition, in terms of mobilization policy, there are very few students engaged in the study of the humanities, and I am informed that after June 1st next no students, either men or women, who are physically fit for national service, will be allowed to enter universities for studies in these fields. In point of fact, no person can now enter any of the British universities except by special order of the Joint recruiting Boards and Technical Committees, composed of representatives from the University administrative staffs, sitting together with officers from each of the Armed Forces and a repre-

entative of the Ministry of Labour. This Board has before it the boy's school record and the recommendations of his headmaster. On the basis of this information, and a personal interview with the candidate, the Board decides whether he is qualified for a course in Medicine, Engineering, Physics (or, occasionally, Chemistry). If he is so qualified, he is authorized to register at the University of his choice, and is granted a State bursary of £250 a year, to cover all his academic expenses.

These State bursaries are granted in the first instance for one year only, and if during that year the student fails to maintain second class honours standing, he is automatically discharged from the University and taken into the Armed Forces. If he maintains such standing in his studies, the bursary is automatically renewed for a second year; and in view of the fact that both Oxford and Cambridge, as well as most of the other universities, are now operating on a schedule which enables the student to obtain his degree after twenty-four months of continuous and intensive effort, a second renewal is enough to carry him to graduation. While I was in England, I visited several of the universities expressly for the purpose of studying this plan in operation, and I was impressed by the fact that it is being carried through, on the part of both faculty and students, without any lowering of academic standards; while the deep interest of the Government in the whole programme is clearly evidenced by the provision of State bursaries more generous than many pre-war university scholarships.

The impact of the war on British universities is thus greater by far than anything that has yet occurred in the United States, while we in Canada have only just begun to move along the road that Britain has marked out. All three countries are, however, moving in the same direction, and it might seem to the superficial observer that each of them has sacrificed the spiritual values for which a University stands and prostituted their academic facilities to the mere acquisition of technical skills. Such a superficial observer of Britain would be wrong, because he would miss the real significance of much that has happened.

The Spirit of Britain

On that Island, one has to remember continually that the whole population was engaged a year ago in one of the greatest battles of history. I use that phrase "the whole population" deliberately, because every individual and each professional group was called upon for an almost superhuman effort.

Within the universities themselves, the scars of destruction offer an ever present evidence of the crisis that confronts them. The superb rotunda of University College Library is open to the sky; the buildings of the University of Bristol are scarcely recognizable; while Manchester, Glasgow and Cambridge all bear the marks of enemy action. These universities, moreover, are part of a community in which the devastation is so widespread that one sometimes wonders involuntarily how a nation can suffer so much and still continue to carry on.

To the close observer, however, it soon becomes apparent that physical devastation is not the most striking result which the war has produced in Great Britain. In spite of ruined buildings, the population is still reasonably well housed. In spite of rationing, the people are still adequately fed and clothed. (Indeed, as a result of careful planning, the lowest income groups are perhaps better fed and better clothed than they were before the war began.) The fundamental change which has occurred is, in large measure, a spiritual one. Britain has shaken off the mental lethargy and uncertainty which it shared with many western European countries, and with this Continent, during the period between wars. As an inescapable corollary of the sacrifice of many things which were regarded as necessary comforts and luxuries in the days before 1939, men and women of Britain have been called upon to appraise more carefully both things and ideas, sorting out those which are essential from others which are of doubtful value. The process of intellectual sifting has developed in the minds of this people a clear conception of the fact that unless decisive victory is attained none of the things which seemed so comfortable before war began will be available for enjoyment when it is ended.

During the weeks when I was in Britain, I talked deliberately with all types of people, from commissionaires to cabinet ministers, and I must confess myself amazed at the extent to which the present clarity of thinking exceeds that which existed during the last war. During those well remembered days from 1914 to 1918 the average Britisher, while putting forth valiant efforts, still seemed to feel that the war was a temporary interruption of normal life; and his attitude toward Germany and her people was rather that of a fond parent with a wayward child who was expected to reform and behave decently after an appropriate punishment. That attitude of mind has disappeared, and today the climate of opinion is dominated by a bitter and grim determination which recognizes that the future of civilization itself is dependent upon the outcome of the fiercest struggle in history. Even though there be no hatred of the individual German as such, there is a clear recognition of the fact that the German nation as a whole must be so decisively beaten that this threat to all things which free men hold dear will never again be able to raise its head. It is no longer a war of nations but a conflict of ideals, and the reawakened spirit of Britain has given to the people of the Island a vision of the deep gulf that is fixed between the ideals for which free nations have always striven and the foul miasma of brutish desires which National Socialism has deliberately evoked from the herd instinct of the German *Volk*.

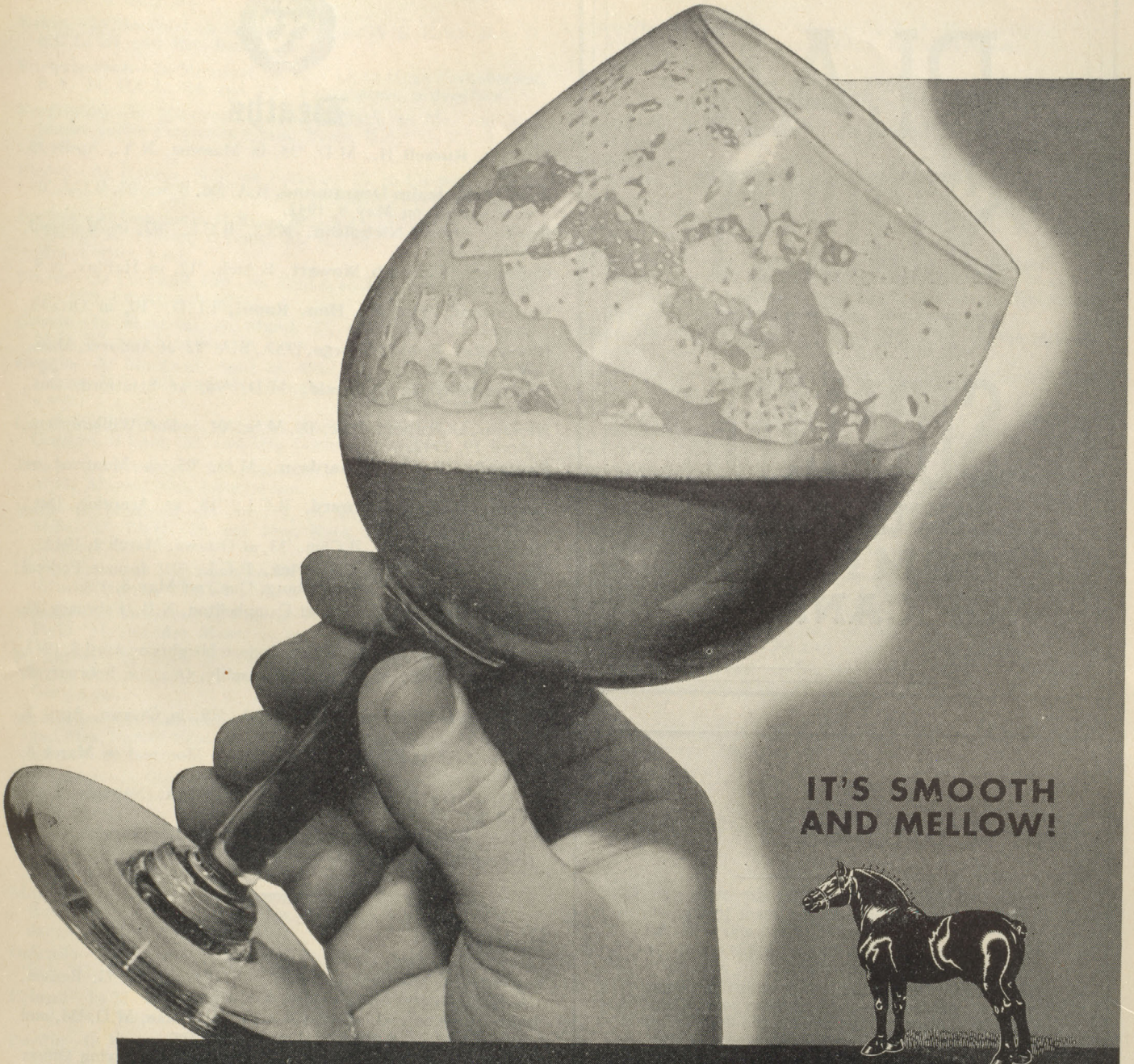
It is this reawakened spirit, much more than any technical training, which is responsible for the fact that Great Britain is today producing, in spite of enemy bombardment and destruction, a larger quantity of goods and services than that Island ever produced before 1939. The output of the prosperous years in the late twenties looks like the record of a deep depression when contrasted with the quantities of things that are being produced at the present time; and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Secretary Morgenthau was reported in the New York Times of April 10th as saying that Great Britain is producing more munitions of war than the whole United States, and is lease-lending substantial quantities of these products to the American Army and Navy.

That simple fact deserves to be well remembered, because it is high testimony to an Island of forty million people at the end of two years of savage aerial attack. It deserves to be remembered, too, that this result has been attained in spite of the fact that most of the men, and many of the women, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five have been taken from farms and factories in order that they might be incorporated in the Armed Forces of the nation. Need I do more than mention those two simple statistical facts in juxtaposition to prove to you that the spirit of self-sacrifice and determination which has animated Great Britain since Dunkirk recognizes clearly that the winning of this war demands the greatest possible contribution from every single individual?

I should like to mention one further aspect of this British climate of opinion. In spite of a full-souled concentration on the immediate winning of the war, there is evident in Britain widespread and constructive thinking about the shape of the post war world. Did I say "in spite of?" Rather I should have said "because of." As a matter of fact, it seems to me probable that the very quality of this thinking is due to the mental clarity and determination which I have already mentioned; since the first thing that must be learned about reconstruction is that it is intimately related to the war effort. The conception of the post-war world arises directly out of the national spirit in regard to the war itself, and is intimately related to the governmental policies in which that national spirit is crystallized.

By thinking people in Great Britain, and there are many such today, the problems of reconstruction are regarded on a level far above the practical details of available physical resources and technical skills. Men and women realize clearly that the rebuilding of shattered towns is a simple task if the domestic and international society can be creatively organized in such a way that the resources that now feed the hungry mouths of war can be devoted to the tasks of human welfare. They realize that the most important tasks of all lie in that field of human endeavour where ideals are translated into realities, that the most fundamental problem of reconstruction for Britain and every other country is that of creating an equitable organized world-society that shall ensure the maintenance of peace. They realize too, in the field of domestic policies, that the welfare of the people is more important than any creations of brick and mortar. Equality of educational opportunity is more important than school buildings; adequate nutrition of every individual is more vital to the survival of democracy than the reconstruction of Westminster Hall.

Does not this reawakening of a virile national spirit in Great Britain offer an answer to the problems raised by those who fear that an intensified war effort will jeopardize our cultural inheritance? The soul of a nation is compounded of more than the cultural traditions so jealously guarded by our universities. Like fine steel, it is more in peril from rust and idleness than from the hammer blows of human endeavour during the heated hours of crisis. If we in Canada are to rise to the challenge that now confronts us, our universities, and every other institution of our nation, are called upon for courageous leadership. We must kindle our torches anew at the shrine of sacrifice, since the question that was asked two thousand years ago is pregnant with meaning in this hour. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"



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Deaths

Andrew, Russell H., M.D. '35, in Massena, N.Y., April 28, 1942.

Barclay, Malcolm Drummond, B.A. '06, B.Sc. '07, B.C.L.'09, in Montreal, on May 8, 1942.

Brown, Ernest Nicholson, K.C., B.C.L. '02, in Montreal, April 3, 1942.

Campbell, Kenneth Mowatt, B.Arch. '12, in Halifax, N.S., March 25, 1942.

Dandurand, The Rt. Hon. Raoul, LL.D. '10, in Ottawa, March 11, 1942.

Davey, Rev. Robert George, D.D., B.A. '92, at Andover, Mass., March 16, 1942.

Deacon, George Reginald, M.D. '96, at Stratford, Ont., March 22, 1942.

Duncan, G. Rupert, B.Sc. '00, M.Sc. '01, in Fort William, Ont., April 19, 1942.

England, Frank Richardson, M.D. '05, in Montreal on March 9, 1942.

Galvin, William Bernard, B.C.L. '18, at Arnprior, Ont., April 6, 1942.

Hodgins, Sidney B., B.Com. '33, at Ottawa, March 2, 1942.

Kay, Hon. William Frederick, B.C.L. '01, former Federal Cabinet Minister in Sweetsburg, Que., on May 8, 1942.

Lunam, Henry, M.D. '81, at Campbellton, N.B., February 20, 1942.

Macaulay, T. B., LL.D. '30, at Hudson Heights on April 3, 1942.

Masse, Norman, M.D. '23, at Chambly, Que., on February 2, 1942.

McConnell, Richard George, B.A. '79, in Ottawa, April 1, 1942.

Moore, Arthur Edward, D.V.S. '94, in Montreal on March 6, 1942.

Scott, Harry Evert, B.A. '01, B.Sc. '02, at Napanee, Ont., February 25, 1942.

White, Percival Gordon, M.D. '05, at Los Angeles, Calif., April 28, 1942.

Births

Benson—In Montreal on April 19, 1942, to H. G. Benson, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Benson, a daughter.

Blake—In Montreal, on May 4, to E. W. Blake, M.D. '34, and Mrs. Blake, of Waterloo, Que., a daughter.

Cameron—At Belleville, Ont., on April 12, to Flying Officer J. W. MacBain Cameron, B.S.A. '30, M.Sc. '32, Ph.D. '38, and Mrs. Cameron, a daughter.

Cannell—In Montreal, on March 14, to R. G. Cannell, B.A. '37, and Mrs. Cannell, a daughter.

Collins—In Montreal, on April 21, 1942, to Frederick Thomas Collins, B.C.L. '24, and Mrs. Collins, a son.

Crutchfield—At Shawinigan Falls, Que., on April 3, to G. H. Crutchfield, D.D.S. '38, and Mrs. Crutchfield, a daughter

Crutchlow—At Inverness, Scotland, on March 17, to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Commander Everett F. Crutchlow, B.A. '33, M.D. '38, R.C.N.V.R., and Mrs. Crutchlow, a son.

Darling—In Montreal, on April 9, to Lieutenant T. C. Darling, B.Sc. '27, R.C.N.V.R., and Mrs. Darling, a daughter.

Davidson—In Montreal, on March 26, to Mr. and Mrs. George Munro Davidson (Mary Bruneau, B.A. '41), a son.

Denis—In Montreal, on March 11, to Frank Denis, B.Eng. '32, M.Sc. '33, and Mrs. Denis, a son.

Denton—In Montreal, on May 6, to Surgeon-Lieut. Ronald L. Denton, B.Sc. '34, M.D. '37, R.C.N.V.R., and Mrs. Denton, a daughter.

Dewar—At Fort Jackson, South Carolina, on March 18, to Captain James Park Dewar, B.Sc. '36, M.D. '39, and Mrs. Dewar, a daughter.

Eakin—In Montreal, on May 11, to Major W. R. Eakin, B.A.'31, B.C.L. '34, and Mrs. Eakin, a son.

Farquharson—In Montreal, on May 13, to Hugh Farquharson, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, and Mrs. Farquharson, a daughter.

Fergusson—In Montreal, on March 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. James Baillie Fergusson (Anne Byers, B.A. '33, B.L.S. '36), a son.

Finley—At Halifax, N.S., on February 23, to Lieutenant G. S. Finley, B.Com. '22, R.C.N.V.R., and Mrs. Finley, a daughter.

Forbes—At Newcastle, N.B., on March 15, to Flight Lieutenant Gordon R. Forbes, B.Com. '33, B.Eng. '37, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Forbes, a son.

Fraser—At Cornwall, Ont., on April 6, to S. B. Fraser, M.D.'28, and Mrs. Fraser, a daughter.

Gavsie—In Montreal, on March 23, to William H. Gavsie, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Gavsie, a son.

Geggie—At Montreal, April 28, 1942, to Captain Hans J. S. Geggie, M.D. '40, and Mrs. Geggie (Ruth S. Oliver, B.A. '38), a son.

Gorman—In Ottawa, Ont., on April 27, 1942, to L. Frank Gorman, B.Com. '35, and Mrs. Gorman, a son.

Jacob—At Princeton, Me., on March 9, to Donald R. Jacob, M.D. '35, and Mrs. Jacob, a son.

Katz—In Montreal, on April 9, to Morris Katz, B.Sc. '26, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29, and Mrs. Katz, of Waterloo, Que., a daughter.

Ledingham—In Vancouver to Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Ledingham, (Muriel Harvie, Phy.Ed. '31), a daughter.

Massey—In Montreal, on Februal 16, to Captain E. E. Massey, Ph.D. '33, and Mrs. Massey, a son.

McKelvey—On April 28, 1942, to Dr. Morley A. McKelvey, B.Sc. (Arts) '29, M.D. '34, and Mrs. McKelvey, of Magog, Que., a son.

McMahon—At Cambridge, Mass., on April 11, 1942, to Dr. and Mrs. Harold Edward McMahon (Marion Ross, B.A. '28), a son.

McMaster—In Montreal, on March 22, to Lieutenant D. Ross McMaster, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33, R.C.A., and Mrs. McMaster, a daughter.

Meakins—In Montreal, on February 26, to Squadron Leader John F. Meakins, M.D. '36, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Meakins, a daughter.

Morrow—In Ottawa, on February 23, to C. E. L. Morrow, B.Sc. '28, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Morrow, Metcalfe, Ont., a daughter (died February 25).

Orlando—In Montreal, on April 25, 1942, to M. P. Orlando, B.A. '32, M.D. '35, and Mrs. Orlando, a son.

Poland—In Montreal, on March 22, to George Poland, B.A. '31, and Mrs. Poland (Anne K. C. Barnes, B.A. '33), a son.

Purdie—In Montreal, on February 15, to Hugh Purdie, Phy.Ed. '37, B.A. '40, and Mrs. Purdie (Rhoda Gregory, Phy.Ed. '38), a daughter.

Robertson—In Montreal, on March 15, to T. Dunbar Robertson, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '34, and Mrs. Robertson, a son.

Sankey—At St. Catharines, Ont., on March 20, 1942, to Charles Alfred Sankey, M.Sc. '28, Ph.D. '30, and Mrs. Sankey, a daughter.

Shaw—In Montreal, on April 26, to Captain Hampden C. Shaw, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '35, and Mrs. Shaw (Marion B. Proctor, B.A. '36), a son.

Stromberg—In Montreal, on February 25, to Oscar Stromberg, B.A. '39, M.D. '41, and Mrs. Stromberg, a son.

Wait—In Montreal, on April 3, to Arthur H. Wait, B.Com. '33, and Mrs. Wait, a daughter.

Watier—At Shawinigan Falls, Que., on March 29, to A. H. Watier, B.Eng. '32, and Mrs. Watier (Muriel G. Kay, B.Sc. [Arts] '31, M.Sc. '32), a daughter.

Wheatley—At Grand'Mère, Que., on March 31, to Eric E. Wheatley, B.Sc. '30, and Mrs. Wheatley (Wenonah P. Beswick B.A. '32), a daughter.

Marriages

Annett—In Hamilton, Ont., on April 16, Miss Margaret Jean Mullen, to Sub-Lieutenant Sidney Reginald Annett, B.Sc. '38, R.C.N.V.R.

Baker—At Ogdensburg, N.Y., on March 12, Miss Marion Sayer, and Lauchlin J. Baker, M.D. '33, both of Ogdensburg.

Barza—In New York, on May 4, Miss Jeanette Gladys Berman, of Springfield, Mass, to Jack Barza, B.Eng. '35.

Beecher—At Ossining, N.Y., on April 18, Miss Mary Adelaide Ralsten, and Dr. Theodore Smith Beecher, B.Sc. '39, M.D.'41.

Bennett—In Westmount, Que., on March 14, Miss Eveline Harriet Wilson, and Robert Douglas Bennett, B.Eng. '32, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '35.

Birks-Scobie—In Montreal, on April 4, Miss Muriel Anne Scobie, B.A. '40, daughter of Thomas J. Scobie, M.D. '13, and Mrs. Scobie, Ottawa, and Lieutenant George Drummond Birks, B.Com. '40, Royal Rifles of Canada.

Bott—At Hampstead, Que., on April 4, Miss Daphne Margaret Arnott, and Reginald Harold Bott, B.A. '37.

Boyd—In Montreal, on February 28, Miss Catherine Boyd, Past Student, and Charles Girth Garwood.

Brain—In Godstone, England, on February 28, Miss Lucy Stuart-Menteth, to Lieut. Donald Brain, Past Student, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Brands—In Epsom, England, in March, Nursing Sister Sarah Constance Carr, R.C.A.M.C., and Lieutenant Kenneth N. R. Brands, B.Eng. '40, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

Cameron—At Halifax, N.S., on April 25th, Miss Margaret B. Cameron, Past Student, to Paymaster Lt. Jack Ross Anderson.

Carey—At Sussex Corners, N.B., on February 22, Nursing Sister E. Jean Blenkhorn, R.C.A.M.C., and Sergeant Edward Frank Carey, B.A. '41, R.C.A.M.C.

Clarke—In Westmount, Que., on April 11, Miss Carolyn Elizabeth Clarke, B.A. '39, and Joslyn Whiton Rogers, Toronto.

Cohen—In Montreal, on March 28, Miss Shirley H. Flanders, and Max Cohen, B.Sc. '38, M.D. '40.

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Marriages—*Continued*

Cuke—At Montreal, May 9, Miss Winifred Alice Lowe, to Pilot Officer Norman Hampden Cuke, B.Eng. '41, R.C.A.F.

Devitt—In Montreal, on April 11, Miss Isobel Mary Grenville Beckett, and Harold Edward Devitt, B.Arch. '33, Montreal.

Duclos—At Westmount, Que., on April 18, Miss E. Ruth Duclos, Past Student, to Mr. Robert Clarkson Hannan.

Eastwood—In Westmount, on May 30, Miss Margaret Mae **Eastwood**—In Westmount, on May 30, Miss Margaret MacLaren, to John Russell Eastwood, B.Eng. '39.

Flynn—At Montreal, on April 4, Miss Florence M. Flynn, B.A. '40, to Mr. Andrew H. Visser.

Gifford-Oliver—In Westmount, Que., on April 6, Miss Mary Joyce Oliver, B.A. '39, to Aircraftsman Cuthbert Gorham Gifford, B.A. '39, R.C.A.F.

Gitterman—In Ottawa, on May 24, Miss Bella Edelson, and Samuel A. Gitterman, B.Arch. '35.

Gnaedinger—In Mackenzie, British Guiana, on April 21, Miss McKinnon, to John Burgess Gnaedinger, B.Eng. '39.

Gordon—In Edinburgh, Scotland, on February 27, Miss Hester Mary Turnbull, and Squadron Leader William Vaughan Gordon, Past Student, R.A.F.

Gordon—In Montreal, on March 22, Miss Rae Viner, and Philip Gordon, B.Eng. '39, Toronto.

Gurd—At Montreal, on April 28, Miss Mary B. Gurd, B.A. '40, to Capt. W. John C. Stikeman.

Hamilton-McLeod—In Westmount, Que., on February 23, Miss Frances McLeod, B.Sc. '41, daughter of C. Kirkland McLeod, B.Sc. '13, and Mrs. McLeod, and Flying Officer Alexander D. Hamilton, B.Eng. '40, R.C.A.F.

Hetrick—In Hamilton, Ont., on March 2, Miss Marjorie Isabel Unsworth, and Robert Hetrick, B.Eng. '39.

Issenman—In Montreal, on March 8, Miss Bella Zahler, and Dr. Abbie L. Issenman, B.A. '28, both of Montreal.

Katz—In Toronto, on March 19, Miss Grace Genesove, and Flying Officer Eli I. Katz, M.D. '38, R.C.A.F.

Kaufmann—In Montreal, on May 17, Miss Rhea Goldstein, to Mark I. H. Kaufmann, B.A. '31, M.D. '36.

Livingstone—At Hampstead, Que., on February 14, Miss Stella Livingstone, B.A. '41, and Leading Aircraftman William Ian Hamilton, R.N.Z.A.F.

Lyster—In Westmount, Que., on April 11, Miss Alison Margaret Lyster, B.A. '41, and Lieutenant John Andrew Dixon, Canadian Armoured Corps, son of Shirley G. Dixon, K.C., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, and Mrs. Dixon.

Mackenzie—At Montreal, on May 15, Miss Anna Mary Duncan Mackenzie, B.A. '39, to Dr. J. Carstairs Arnell.

MacKenzie-Gaunt—At Montreal, on May 16, Miss Margery H. Gaunt, B.A. '41, to Mr. Malcolm Blair MacKenzie, B.Sc. '38.

Macpherson—In Montreal, on April 25, Miss Olive Ruth Field, to Mr. John Stewart Barclay Macpherson, B.C.L. '21.

Mantell—In New York, on March 22, Miss Dorothy Bukantz and Cecil Mantell, B.Sc. '37, M.D. '40.

McDonald—In Chicago, Miss Margaret B. Taylor, and Hugh J. McDonald, B.Sc. '35, both of Chicago.

Mitchell—In Montreal, on May 2, Miss Audrey Milbern Miller, and Claude Ritson Mitchell, B.S.A. '24, M.Sc. '28, both of Montreal.

Nantel—In Montreal, on April 25, Miss Annette Sauve, and Bernard Nantel, B.C.L. '39.

Pick—In Montreal, on May 16, Miss Daisy Victoria Lawson, to Charles Anson Pick, B.Sc. '40.

Pope—In Hamilton, Ont., on March 7, Miss Margaret Louise (Peggy) Alexander, and Francis Robert Pope, B.Eng. '35, Peterborough, Ont.

Powell-Goodwin—At New York, Miss Audrey H. Goodwin, B.A. '41, to Surgeon Lt. John Edmond Powell, R.C.N.V.R., M.D. '40.

Rawlings—In London, England, on March 28, Miss Elizabeth Ursula (Diana) Hogge ,and Lieutenant Henry Millar Rawlings, B.Com. '35, 1st Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, R.C.A.

Ridge—In Montreal, on May 2, Miss Marjorie Florence Bishop, to Sub-Lieutenant Derrick Ridge, B.Eng. '41, R.C.N.V.R.

Rogers-McLachlan—In the Town of Mount Royal, Que., on April 18, Miss Frances Elsie McLachlan, B.A. '41, and Lieutenant Garnett Westgarth Rogers, B.A. '41, Machine Gun Training Centre, Three Rivers, Que.

Routledge—In Montreal, on April 1, Miss Rhodafred Ellen Sturdy, and J. Holden Routledge, M.D. '41.

Rublee—In Montreal, on January 31, Miss Edna W. Rublee B.A. '41, to Dr. Robert T. Clausen.

Schofield—In Calgary, Alberta, Jean Alexandra Caley, to Pilot-Officer Thomas Schofield, Phy.Ed. '37.

Smith—In March, Miss Freda Christene Irving, and H. S. Smith, M.D. '36, both of South Brookfield, N.S.

Steeves—At Plaster Rock, N.B., on February 19, Miss Katharine Grace Fraser, and Leo Chapman Steeves, M.D. '40, Montreal, son of the late Harold C. Steeves, M.D. '12, and of Mrs. Steeves, New Westminster, B.C.

Stidwell—In Toronto, on May 2, Miss Muriel Vera Nicholson, and William Francis Stidwell, M.Eng. '40.

Taylor—In Westmount, Que., on April 2, Miss Helen Isabel Lorraine Taylor, B.A. '37, daughter of the late T. H. Taylor, M.D. '09, and of Mrs. Taylor, and Merritt Reed Billings, of Schenectady, N.Y.

Telford—In Ottawa, on April 30, Miss Gladys Harkness, to William Murray Telford, B.Sc. '39, M.Sc. '41.

McGill Graduate University of Alberta President

Dr. Robert Newton who took the degree of B.S.A. at McGill University in 1912 has been appointed president of the University of Alberta. Dr. Newton is a native of Montreal.

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Lost Addresses

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by The Graduates' Society, Executive Office, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

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Arts '73
Allan, Rev. James G.

Arts '74
Thomas, Henry W.

Arts '76
Gray, Wm. H.

Arts '77
Chubb, Sydney C.

Arts '78
McKillop, Ronald

Arts '79
Dickson, George

Arts '80
Pillsbury, C. E.

Arts '81
Black, Charles
Pritchard, John G.

Arts '82
McKillop, Peter C.
Morin, Rev. J. L.

Arts '83
McLeod, Rev. Norman
Scrimger, Alexander

Arts '85
Cameron, Donald
Ferguson, John A.
MacVicar.. Rev. J. H.
Robertson, P. M.

Arts '86
Holden, E. DeF.
Livingstone, C. H.
McWilliams, Rev. A.

Arts '87
Nichols, William A.

Arts '88
Larkin, Rev. F. H.
Lindsay, Rev. N.
Macallum, Rev. F. William
Thurlow, Rev. H. M.

Arts '89
Robertson, Rev. Adam

Arts '90
MacGregor, Rev. A. M.
Swanson, Rev. I. J. N.

Arts '91
Elliott, Rev. E. A.
McCullough, Rev. Robert
Moore, Levi
Russell, Rev. A.
Young, Henry C.

Arts '92
Guthrie, Rev. Donald
Livingstone, Neil
McAlpine, Rev. J. J.
MacLennan, Rev. Kenneth
Pritchard, Rev. William S.
Reeves, Rev. A. C.
Whyte, George

Arts '93
McGerrigle, John A.
Smith, E. F. McL.

Arts '94
Dickson, E. H. T.

Arts '95
Symnes, T. J.
Wallace, Rev. J. M.
Weir, Rev. George

Arts '96
McMartin, T. A.
Watt, Rev. James C.
Young, Stephen

Arts '97
Ives, Charles K.
MacLean, Rev. S.
Ryan, William A.

Arts '98
Blythe, Robert B.
Cameron, Francis M. T.
Moore, William
Prudham, Rev. W. W.
Ross, Rev. A. B.

Arts '99
Laurie, Ernest
Rice, Rev. H. G.

Arts '00
Laverie, Rev. J. R.
Radford, E. A.
Rowell, A. H.
Stewart, Rev. Donald

Arts '01
Lindsay, Rev. John E.
MacLeod, Rev. A. B.
Scott, H. E.

Arts '02
Munn, William C.

Arts '05
Colgrove, William G.

Arts '06
Drew, John McO.
Hendry, Andrew W.
MacLeod, A. R.
Smith, C. A.

Lost Addresses—*Continued*

Arts '07
Bridgette, Rev. Samuel J.
McCann, Walter E.
MacKenzie, J. M.
Meldrum, H. T.

Arts '08
Chandler, Rev. E. F.
Creswell, Harris J.
Rice, Rev. E. L.
Salt, A. E. W.
Williams, C. E.
Yates, Arthur

Arts '09
Holden, Herbert L. L.
Moodie, Robert T.
Tremblay, Rev. J. A.

Arts '10
Gordon, Rev. T.
Manning, V. Z.
Runnels, G. W.
Skaling, A. C.

Arts '11
Armstrong, Thomas E.
Brides, James W.
Davidson, Roy A.
MacLeod, J. V.

Arts '12
Booth, Walter Peter
Gronin, Joseph
Johnson, Rev. H. L.
Lindsay, William
Quigley, William
Stansfield, John

Arts '13
Davison, Frank C.
Stevenson, Rev. R. B.

Arts '14
Fowler, Rev. F. G.
McTavish, C. H.
Millson, A. E.
Moodie, Stanley F.
Morrison, D. M.
Smith, W. M.

Arts '15
Denny, Joseph
Donaghue, D. J. B.
Kaufman, Judah
McLean, J. J. M.
McNeill, C. W.
Quin, F. A.
Ritchie, R. G.

Arts '16
Atkins, J. A.
Burton, G. G.
Clark, C. N.

Arts '17
Clark, R. J.
Gallay, Abraham
Lebel, Joseph A.
Shaer, Harry

Arts '18
Blampin, Wildrid E.
Presner, Philip
Tartak, Elias

Arts '19
Brandes, Emmanuel
Grosjean, G. F.

Arts '20
Di Florio, Rev. P.
McRae, Rev. R. A.
Townsend, C. W.

Arts '21
Fife, Henry M.
Kern, Louis W.
Kern, Marshall J.
Raphael, M. I.

Arts '22
Shea, D. F.
White, Harold

Arts '23
Bourgoin, Henri E.
Clark, Hugh Stuart
Heron, Herbert G.
McIntyre, Rev. A. T.
Willard, E. W.

Arts' 24
Fotos, John
Hutton, Thomas G.
Layhew, J. H.

Arts '25
Booth, Robert J.
Fortune, Robert V.
Janes, Alexander N.
Levy, Gordon W.
Rabinovitch, R. R.
Reich, Nathan
Ross, F. G.

Arts '26
Abramovitch, Joseph S.
Altrovitch, Samuel R.
Becker, L. Mortimer
Doushkess, Milton
McGerrigle, Harold W.
Mintzberg, Samuel
Schwartz, M. L.
Swift, Earle L.

Arts '27
Altner, Harry
Francis, Selby W.
Garelick, Alexander
Hudson, James C.
Kachgensky, Leo
Seaman, A. T.
Shaffer, Louis
Smyth, D. H.
Yisudas, Benjamin O.

Arts '28
Burnett, Dillon
Darwin, T. E.
Freedman, Louis
Issenman, A. L.
Larkin, E. A.
Scharf, R. E.
Williamson, J. T.
Zimand, C. J.

Arts '29
Abrahamson, David L.
Doak, K. L.
Ein, Myer T.
Goldner, Stanley
Hanny, Edwin S.
Herman, Harry
Levine, Robert
Magid, Meilach
Pursley, Robert
Rabinovitch, Samuel H.
Stewart, H. M.
Thom, A. T.



Arts '30
Freedman, Joseph H.
Levencrow, Monty M.
Schacter, S. N.

Arts '31
Haas, Harry
Levitsky, Nathan A.
Ogilvie, D. R.

Arts '32
Bagnell, Robert N.
Berry, John W.
Cockerton, E. E.
Doody, Hubert
Harkness, James
Lessor, Edward
Roston, Bram
Smith, R. H.

Arts '33
Box, William E.
Goulding, Robert J.
Hamilton, Robert A.
Hilliard, William D.
Ritchie, T. D. C.

Arts '34
Feigenbaum, Max
Goldenberg, Mark E.
Janikun, S. L.
Woolfrey, Sidney G.

Arts '35
Farrell, Peter R. M.

Arts '36
Burgomaster, Norman
Fletcher, J. McC.
Gruber, Abraham R.
Schulman, Saul

Arts '37
Burt, James R.
Cohen, Morton
Damaske, Hans E.
Tolhurst, J. A.
Wilson, G. H.

Arts '38
Lee, Wilson J.

Arts '39
Clarke, George F.
Denny, John O'N.

SCIENCE IN ARTS

BSc. (Arts) '23
Adney, F. G.

BSc. (Arts) '25
Duval, Robert H.

BSc. (Arts) '26
Wall, Bernard W.

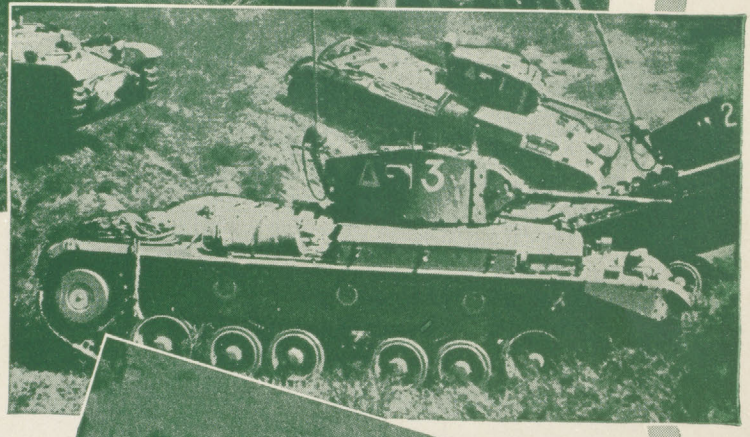
BSc. (Arts) '27
Macdonald, J. K. L.

BSc. (Arts) '28
Criger, Samuel J.
Kramer, Samuel S.
Perry, S. S.

BSc. (Arts) '29
Hinds, Henry E. G.
Miller, Samuel

BSc. (Arts) '30
Banfield, Armine F.
Cohen, Maurice S.

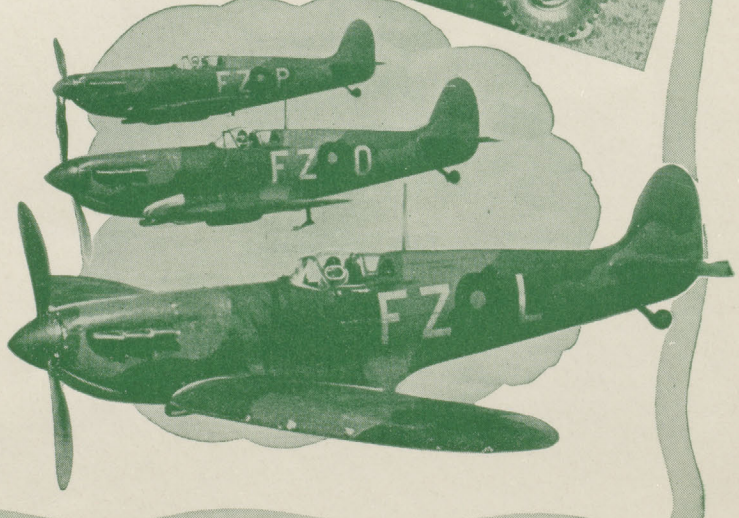






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